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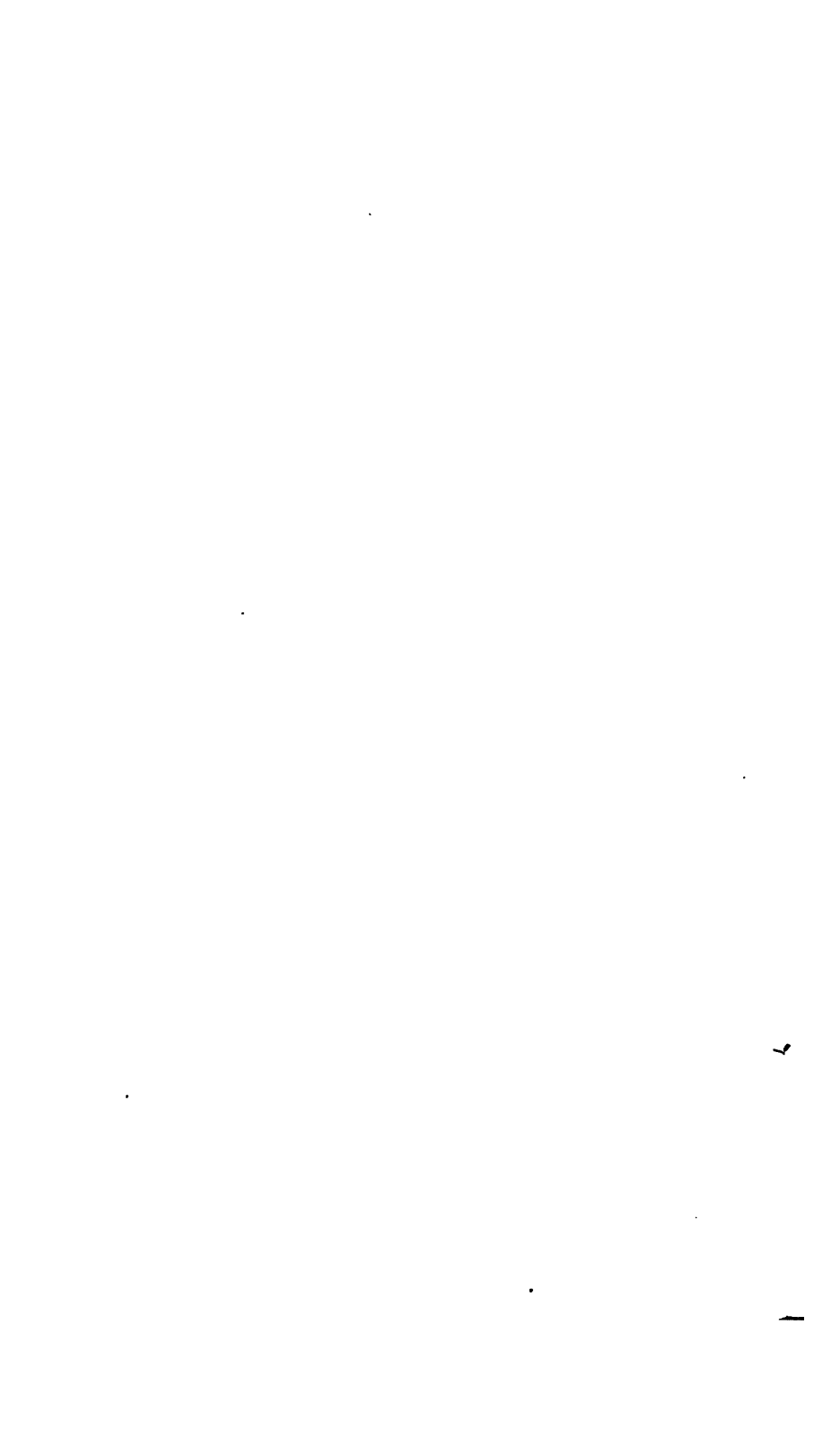
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MINUTES

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

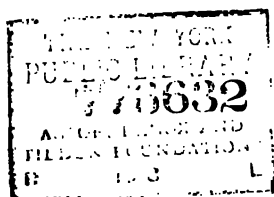
HELD AT BALTIMORE,

October 31st, 1837.

NEW-YORK:

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MINUTES, & c.

BALTIMORE, *October 31, 1837.*

AGREEABLY to the order of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, adopted at Philadelphia, June 7th, 1837, the Board of Foreign Missions met in the First Presbyterian Church, in the City of Baltimore, this day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Board was organized by appointing the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D., Chairman, and the Rev. Nicholas Murray and Rev. John M. Krebs, Secretaries.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chairman ; after which,

The Act of the General Assembly, erecting this Board, was read, and ordered to be recorded, as follows, viz :—

PHILADELPHIA, *Wednesday, June 7, 1837.*

1. *Resolved*, That the General Assembly will superintend and conduct, by its own proper authority, the work of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, by a Board appointed for that purpose, and directly amenable to said Assembly.

2. The General Assembly shall, at its present meeting, choose forty Ministers and forty Laymen, as members of the Board of Foreign Missions, one-fourth part of whom shall go out annually, in alphabetical order ; and thereafter, ten Ministers and ten Laymen shall be annually elected as members of the Board of Foreign Missions, whose term of office shall be four years ; and these forty Ministers and forty Laymen, so appointed, shall constitute a Board to be styled "The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America ;" to which, for the time being, shall be entrusted, with such directions and instructions as may from time to time be given by the General Assembly, the superintendence of the Foreign Missionary operations of the Presbyterian Church. This Board shall make annually, to the General Assembly, a report of their proceedings, and submit, for its approval, such plans and measures as may be deemed useful and necessary.

3. The Board of Directors shall hold their first meeting at such time and place as may be directed by the present General Assembly ; and shall hold a meeting annually, at some convenient time during the sessions of the General Assembly, at which it shall appoint a President, Vice President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, to serve for the ensuing year. It shall belong to the Board of Directors to review and decide upon all the doings of the Executive Committee ; to receive and dispose of their annual report, and present a statement of their proceedings to the General Assembly. It shall be their duty, also, to meet for the transaction of business as often as may be expedient, due notice of every special meeting being seasonably given to every member of the Board.

4. To the Executive Committee, consisting of not more than nine members beside the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer, shall belong the duty of appointing all Missionaries and Agents ; of designating their fields of labor ; receiving the reports of the Corresponding Secretary, and giving him needful directions in reference to all matters of business and correspondence intrusted to him ; to authorize all appropriations and expenditures of money ; and to take the particular direction and management of the Foreign Missionary work, subject to

the revision and control of the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a month, and oftener if necessary; five members meeting at the time and place of adjournment, or special call, shall constitute a quorum. The Committee shall have power to fill their own vacancies, if any occur, during the recess of the Board of Directors.

5. All property, houses, lands, tenements, and permanent funds, belonging to said Board of Foreign Missions, shall be taken in the name of the Trustees of the General Assembly, and held in trust by them for the use and benefit of "The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," for the time being.

6. The seat of operations of the Board of Directors shall be designated by the Board.

7. The Board of Directors shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to receive, a transfer of the Foreign Missionary Societies, or either of them, now existing in the Presbyterian Church, with all the Missions and funds under the care of, and belonging to, such Societies.

Resolved, That the Board of Foreign Missions be directed to hold their first meeting in the First Presbyterian Church in the City of Baltimore, on Tuesday the 31st of October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *half past 3 o'clock.*

Mr. Yeomans, from the Committee to nominate Directors for the Board of Foreign Missions, made a report, which was accepted and adopted, and is as follows, viz :—

Ministers.

John N. Campbell, D. D.
Jacob Green,
William W. Phillips, D. D.
Joseph McElroy, D. D.
Gardiner Spring, D. D.
John M. Krebs,
Elias W. Crane,
George Potts,
Edward D. Smith,
Archibald Alexander, D. D.
Samuel Miller, D. D.
John Breckinridge, D. D.
George Junkin, D. D.
Nicholas Murray,
Ashbel Green, D. D.
Cornelius C. Cuyler, D. D.
John McDowell, D. D.
R. J. Breckinridge,
Henry A. Boardman,
J. L. Dinwiddie,
G. W. Musgrave,
John C. Backus,
Francis Herron, D. D.
Matthew Brown, D. D.
Elisha P. Swift, D. D.
Thomas D. Baird,
David Elliot, D. D.
James Hoge, D. D.
Joshua L. Wilson, D. D.
Andrew Todd,
William S. Plumer,
William M. Atkinson,
George A. Baxter, D. D.
Samuel L. Graham, D. D.
William McPheeters, D. D.

Laymen.

Ananias Platt,
John Woodworth,
John Owen,
James Lenox,
James Paton,
Moses Allen,
Samuel Boyd,
Henry Rankin,
Hugh Auchincloss,
Robert Jaffray,
Thomas Pringle,
Benj. McDowall,
Thomas McKeen,
George Morris,
George Brown,
William McDonald,
Alexander Symington,
Charles Chauncey,
James M. Dickson,
William Harris, M. D.
Alexander Henry,
Matthew Newkirk,
Solomon Allen,
Joseph P. Engles,
Robert Wallace,
Nathaniel Ewing,
Harmer Denny,
John Hannen,
Samuel Thompson,
Charles S. Todd,
Samuel C. Anderson,
James Fitzgerald,
James Caskie,
Frederick Nash,
Eugenius A. Nesbit,

Ministers.

Aaron W. Leland, D. D.
 Thomas Smyth,
 John Witherspoon, D. D.
 Thomas Goulding, D. D.
 James L. Sloss.

Laymen.

Gilbert T. Snowden,
 James Adger,
 Joseph H. Lumpkin,
 John Kerr, M. D.
 John Murphy.

The following members of the Board were present, viz :—

Ministers :—Rev. J. Green, Wm. W. Phillips, D. D., Gardiner Spring, D. D., John M. Krebs, Edward D. Smith, Nicholas Murray, Samuel Miller, D. D., Ashbel Green, D. D., Cornelius C. Cuyler, D. D., Henry A. Boardman, James L. Dinwiddie, Robert J. Breckinridge, John Breckinridge, D. D., George W. Musgrave, John C. Backus, Wm. McPheeters, D. D.

Laymen :—Messrs. James Lenox, Hugh Auchincloss, Samuel Boyd, Matthew Newkirk, Alexander Symington, George Morris, William Macdonald, James Fitzgerald, James Paton.

Walter Lowrie, Esq., the Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, being present, was invited to sit with this Board as a corresponding member.

Letters were received from Rev. Elisha P. Swift, William S. Plumer, George Potts, and John N. Campbell, D. D. expressing their regret at being unavoidably absent from this meeting of the Board.

The following resolutions, adopted by the Synod of North Carolina, at their late meeting at Shiloh, on Sept. 23d, were read and ordered to be recorded, viz :—

SATURDAY, 23d September, 1837.

Whereas, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its late sessions, has constituted a Board, entitled "The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America;" and whereas, the Central Board of Foreign Missions, of which this Synod is a constituent part, has made a provision in its constitution, which admits of a different relation from that in which it now stands to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, whenever such a step shall, by the Synods constituting said Central Board, be deemed expedient and advisable: Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Synod, the Central Board of Foreign Missions ought to become auxiliary to the Assembly's Board of Foreign Missions; and that a delegation be appointed to lay this matter before the Synod of Virginia, and endeavor to procure their concurrence with this resolution.

2. That we still desire to co-operate with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in the great work of sending the gospel to the heathen, so far as we can do so without compromising our peculiar principles and institutions.

3. That this Synod would deprecate the dissolution of the Central Board; and that we will, most cordially, unite with our brethren of the Synod of Virginia, on the terms specified in the foregoing resolutions.

In adopting the above resolutions, the Synod has not been influenced by any feelings of unkindness or dissatisfaction towards the venerable Institution with which they have heretofore had the honor to be connected, and whose long continued and distinguished usefulness in the Foreign Missionary enterprise has merited the praise and confidence of the Christian community throughout the world; but from the conviction that it is our duty to aid and sustain the Presbyterian Church, of which we are a component part, in the effort which that Church is about to make, in her distinctive character, to obey the last command of her ascending Lord in extending the blessings of salvation to the ends of the earth.

The following resolutions, adopted by the Synod of Virginia, at their late meeting at Lexington, on October 5th, were read and ordered to be recorded, viz:—

On motion, the resolutions of the Synod of North Carolina, which had been presented and laid on the table, were taken up and considered for some time; whereupon, it was

Resolved, That the Synod of Virginia cordially concurs with the Synod of North Carolina, in the sentiment that it is expedient and desirable to alter the relation of the Central Board of Foreign Missions, so as to render it auxiliary to the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will fairly permit; but, considering the actual engagements of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at this time, deems it most advisable to abstain from so doing for the present year.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to correspond with the Synods of North Carolina and Virginia, on the subject of the foregoing resolutions.

The following act of the Synod of Pittsburgh was read and ordered to be recorded, viz:—

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26th, 1837.

Sessions of the Synod of Pittsburgh;

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the transfer of the Western, now the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, to the Board of the General Assembly, would respectfully recommend, for the adoption of the Synod, the following minute, viz:—This Synod recognize, in the organization of a Board of Foreign Missions by the General Assembly, the consummation of that object which has long been before their minds. Six years ago, when no movement in behalf of this object existed in any part of our Church, trusting in the aid and blessing of the glorified Redeemer, this Synod ventured to establish a Board of Foreign Missions, intended to secure the action of its own Churches in behalf of the heathen, and to unite and combine in the effort all who were willing to co-operate with them in thus attempting to spread the everlasting Gospel of Jesus Christ. Like every similar enterprise, its progress has been gradual, and attended with various trials and reverses, in all of which we would devoutly record the faithfulness of a covenant-keeping God to his people. At length, by the blessing of the Head of the Church, it has reached a period at which the supreme judicatory of our Church have expressed a willingness to own and adopt it as their own; and to the direction of that Board, which the Assembly has appointed, the Synod would now, so far as they are concerned, cheerfully consign it. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, in so far as they derive authority from us, be and they hereby are empowered and directed to transfer to the Board of the General Assembly, to meet in the city of Baltimore on the 31st instant, the said Society, with all its funds, Missions, and papers.

Resolved, 2d, That the members of the said Board of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, now acting in the same by virtue of appointments made by this Synod, be authorized and appointed to act from and after this date, so long as may be necessary duly and properly to execute the said transfer, and no longer, at which time the said Board shall be considered as dissolved.

Resolved, That the stated clerk of Synod be directed forthwith to transmit an attested copy of the above minute to the Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, that the same may be laid before the said Board at their ensuing meeting.

A true extract from the minutes of Synod,

Attest,

WILLIAM JEFFERY, Stated Clerk.

The following act of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, was read, and ordered to be recorded, viz:—

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, deriving our authority from the Synod of Pittsburgh, in pursuance of the direction of the said Synod in their resolution of the 26th October, 1837, do hereby transfer to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the said Society, with all its funds, Missions, and papers. It being understood that this transfer shall not in any manner affect or annul the principles on which the Missionaries now under the care of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, from the Reformed Presbyterian Church, were received; but the said Missionaries shall sustain the same relation to the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Assembly, which they have sustained to the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society.

WALTER LOWRIE,
W. W. PHILLIPS,
N. MURRAY,
JAMES LENOX,
JOHN M. KREBS.

Baltimore, Oct. 31st, 1837.

The following act of the Synod of Philadelphia was read and ordered to be recorded, viz:—

A copy of the following resolutions of the Synod of Pittsburgh was laid before this Synod, viz:—

Resolved, 1st, That the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, in so far as they derive authority from us, be and they hereby are empowered and directed to transfer to the Board of the General Assembly, to meet in the city of Baltimore on the 31st instant, the said Society, with all its funds, Missions, and papers.

Resolved, 2d, That the members of the said Board of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, now acting in the same by virtue of appointments made by this Synod, be authorized and appointed to act from and after this date, so long as may be necessary, duly and properly to execute the said transfer, and no longer, at which time the said Board shall be considered as dissolved."

Having considered the foregoing resolutions, and considering, moreover, that this Synod has been united with the Synod of Pittsburgh, in the support of the late Western Foreign Missionary Society, and being also well satisfied with the transfer of the Western Foreign Missionary Society to the Board of the General Assembly, this Synod do, on their part, concur in the said transfer, on the conditions, and on no other, than those which are expressed in the foregoing resolutions of the Synod of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That an authenticated copy of the minutes of Synod in the case of the Western Foreign Missionary Society be transferred to the Presbyterian Board of Missions.

A true extract from the minutes of the Synod of Philadelphia, at Baltimore, October 29th, 1837.

JAMES C. WATSON, }
N. G. WHITE, } Clerks.

Resolved, That the transfer of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society to this Board be accepted, on the terms and conditions specified; and that the Executive Committee be directed to communicate this fact to the Synods of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and to take necessary order on this subject.

Resolved, unanimously, That the principal seat of the operations of this Board be in the city of New-York.

Messrs. R. J. Breckenridge, Miller, McPheeters, Symington, and Morris, were appointed a Committee to nominate officers for this Board.

Messrs. Musgrave, Spring, and Lowrie, were appointed a Committee to prepare business for this Board to-morrow.

Resolved, That the Board will hold a public meeting to-morrow evening, in the First Presbyterian Church in this city, with a view to advance the cause of Foreign Missions as connected with this Board; and that the pastors of the Churches in this city, who are members of the Board, be a Committee to carry this resolution into effect.

Messrs. Miller, J. Green, and Boyd, were appointed a Committee to frame a system of Rules for conducting the business of the Board.

And then

The Board adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, in the Lecture Room of this Church.

Concluded with prayer.

WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1837.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment, and was opened with prayer.

The minutes of the last session were read.

Dr. Miller, from the Committee to frame a system of Rules, reported in favor of the Board adopting the Rules for the transaction of business, found at the end of the Presbyterian form of government, so far as the same are adapted to our use.

The report was accepted and adopted.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to report to the next meeting of this Board, a system of By-Laws, for conducting the operations of the Board.

The Committee to prepare business for the Board, made a report, which was accepted.

The following resolutions were considered and adopted:—

Resolved, That the late Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society be requested to submit to this Board a report of the missions and funds of that Society, now transferred to this Board.

Resolved, That the salary of the Corresponding Secretary be two thousand dollars per annum.

Resolved, That all those individuals who have been constituted Honorary Life Directors or Life Members of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, be considered such under this Board.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars, paid at one time, constitute an Honorary Life Director, and thirty dollars an Honorary Life Member of this Board; and that Life Directors, so constituted, have the privilege of giving their opinion on any matter pending for decision at the meetings of the Board, but without the right of voting.

Resolved, That Dr. Cuyler, Dr. Breckinridge, and Dr. Spring, be a Committee to inquire and report on the subject of agencies.

Resolved, That the Missionary Chronicle be enlarged, and the Executive Committee take proper measures to extend its circulation into all sections of the Church friendly to the efficient action of this Board.

Resolved, That a public meeting, in behalf of this Board, be held in Philadelphia during the next sessions of the Assembly; and that Messrs. Cuyler, Boardman, and J. M'Dowall, be a Committee of Arrangements for this object.

Resolved, That this Board will hold a semi-annual meeting every year, at such time and place as shall be designated at the annual meeting.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed, as soon as practicable, to prepare and publish an Address to the Churches on the subject of Foreign Missions.

The Corresponding Secretary of the late Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, made the following report of the present state of the Missions and funds of the Society now transferred to this Board, which was ordered to be recorded, viz :—

BALTIMORE, November 1, 1837.

The Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society had under their care the following Missionaries, Missions, and stations, viz :—

MISSIONS.

I.—NORTHERN INDIA—FOUR STATIONS.

1. *Lodiana*.—Rev. John Newton,
Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Jr.
Mr. Joseph Porter,
Mr. Reese Morris, Jr., and their wives. The Rev. John C. Lowrie on a visit to the United States.

At this station is the High-school, in a state of much promise, containing fifty-eight scholars; a female boarding-school just commencing; and a printing-press, with founts of English, Persian, and Gurmukhi type. As this is at present their principal station in Northern India, the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Jr., and Mr. Reese Morris, Jr., Printer and Bookbinder, who have recently left the United States, will be stationed there, with the large printing-press now in India.

2. *Sabathu*.—Rev. James Wilson,
Mr. Wm. S. Rogers, and their wives.

Mrs. Wilson has an interesting school of Gurkha girls. It is uncertain that they will continue their attendance; so far the prospect is encouraging.

3. *Seharunpur*.—Rev. James R. Campbell,
Mr. Jesse M. Jameson, and their wives.

At this station is a boarding and common school, supported by the Juvenile Missionary Society of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Mr. Campbell is a Minister in connection with the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

4. *Allahabad*.—Rev. James McEwen,
Rev. John H. Morrison,
Mr. James Craig, and their wives.

As this is an important station, the Rev. John H. Morrison, and Mr. James Craig, who have recently sailed for India, have been instructed to join it.

At this station is a large boarding-school, which, for want of funds, the Executive Committee were obliged to reduce to twenty scholars. A printing-press will be wanted there the ensuing year.

Mr. Craig is also a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Joseph Caldwell, and Mrs. Caldwell, expected to have sailed with the last reinforcement, but did not reach Philadelphia in time. The cause of his delay was the uncertainty as to funds. He is in connection with the Reformed Presbyterian Church; and the whole amount of his outfit, passage to India, and support for one year, has been provided by that church. He is expected to sail by the first vessel to Calcutta, and occupy the station at Seharunpur, with Messrs. Campbell and Jameson.

II.—SMYRNA.

This Mission is not at present in operation; there is a printing-press and binders' tools at the station. Two brethren have been detained from this field for

want of funds. It may be found expedient to assign one or both of these brethren to some other field, where the door of usefulness is more open, and the call for assistance more pressing.

III.—CHINA.

The Rev. John A. Mitchell and the Rev. R. W. Orr, and Mrs. Orr, are ready to embark in the first vessel. A physician is delayed for want of means to send him out. The matrices for the Chinese metal type are in preparation at Paris, with much promise of complete success.

IV.—WESTERN AFRICA.

Mr. E. Titler, a colored licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, is stationed at Boblee, thirty miles from Bassa Cove. His arrival among the Bassas was hailed by them with great pleasure. More help is greatly needed for this field.

V.—WESTERN INDIANS.

1. *Wea Station*.—Rev. John Fleming,
Mr. James Duncan,
Mr. Henry Bradley and Mrs. Bradley.

The Church at this station consists of twelve native members, and a number of others are seriously inquiring the way to be saved.

2. *Ioway Station*.—Rev. Wm. Hamilton,
Mr. Aurey Ballard,
Mr. Samuel M. Irvine, and their wives. near
Miss Nancy Henderson on a visit to her relatives
Pittsburg.

During the last year this tribe sold their land to the United States, and have received other land in lieu thereof. They have removed, and are now settled, permanently it is expected, at their new home.

Male Missionaries and assistants, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Females, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
								<hr/> 44

3,000 copies of the *Missionary Chronicle* are printed monthly, and 2,500 copies are distributed.

The receipts for the year ending October 15th, 1837, have been, \$40,266 53

The balance on hand at the same date was, - - - - \$5,784 68

This balance, and the sums received since the 15th October, will be wanted for the China Mission. The family is ready to sail the first vessel.

The most efficient measures ought to be adopted for the increase of the funds of the Board; a large increase beyond the receipts of the past year will be wanted to sustain existing Missions, and to send out the Missionaries now wanting, and those expected to be taken under their care during the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER LOWRIE.

And then the Board took a recess till this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock.

The Board met:

The Committee to nominate Officers reported, and their report was accepted and adopted as follows, viz:—

President,

Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D., *Princeton.*

Vice-President,

Gen. WILLIAM M'DONALD, *Baltimore.*

Executive Committee,

Rev. WM. W. PHILLIPS, D. D.

" JOSEPH M'ELROY, D. D.

" JOHN M. KREBS,

" GEORGE POTTS,

" EDWARD D. SMITH,

Mr. JAMES LENOX,

" MOSES ALLEN,

" HENRY RANKIN,

" HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Corresponding Secretary,

WALTER LOWRIE, Esq.

Treasurer,

Mr. JAMES PATON.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to appoint a General Agent, and Assistant Secretary, and to fix the amount of their respective salaries.

Dr. Cuyler, from the Committee to whom the subject of agencies was referred, made a report, which was accepted, amended, and adopted, and is as follows, viz:—

The Committee to which was referred the subject of agencies for the advancement of the cause of Missions, beg leave to report, for the adoption of the Board, the following minute, viz:—

Whilst, in the view of this Board, the system of agencies has been often greatly abused by the undue number, the expensiveness, and the frequent inefficiency of the incumbents,—yet this Board are fully persuaded that no extended and efficient organization can, in the present state of the Church, be long sustained without adequate agencies: Therefore,

Resolved, That this whole subject be, and hereby is, referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to appoint and sustain such agents as they may find necessary to the carrying on of the business of the Board.

Resolved, That a Sermon be preached at each stated meeting of the Board.

Resolved, That the President, the Rev. Dr. Miller, be requested to preach the Sermon at the next meeting of the Board.

Resolved, That the election of a preacher and alternate to deliver a Sermon at the meetings of the Board be made by ballot hereafter.

The Rev. Dr. Spring was elected alternate to the Rev. Dr. Miller, to preach before the Board at the next meeting.

The Committee to make arrangements for a public meeting this evening made a report, which was accepted and adopted, viz:—That addresses be made by Walter Lowrie, Esq.; the Rev. John A. Mitchell, Missionary to China; the Rev. Dr. Spring, and the Rev. John C. Lowrie, Missionary to Northern India.

Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be published in pamphlet form, under the direction of the Executive Committee, and that a copy be sent to each member of the Presbyterian Church.

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Green be requested to draw up a history of the Foreign Missionary operations of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, to be published by the Executive Committee with the proceedings of this Board.

The Board took a recess till this evening, at half past 7 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church.

HALF PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

The Board met, and attended the public meeting; after which the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That this Board record their grateful acknowledgments to the great Head of the Church, for having permitted them to witness the consummation of their desire, so long devoutly felt by them, of seeing the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in these United States, in her distinctive organization, engage in the work of sending the Gospel to the heathen.

Resolved, That we regard the present crisis in the affairs of our Church, as well as the wide fields for Missionary labour now open before us, in the Providence of God, as imposing peculiar obligations on all the friends of the Redeemer in connection with us, who desire to preserve his truth and to maintain the order of his House, to unite their exertions for the advancement of his cause and the establishment of his kingdom in the world.

Resolved, That we respectfully, but earnestly, invite those Synods, Presbyteries, and Churches, under the care of the General Assembly, which are friendly to this Board, to co-operate with us as auxiliaries, or in such other ways as they may deem most expedient, but in humble reliance on Divine grace with fervent and persevering prayer, in carrying into effect the great design of our organization.

Resolved, That all the pastors in the Presbyterian Church, friendly to the operations of this Board, be respectfully requested to bring the subject of Foreign Missions before their respective Churches, in any manner they may deem best, on the first Sabbath in January, 1838.

Resolved, That when this Board adjourns, they adjourn to meet in the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on the Tuesday after the third Thursday in May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Board then adjourned.

Concluded with prayer.

JOHN M. KREBS,

Recording Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

IN THE

United States of America.

PRESENTED MAY 1838.

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD.

1838.

ZKVA

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, in presenting to the General Assembly their first Annual Report, would, first of all, acknowledge with grateful hearts, the favour of God, as manifested to them, in the encouraging dispensations of his Providence. During the past year the Board have gone into operation, many of the churches have cordially united in its support, and the lives of their missionaries have been graciously preserved.

The first meeting of the Board, as directed by the General Assembly, was held at Baltimore on the 31st of October last. All their measures were adopted with great unanimity of sentiment, and harmony of feeling. The city of New York was designated as the seat of operations; the Executive Committee, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer were appointed; and other necessary measures were adopted to carry forward the great work intrusted to them.

At this meeting, the Board received a transfer of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, from the Synods of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. That institution was then in active operation, under the care of those Synods, and had been cherished and sustained by the members of the Presbyterian church. The transfer embraced the whole of its funds, missions, and papers, and the Society itself then ceased to exist. As the Board have now the charge of all those interests, and the possession of all the papers relating to them, it will be proper to embody in this report, the proceedings of that institution, from the 1st of May 1837, to the time of the transfer; as well as their own proceedings, from the time of their organization till the 1st of May, 1838.

A list of the names of those members of the Board, whose time expires at the present meeting of the General Assembly, is submitted with this report.

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS.

AGENTS AND AGENCIES.

In the first half of the year no agents were employed, with the exception of some of the missionaries, who were waiting for their

departure for the foreign field. At the first meeting of the Board, the Executive Committee were authorized to appoint a general agent, and in November they appointed the Rev. John Breckinridge, D. D., to this important trust. The acceptance of this appointment, would have required him to resign the professorship in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, to which he had been chosen by the General Assembly; and, as the question was one of great interest, both to the Theological Seminary and to the Board, with the consent of the Executive Committee, he held it under consideration. In the mean time it was arranged, with the consent of the directors of the Theological Seminary, that he should devote three months to the service of the agency; at the end of this term, in view of all the interests concerned, he deemed it to be his duty to decline the appointment. Other agents for different parts of the Church were appointed, but the appointments were also declined. The Rev. J. C. Lowrie, as far as his health has permitted, has during the year been engaged in the service of the Board, and one other of their missionaries is at present so employed. With these exceptions, the only agent in their service is Mr. E. Bradbury, a licentiate of New Brunswick Presbytery, who has been employed for some time past in the Synod of Ohio.

FINANCES.

The amount of receipts from ordinary sources, from the 1st May 1837, to the 1st May 1838, is \$44,748 62.—And from the United States for buildings at the Wea station, \$750. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st May 1837, was \$3106 99, making together the sum of \$48,145 61.

Donations in books for the mission in India, from several individuals, and a number of valuable boxes of clothing from the Ladies in different Churches have been received.

Also from the American Bible Society, 135 Bibles, 160 Testaments, and 24 French and Spanish Testaments.

From the Philadelphia Bible Society, one hundred Bibles.

From the American Tract Society \$115 80 worth of their bound volumes, and 89,880 pages of Tracts.

From the Presbyterian Tract Society 3000 pages, all of which have been sent out for distribution in the foreign fields.

The expenditures for the year have amounted to \$44,405 25, leaving a balance to the credit of the Board of \$4200 44.

PUBLICATIONS.

On the 1st of January the Foreign Missionary Chronicle was enlarged, and now contains 32 pages monthly; 4000 copies are printed, and nearly 2500 copies are distributed; 3000 copies of the fifth Annual Report of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, and 3000 copies of the Minutes of the Board were printed and circulated; and 10,000 copies of missionary papers No. 1, have been printed and in part circulated.

MISSIONARIES.

During the year sixteen missionaries and assistant missionaries have been sent out to the following stations.

To Northern India.—Rev. Henry R. Wilson, jr. and Mrs. Wilson, Rev. John H. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison, Rev. Joseph Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. James Craig, Teacher, and Mrs. Craig, and Mr. Reese Morris, Printer, and Mrs. Morris.

To China.—Rev. John A. Mitchell, Rev. Robert W. Orr and Mrs. Orr.

To the Wea Indians.—Rev. John Fleming.

To the Ioway Indians.—Rev. William Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton.

Eight other missionary brethren have been accepted by the Executive Committee; six of whom, before they go out, will be ordained ministers of the Gospel; one is a physician and one a printer.

MISSIONS.

NORTHERN INDIA.

Lodiana.—Rev. John Newton,
 “ Henry R. Wilson, jr.
 “ Joseph Porter,
 Mr. Reese Morris, jr., and their wives.
 Rev. J. C. Lowrie on a visit to the United States.

Subathu.—Rev. James Wilson,
 “ William Rogers, and their wives.

Saharunpur.—Rev. James R. Campbell,
 “ Jesse M. Jamieson,
 “ Joseph Caldwell, and their wives.

Allahabad.—Rev. James McEwen,
“ John H. Morrison,
Mr. James Craig, teacher, and their wives.

The Executive Committee recommended it to the brethren sent out to occupy the stations above mentioned, but left it to the mission to make a different arrangement, if circumstances in their judgment required it.

The Rev. James R. Campbell, Rev. Joseph Caldwell, and Mr. James Craig, are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church. Although they are under the care and direction of the Board, their ecclesiastical relation to their own Church is not thereby affected.

The health of the missionaries at these stations, with one exception, has been generally good. Mr. McEwen has not enjoyed good health since he went to India; and during the last year he has suffered so severely, that with the advice of his physicians, and the consent of the mission, he had decided on returning to the United States, and expected to leave India in February or March. The health of the Rev. J. C. Lowrie, has been improved during the past year. His return to the mission, though heretofore fully contemplated, has recently been rendered doubtful, by the decided opinion of medical advisers, that a residence in the warm climate of India, even if his health were quite restored, would soon cause a return of the complaint.

Owing to the contemplated return of Mr. McEwen, the Rev. James Wilson was assigned by the mission, as stated in late letters from India, to take the charge of the station at Allahabad, till the other missionaries should arrive; and the labours at Lodiana requiring more assistance, the Rev. William Rogers, was assigned to that station, leaving Subathu for the present unoccupied.

The general outline of the labours of the missionaries, and the circumstances and prospects of the mission, will be seen by the following extracts from the communications to the Executive Committee.

Church at Lodiana.—On the 29th of April we organized a mission church, calling it the First Presbyterian Church of Lodiana. On the next day, it being the Sabbath, we admitted three young men to the communion; their names are Golak Nath, Naldhar, and John Baptist Lewis. The former two were Hindus, the last is of European extraction, (though in appearance not to be distinguished from the natives,) and belongs to a Roman Catholic family. They are all of a respectable class in Society, and the first is a Brahman of the highest

order. His father is a tea merchant of considerable wealth in Calcutta, and every inducement has been offered by him and his wealthy friends to bring the young man back to Hinduism. These youth have all a tolerable good knowledge of the English language, and having read the Scriptures with me for the last six months, they have attained a pleasing acquaintance with the truths of Christianity.

In the afternoon of the same day that the baptism was performed, we celebrated the Lord's Supper. We were a little band—only our four selves (missionaries,) the three new members, and an English surgeon, who is a warm friend to every good cause. A few of the school boys were also there; but their only object was to see a strange sight. I was glad of the opportunity to set before them Christ crucified for sin in so interesting a light; especially as some of them could understand what was said on the occasion.

I feel anxious to have a house of worship erected in the centre of the city. In that case we might hope to have many spectators on Sacramental occasions; and I may say auditors too, for by the time a house of this description could be got ready, we expect to have regular service in the Hindostani language.

REV. J. NEWTON.

To enable them to effect this object, Mr. Newton made application to the Presbyterian Church in Steubenville, of which he had formerly been a member. That church at once met the appeal, and raised three hundred dollars, the sum required. This was done without interfering with their usual contributions to the Board. Such instances of liberality, and Christian remembrance, are most encouraging to our brethren, labouring in those far distant fields.

Church at Allahabad.—The church which I formed here in January last, consists of twelve members, besides myself and Mrs. McEwen. Two of those who first united with us, have since been removed from the Church on earth, to the Church above. I have given it no other name than that of a *mission church*; my own connexion with them is only that of a missionary. In the event of my being removed from them, they have agreed to keep up their meetings regularly amongst themselves, until the Lord shall send them another missionary; and it is gratifying to think that several of those, who a few months ago, had never opened their lips in prayer, in their own families, are now well disposed to lead the devotions in the social meetings. I hope this will prove the germ of what will hereafter become a flourishing Church, to bear witness for the truth in the midst of the heathen. One of the members is a young man who possesses great energy of character, and considerable influence. He has presented to the mission a Bungalow, with out-houses, and a piece of ground suitable for a garden; the property to revert to him if this place should cease to be a mission station.

REV. JAMES MCEWEN.

The Press.—The printing office is on the mission premises, a little outside of the city. It consists of three rooms of equal size, each 18 by 11½ feet. The press was quite a novelty in this region. It is visited and inspected as a great curiosity by all classes. Shiyah Ul Mulk, one of the ex-kings of Afghanistan, came in person to witness its performance. He, who a few years ago was law and fate to millions of people, came to admire the wonder-working power of the first press that had ever come within his reach.

REV. J. NEWTON.

With the limited means in the hands of the missionaries for this object, and the great press of their other engagements, the amount of printing for the last year was necessarily small. The number of pages was 227,780, printed in Hindustani, Persian, English, and Indo Roman. A supply of paper, and a quantity of Persian, Gurmukhi, and Indo Roman type, had been ordered from Serampore and Calcutta, and were soon expected. Until more force would reach the station, especially the printer, so as to enable them to use to advantage the large printing press, the amount printed will be comparatively small. But a beginning has been made, and the books and tracts printed have been of great service.

Schools—Lodiana.—We have now a school house containing five rooms—one in the centre 16 by 24, two each side 11 feet square, and two verandas 8 by 16 feet, one in front, and the other in the rear. The house is made of brick, dried in the sun, with a course of burnt brick on the outer surface. It is situated just in the edge of the native town, very accessible to the principal streets. The boys have been diligent and regular in their studies. They labour under great disadvantage on account of the scarcity and high price of suitable school books. A small school dictionary, in English and Persian, costs sixteen rupees, about eight dollars. A common labouring man, gets from four to six cents a day, of which after clothing and support of himself and family, he will have little to purchase the means of intellectual improvement. The boys are willing to read any book we put into their hands, for the sake of the English words, though they greatly dislike the religion which these English words convey.

The school now (7th April) contains fifty-eight scholars, divided into six classes. The boys are collected from various parts of the country both North and South; twenty-eight are residents of Lodiana, eighteen from different parts of the Panjab, two from Cashmere, and the others from various places, south east from this, lower down the Indus. If we class the boys according to their religion they would stand thus—Mohamedans thirty-three, Hindu fourteen, Nominal Christians six, Sikhs five.

REV. J. PORTER.

When the hot season commenced, the scholars began to fall

away by degrees; after the 1st of June, they had a vacation of three weeks. The religious exercises then introduced, made a considerable excitement among some of the parents, as well as among the scholars themselves. Several left the school, but their place was supplied by others, and some even of those who left returned. At the last dates the school consisted of forty, with the prospect of more being added as soon as the weather became cold.

Boarding Schools, Lodiana.—The boys boarding school, consisting at present of six scholars, is more immediately under the care of Mrs. Porter. Owing to the want of a suitable building, and the great press of business to which we have had to attend, little has been done in the way of their education. Still they are making progress in the acquaintance of the English language. We can scarcely say that this school is organized, but we hope to have things in such a train that their education shall not be retarded, as soon as a suitable building can be provided for them.

In the Girl's Boarding School the number of scholars is five, under the care of Mrs. Newton. They have been instructed in the Hindustani language in Roman letter, in writing, sewing, and weaving braid. The progress of some is quite respectable, but others appear to be too dull to learn. They are all taught a Hindustani Catechism, and have special instructions in the Scriptures on the Sabbath, and attend Hindustani worship daily.

JOINT REPORT.

Saharumpur.—Our school appears encouraging. We have forty scholars enrolled, thirty of whom attend daily. All are the sons of the more respectable class of natives. They begin to feel attached to us, and their parents are very anxious that they should obtain an education. We have the confidence and co-operation of the English gentlemen at the station, to every extent that is desirable; they kindly proposed to erect us a school house at their own expense; and one of them has lately purchased and presented to us a valuable lot of school books in the native languages, and pays a Munshi twenty-five rupees a month to assist in the school.

REV. JAMES R. CAMPBELL.

Subathu.—Mrs. Wilson has a very interesting school of twenty-two scholars, the daughters of the Gurkhi Seapays, who come every day to the veranda to be taught both reading and sewing. We have built a school house for them, 12 by 21 feet inside.

REV. JAMES WILSON.

The Gurkhi's are natives of Nepaul, and it was encouraging to see the female children from that benighted family of the Hindu race, receiving Christian instruction. The school was partially

suspended during a season of sickness at the station ; and with other measures for the promotion of Christian instruction is postponed until the station be again occupied.

Allahabad.—Since the commencement of the boarding school we have had from first to last twenty-four. Several of them staid only a few days, and others went away after being with us several weeks. Some assigning as the reason that they were afraid we were going to make Christians of them. But in most cases the true reason was a preference for their old habits of begging, and their aversion to the restraint our rules necessarily imposed upon them—one boy we had to expel for bad conduct. Our present number is twelve, six are boys and six are girls, all of whom we have had for more than six months, all seem anxious to learn, and some are making very encouraging progress. They are from five to twelve years of age ; have learned to repeat hymns and prayers both in Hindustani and English. Besides these, there are forty-one day-scholars, varying in age from four to twenty-four. The branches taught are English reading and spelling ; grammar, geography, and the elements of natural history, writing and arithmetic. There are three classes that read Hindustani in the Persian character ; one class reads in the spelling book and in Genesis, and one in the New Testament. The daily religious exercises of the school are singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer. They commit to memory portions of Scripture and hymns, an exercise in which they take great delight. Some have very sweet voices, and a fine ear for music. G. Frazer, a warm friend of the missionary cause, supports three native schools in the neighbourhood, which he wishes to be considered as in connexion with the mission.

Schools for native boys might be established in the villages all round for a very trifling expense ; and if there were several such in connexion with the mission, with one good school under the immediate care of the missionary, the smaller schools would serve as nurseries where boys who give indications of talent, industry, &c. might be found, and introduced into the larger one, where a more thorough course would be given. The Government school at this place is under excellent management ; it contains 150 boys, many of whom are making rapid progress ; but as in it all direct religious instruction is prohibited, we cannot expect it will do any more, in the way of disseminating divine truth, than preparing the way ; but in this it is certainly doing its part.

REV. JAMES MCEWEN.

Mela or Fair at Lodiana.—4th April. This day was distinguished by a Mela or Hindu Fair, at which 25,000 or 30,000 were assembled from the country around from a distance of fifty miles. Their chief object was to bathe in a small stream that flows by Lodiana. The water though not equal to that of the Ganges, is considered more sacred than what is contained in tanks and wells ; and the deluded people

imagine, that by this ceremony of bathing, they would, in some measure at least, be cleansed from sin. We spent part of the day among them, distributing the scriptures and tracts; and were afterwards visited by a number at our house, to whom we had an opportunity of preaching Christ more fully.

MESSRS. NEWTON AND PORTER.

Fair at Hurdwar.—Early in April we attended the great Mela or Fair at Hurdwar, about 40 miles distant from Saharunpur, where hundreds of thousands of pilgrims annually assemble from all parts of India, to worship the Ganges as it bursts forth from the mountains. The grandeur of the scenery, the splendour of the buildings, and temples, and ghauts, on which the wealth of many Rajahs is lavished; the vast extent and character of the crowd, and their abominable idolatries, afford a subject on which much might be written that would be interesting. Portions of Scripture and tracts was distributed, which may yet lead some to inquire after the truth as it is in Jesus. Of this excellent opportunity of disseminating the word of life, and proclaiming the everlasting Gospel, to the people of this extensive empire, we hope to avail ourselves in each succeeding year.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND JAMIESON.

Fair at Allahabad.—The great Annual Mela or Fair continued at this place till the middle of February, when the cholera broke out among them and caused them to be dispersed. I had there the opportunity of witnessing far more of the wretchedness and deep degradation of the heathen than I can describe. I can only say, that what I saw fully confirmed the very worst statements I have ever seen published by those who have witnessed the same scenes before me. The saquires or religious mendicants, of whom great numbers were assembled, presented an appearance far more horrible than any thing I had ever conceived of before. They were, generally, almost naked; their bodies were smeared over with filth; and some of them had their long hair smeared in the same manner, and platted so as to stand out from their heads. All this combined, to give them an appearance more in accordance with our ideas of fiends than of human beings. These are the persons who are regarded by the ignorant multitude with almost supreme veneration; not only as being very holy, but as emanations of the Deity himself.

REV. JAMES McEWEN.

In view of the facts which have been developed in the report of different stations, we feel much encouraged; for although our missionary labours have not told upon the actual conversion of many souls to Christ, yet our anticipations have not been, on the whole, disappointed. We had always been told that the renovation of the heathen is not the work of a day, and although we were not prepared to admit this assertion in the latitude which is sometimes given to it, yet a personal observation of the moral mass on which we had to operate, long ago convinced us, that there must be long and assiduous labour bestowed, as

well as importunate prayer offered, before our aim would, to any great extent, be accomplished. Error, prejudice, and sin, are so wrought into the very texture of science, religion, politics, business, pleasure, in short, of every thing that is Indian; that the work of the people's renovation must extend throughout a long period; or such moral miracles must be interposed, as will answer to our Saviour's words: "Greater things than these shall ye do, because I go to the Father." We do not know the precise way in which the Lord intends to bring about the conversion of India, nor the rapidity with which the work will be effected. It is sufficient to be informed, that the great instrumentality will be the preaching of Christ crucified, and the time will be as soon after the proper means begin to be properly employed, as will most effectually secure the glory of God. We do expect the Church of Christ to prevail all over this land; and we hope that the beginning of such a scene may be witnessed even by some of us. For this at least we shall labour, and pray, and look, the grace of God helping us, "while life and breath remain."

The Board will readily understand, that till we acquire more facility in speaking the language of the natives, we can attempt but little in the way of direct influence, and therefore they will not be surprised that so little is said in the report, about actual preaching. Although it may be said that our mission is now established, it is still true that we are only *preparing* to act. We are like infants, who have made some attempts at standing, but have yet scarcely attempted to walk alone.

Hoping to be helped by your prayers, and the prayers of all the Church, we have only to commend our way to the Lord, resolved to go forward by degrees as he may enable us, till our work shall have been finished on earth.

JOINT REPORT.

The wide door for missionary purposes opened in Northern India; the facility of access to the interior of Asia, furnished by the pilgrims returning from the great melas or fairs; the opportunity of bringing divine truth to bear directly on the large numbers of Mahomedan population; the perishing condition of the millions there; and the opening prospects and favourable condition of the mission generally, are considered by the Board as loud calls from God in his providence to the Presbyterian church, to occupy these dark places, and hasten to make known the glorious Gospel to the crowded millions occupying the upper Ganges and its tributary streams. From Benares, North-East to Lodiana, the present limit of the British authority in that direction, distant 600 miles, and from the Southern boundary of the province of Allahabad, North to the Himalaya mountain, distant 400 miles, there are no missionaries but those sent out by the Presbyterian church. Fifty ordained ministers, besides printers and teachers, are now wanted for this field. With those now there, that num-

ber would be small compared with the population; but great would be the blessings which they would convey to this part of India. They could occupy the most prominent stations, and by preaching the Gospel, at once make known the way of salvation to hundreds of thousands who are fast passing beyond the efforts of the Church to save them. By the agency of the press, by the hundreds of common and boarding schools, which could be established under their direction, and in which Christian instruction would be daily afforded, by training up a native ministry, as God would open the way; and by concentrated effort sustaining and encouraging each other, and labouring together with prayer and fasting, the Church might look with confidence for the blessing of God, without which all these labours will be in vain.

The Board are anxious also to establish a mission at Calcutta. This is so much needed, that the brethren in India have recommended, that one of their limited number be stationed there. This great city is the seat of the British power in India; it is surrounded by a large Hindu population, offering a wide field for missionary operations; and is the first landing place for all the missionaries for North India, and through this place must all the funds and supplies be sent to sustain the missionaries in that great region. The province of Assam, also on the Bramhaputra, and bordering both on Burmah and China, with the exception of a mission from the American Baptist Board, is wholly destitute.

MISSION TO THE WESTERN INDIANS.

Wea Station.—Rev. John Fleming,
Mr. James Duncan,
“ Henry Bradley, and Mrs. Bradley.

This station commenced in 1833, has from the first been one of much interest. The church consists of twelve native members, and the labours of the missionaries have been blessed for the general improvement of the tribe.

For reasons, however, entirely satisfactory, and arising from the circumstances of this people, it has been decided to withdraw the missionaries from this station. The Wea band is small, numbering only about 200. The present station is within ten or twelve miles of the mission station of the Methodist church, among the Peorias. Six of the Wea Indians have joined that church, and for these, meetings are regularly held once a week in the vicinity of our station, and at which many of the tribe are in the habit of

attending. Thus are religious exercises, by two different denominations, held weekly among this small band, and at which the Indians attend indiscriminately. The result of this state of things was injurious to the Indians, and painful to the missionaries; and the Executive Committee were unwilling it should continue. The heathen field is wide enough for the different branches of the Church of Christ to labour in, without crowding or interfering with each other. If by withdrawing the missionaries, these Indians would have been left without the means of grace, the question would have been different; but the members of the Church there, and this small tribe generally, will fall naturally under the care of our Methodist brethren; and the prayers of the Board are, that the blessing of God may rest upon the missionary labours of those who will thus be called to take their oversight. The buildings have been transferred to the United States, for the benefit of the Indians, and for which the Government have paid \$750, the amount of the valuation. The brethren now there will be assigned to another station, as soon as a suitable selection can be made.

Ioway Station.—Rev. William Hamilton,
Mr. S. M. Irvine, and their wives.

During the last year, the Ioways removed from their former residence to the south of the Missouri river, between the great Nemahaw and the Northern boundary of the Kickapoos. The most part of the last summer was spent before the division line between them and Sacs was established. Until this was done, the buildings could not be commenced, and it was the beginning of winter before houses could be provided for the families of the missionaries. Two buildings have been erected at the station, one 17 by 34 feet, and the other 20 feet square. Mr. Irvine moved to the new station on the 1st of November, and Mr. Hamilton arrived on the 29th of December.

Mr. Aurey Ballard and his wife, who for several years have been engaged at the old station, owing to declining health, have asked and obtained a dismission from the service of the Board. The state of this tribe affording no opening for female teachers, Miss Nancy Henderson will not again return to this station.

The Sacs of the Missouri, are in the immediate vicinity of the station, and it is the intention of the Executive Committee to extend missionary operations among them, as soon as buildings can be erected and a teacher provided.

There are some things encouraging among the Ioway and Sac Indians, but at present they are a degraded wretched people.

During the last winter no less than three persons were murdered in their drunken revels. Every thing relating to them gives sad but conclusive evidence, that nothing but the influence of the Gospel will save them from utter extinction.

No Christian can read the history of the aborigines of our country, from the first landing of the white man, to the present time, without painful emotion. As the wave of our population rolled onward, the native race were forced to retreat before it. Bold, and daring, and cunning, and ferocious though they were, the superior prowess of the civilized man, compelled them to retire, from the shores of the Atlantic, and all the pleasant valleys, on both sides of the mountains, to the prairies beyond the great rivers of the far west. Here they have at present a temporary resting place; but it will depend on the efforts of the Church whether or not they will long be found even there. Nothing but the Christian religion will save the remnants of this much injured race, from the melancholy destiny of those who have already disappeared. The country assigned to them for a permanent home, will soon contain a population of one hundred thousand; while the tribes beyond them, on this side of the rocky mountains, contain one hundred and fifty thousand more; thus forming an aggregate of two hundred and fifty thousand in fifty tribes, and bands of various sizes, and all more or less accessible to the labour of the missionary. It is most clearly the duty of the Presbyterian Church greatly to extend her benevolent exertions to save from extinction, and to bring to the knowledge of the truth this benighted, perishing people.

WESTERN AFRICA.

Station at Boblee, now called Green, between thirty and forty miles N. W. from Bassa Cove.

E. Titler, licensed preacher, and his wife.

Mr. Titler arrived in Liberia early in 1837. As soon as circumstances would permit, he proceeded to the station at Green, to which he had been instructed to repair. He found the natives willing to receive him, and desirous that their children should be instructed. Upon the whole they are friendly, but capricious, and most ignorant, superstitious, and degraded. With the assistance of native labourers, he had built a house sufficient to accommodate his family, and had cleared and planted with *casado*, three acres of ground. He has frequent opportunities of making known the truth, and had a school of ten boys under instruction, to which he devotes as much of his time, as his other

engagements permit. Being alone, it was but little he could effect the first year, and it is greatly to be desired that additional labourers be sent to his assistance, and to occupy other places, perfectly accessible and totally destitute.

Western Africa, from Cape Palmas to Cape Mount, and extending from fifty to one hundred miles inward, is governed by numerous petty kings and chiefs, who appear to be independent of each other for some purposes, and for other purposes are united in different confederations. As far as missionaries have come in contact with them and their people, they are anxious to receive instruction and to learn the white man's book. The different American colonies planted along the coast, afford resting places for the missionary, from which his labours may be extended among the natives. This benighted people do not desire the Gospel for its own sake, for they know not what its blessings are; but they know their own ignorance, and desire to have missionaries and teachers sent among them. During the last year the Board have not obtained any suitable missionaries to supply the pressing calls from this dark region. In many respects no other field possesses greater interest, or is more in need of the prayers and exertions of the Church. The Board have found the questions growing out of their relations to that country, to be of the most solemn kind. The early graves of most of the missionaries already sent there, afford affecting evidence that the climate has hitherto been injurious and fatal to the white man. Shall the Board therefore encourage white missionaries to go there? Or shall they rest the hopes of Africa, as far as their agency is concerned, on preparing and sending out as missionaries, coloured men, whose constitution is so much better adapted to that climate? Without deciding the first of these questions, they would advert strongly to the second. Surely among the many thousands of coloured communicants in the Presbyterian Church, there must be many, who if properly educated, would make efficient missionaries to the land of their forefathers. Let this subject but receive the attention which is required by the importance of the interests connected with it, and missionaries and teachers in sufficient numbers will be provided, to carry the blessings of Christianity and civilization to them, and thus in part atone for the injuries and wrongs which for three centuries the nations of Christendom have heaped upon the people of this unhappy land. A deep feeling in favour of sending the Gospel to Africa, exists in many parts of the Church, and offers of support for missionaries and teachers have been made to the Board, which as yet they have been unable to obtain.

MISSION TO CHINA.

Rev. John A. Mitchell,
" R. W. Orr and Mrs. Orr.

The Missionaries for this field sailed in December. They were instructed to visit different points in the Eastern Archipelago, and on the continent, for the purpose of acquiring the most definite information for the best location of the mission. What is wanted at the principal station is, that the situation be healthy; that the persons and property of the missionaries be protected, they submitting to the laws of the place; and that there be such numbers of the Chinese accessible, as will afford an opportunity for direct missionary labours on their behalf. This station when organized, should have two missionaries to labour directly among the Chinese population; and two to take charge of the schools of the common and higher order; a printing office, on a scale capable of extension so as to require a printer and such assistants as may be necessary to print bibles and books to the best advantage, and in any numbers that the means of the Board would permit; and also suitable accommodations for the brethren that may from time to time arrive, until they be prepared to occupy other stations.

The matrices for the Chinese metal type are still in a course of execution at Paris. M. Marcellan Le Grand, the enterprising manufacturer, has not received the encouragement to which he is so justly entitled; and the work itself is found to require more time than was at first expected. During the last year at the recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Medhurst, the London Missionary Society have agreed to get a supply from him, and as the practicability and importance of this useful discovery are now fully established, other societies have it likewise in contemplation to procure a supply. Two thousand characters have been completed, and the work is proceeding as fast as the difficulty of the execution will permit.

The internal policy of this great empire has always been exclusive. Jealous of foreigners, possessing an extravagant, and even ridiculous opinion of their own superiority; the government has not encouraged trade and intercourse with other nations. Great complaints have been made against the Chinese government, in refusing the practice of international law and reciprocity to other nations. This has certainly been to their great disadvantage; and their exclusive and restrictive policy prevents the

introduction of the Gospel, and the improvements of science and general information among them. But it is well to inquire, whether the conduct of other nations, nominally Christian, have not justified the Chinese in many of their measures of restriction. It is the duty of every Missionary Board, to know what the barriers are, which obstruct the spread of the Gospel, and to make them known to the churches, that their efforts and their prayers may be directed for their removal. Nothing is wanted but a statement of the facts to prove, that the contraband trade in opium, is at this time the greatest barrier to the introduction of the Gospel into China.

The largest quantity of opium sent to China is raised in India, for the benefit of the East India Company, and a large revenue is derived from this monopoly. The trade in this article is almost entirely conducted by merchants from the Western nations, nominally Christian. The introduction of this deleterious and poisonous drug is prohibited by the laws of China; and considering the physical and moral ruin and desolation which it carries among the people, most justly prohibited. Yet notwithstanding all their vigilance, and all their efforts to prevent its introduction, its use is constantly increasing, and its importation now amounts to nearly twenty millions of dollars annually. The large bribes given to the officers by the smugglers, have rendered the laws in most cases a dead letter. In this state of things, one of the counsellors of the Emperor proposed, that the restriction on the trade be removed. Two others of his cabinet, however, took a different view of the subject, and their reports have been published. These two papers, when allowance is made for the peculiar Chinese views respecting foreign trade, are drawn with great ability, and show that the Emperor has in his service able and patriotic men. In them, the effect of the use of opium on the strength and resources of the empire, and in the destruction of the health, industry, and morals of the people, is ably discussed and clearly exposed. What a spectacle is here presented! The government of a nation not possessing the Bible, and unblessed by the light of the Gospel, labouring to protect their people from a moral pestilence, which is carrying dismay, and poverty, and wretchedness through the land, and striking, as they believe, at their very existence; and the merchants of other governments, nominally Christian, employing ships, and capital, and bribes, to force that very evil upon them. What opinion must the able men in the government at Peking have of the Christian religion, when they see the merchants and ships of the Western Nations constantly and notoriously engaged, in the practice of a trade, in violation of the

laws of the empire, and most destructive to the morals of the people.

In reference to missionary operations, the first aspect of this subject is discouraging. But if we take a more comprehensive view of it, and look deeper into the causes and principles here at work, we will find that there is no new difficulty, nothing but what the missionary of the cross has met with in every country to which he has been sent.

It is a painful truth, that in every heathen land, the missionary has been preceded by men nominally Christian, but whose lives exhibit nothing of the religion of Christ; and the first work has always been to satisfy the heathen, that there is a difference between the men who bear that sacred name. In every mission field this difficulty has been met, and in many of them it has been overcome. The exhibition of the evil is here on a large scale, but in principle it is the same, that is encountered by the missionary when he meets the whiskey trader among the prairies of the west, or the slave trader on the coast of Africa.

Little has yet been done for China by the Christian church, and few have been the missionaries sent there. But some are there, and others are preparing to follow. Until they obtain access to the interior of the empire, they can find resting places without the limits. Their general labours will be the same as that of their brethren at other heathen fields; although, in some respects, varied from their peculiar circumstances. Where they cannot preach in person, they must circulate the Bible, and in every practical way use the agency of the press. When they cannot obtain access to the millions within the empire, they must labour for the thousands without. In every form and manner in which they come in contact with this people, they are doing something to point out, and establish their true character, and to show that their only object is to do them good.

OTHER FIELDS.

These four great sections of the heathen world, will each require a great increase of missionaries. To what extent the force in each should be enlarged, before other fields are occupied, must be decided in view of the providences of God, and will also, in a measure, depend on the missionary spirit manifested by the church at large. Many other places are altogether destitute, and others again nearly so. Among the Malays, in the Eastern

Archipelago, a mission, in connexion with that to China, ought very soon to be commenced. A great amount of missionary labour is yet to be done in Asia Minor. In our own hemisphere, from the isthmus of Darien to Cape Horn, the Protestant churches have almost the whole work yet to do. It is true, that in this great field there are many adversaries, and the opposition to the introduction of the truth, will be most decided. But this opposition must be met by the Church of Christ, let it exist where or when it may. The field is the world; and when so large a portion of it, lies enveloped in the darkness of Papal and Pagan superstition, it is her duty to send the knowledge of the true light there, and to occupy at once such portions as God in his providence may have prepared for the reception of her messengers. Some of the states of Europe also, present a most interesting state of things. In both France and Spain, there is at this time, a great demand for the truth. In both these kingdoms, there is a small band of Evangelical Christians, struggling to the utmost limit of their means in the circulation of the Bible and religious tracts, and in sustaining and encouraging ministers of the Gospel, who preach the truth in the simplicity of the Bible. Every friendly voice from this side of the Atlantic greatly encourages them, and measures could be adopted, at a comparatively small expense of means, that would greatly aid them in their noble efforts for the dissemination of the truth.

CONCLUDING REFLECTIONS.

Although it may not be necessary, in an annual report, to notice all the various items which constitute the whole labour of the missionary among the heathen, or the principles involved in the prosecution of the work; yet some of these are so vital and important, that the whole church should have them constantly in view.

One appointed means, and the first in importance, is the preaching of the Gospel by the living teacher. We find the Apostles in their labours among the heathen, constantly engaged, at all times, and in all places, preaching the Gospel; and the doctrines of the Bible are in accordance with their practice. "For after that in the wisdom of God, the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe. For the Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom; but we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling block, and unto the Greeks foolishness; but unto them which are called both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and

the wisdom of God." "I charge thee therefore before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom; preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine."

Another appointed means, second only to the preaching of the Gospel, and indeed connected with it, is the raising up a native ministry among the heathen. In this too we have the example of the apostles, and the clear directions of the word of God. "Thou therefore my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus. And the things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also." "For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee." "And when they had ordained them elders in every Church, and had prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord on whom they believed."

It is for the judicatories of the Church to take the oversight of this great interest. The brethren among the heathen can be formed into Presbyteries, under the direction of the proper Synods; and when the number of Presbyteries make it expedient, the General Assembly can form them into one or more Synods in connexion with itself.

Other branches of missionary labour, will consist in translating and printing the Bible, and religious tracts and publications, and where practicable, taking the oversight of common education, and in all cases giving it encouragement. These duties may vary in their relative importance, according to the circumstances of the different missions, and the calls and openings of Divine Providence; and the extent to which they may be carried, must be left to the discretion and judgment of the missionaries, under the general direction and advice of the Board.

The Missionary cause requires a combined effort to carry it forward. Men are wanted to go and preach the Gospel, to tell the story of the cross, and point the dying heathen to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. Means also are wanted to send out and support these messengers of the churches. Neither of these alone will affect the object. When the missionaries offer themselves, however satisfactory may be their qualifications, unless means are afforded the Board cannot send them; on the other hand, no amount of gold and silver will be of any avail, unless properly qualified men and women be found willing to devote themselves to this service. It is the arrangement of

the Head of the Church, that both must be used for the extension of his kingdom. It was so in the days of the Apostles; the first missionaries went out "taking nothing of the gentiles." Every one that loves the Saviour, has thus the honour and the privilege of assisting, directly or indirectly, in making known the mystery of redeeming love.

It will be admitted by all, that for man or woman, in the prime of life, surrounded with friends and the comforts of home, and enjoying all the blessings of our happy country, to devote themselves to the service of the Church among the heathen—and for parents to be willing to part with their beloved children for life, requires a greater sacrifice, and is evidence of missionary feeling of a deeper tone, than is required or evidenced in the contribution of gold and silver for the same object.

In one view it is discouraging, to see qualified labourers detained at home, from year to year, for want of means to send them to the heathen. But in another view, it is evidence that God is amongst us for good. By his grace, and the influence of his spirit, the greatest sacrifices are thus the first to be made; the most costly offerings are thus brought the most freely and in the greatest number. But that there should be any want of means, shows in the Church, a state of feeling and sense of duty most unequal to the wants of the dying heathen. Yet this state of things now exists. The Board have more missionaries now engaged, and others that will be engaged, than they have the prospect of being able to send out during the present year. This operates as a discouragement, greatly beyond the present individuals. Others whose hearts are touched with the same spirit, and whose desires are to go far hence to the Gentiles, are disheartened at the uncertainty resting upon the subject, and are obliged to abandon the work, or wait in suspense and discouragement till a definite answer be received. The practical working of these two elements, lies at the very foundation of the whole Foreign Missionary work; and the Board most respectfully submit, that this subject requires from the General Assembly a prayerful examination. In reference to this question, the state of the Presbyterian church at this time, is one of painful interest. The great truth is not yet realized, that it is as much the duty of every individual Christian, according to his means, and the circumstances in which God in his providence has placed him, to aid in making known the Gospel to all the world, as it is of any missionary that now is, or ever will be in the foreign field. The Spirit of God has influenced a number of the members of the Church, most willingly to make the greatest sacrifices and bring the richest offer-

ings to his service; but in others, their coldness, their deadness, and their love of the world, render all these sacrifices and offerings of no avail in the cause of Christ. If this be not to grieve the Spirit of God, it is difficult to say what is.

Now if at the commencement of their Foreign Missionary operations, at their first anniversary, the general Assembly were to take the high ground, that it is the solemn duty of the Church to send out every qualified missionary that is accepted by the Board, and with prayer were to adopt suitable resolutions on the subject, the Church, as far as the General Assembly is concerned, would occupy that position which is required of her, by the glory of the Redeemer, the good of millions of benighted perishing men, and her own best interest. An effort would thus be made to bring up all her members to the requirements of the Bible; and every member of the Church, would, in the sight of God, and his own conscience, be personally and individually responsible, according to his means and circumstances, for every missionary delayed at home. In the providence of God and by his blessing, no branch of the Church of Christ has an organization so perfect to become a missionary community, as that of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America; and if her highest judicatory, in first raising the Foreign Missionary standard, should, in the fear of God and in humble reliance on his blessing, inscribe upon her banner, **IT IS THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH TO SEND OUT AND SUPPORT EVERY QUALIFIED MISSIONARY THAT MAY BE ACCEPTED FOR THE FOREIGN FIELD**; it would be an effort pleasing to God, and which angels and good men would rejoice to contemplate.

In connexion with this subject, and to assist in the promotion of it, the Board would respectfully submit one other measure for the consideration of the General Assembly. Experience and observation show, that just in proportion as the members of any Church make themselves acquainted with foreign missionary operations, will be their engagedness in this great cause. Hence the necessity of the diffusion of this kind of intelligence, that the community may be informed of the state of the heathen, of what is doing, and what ought to be done for them. The Foreign Missionary Chronicle, as the periodical of the Board, is intended to aid in the circulation of this information; but what are 4000 copies, the number printed, and of which less than 2500 are distributed among the members of the Church and their families? But if the pastors and elders were to take a friendly care of this matter, and a general effort be made, the present number of copies would be greatly increased.

When the great extent of the heathen world is contemplated,

the millions who are living without the knowledge of the true God, and the way of salvation through the cross of Christ; the obstacles and the barriers that are to be overcome, before the world be converted to God, the mind even of the Christian is ready to become discouraged. But as well might he become discouraged by looking at the difficulties in the way of his own salvation and the evils of his own heart. The conversion of the whole heathen world, though a work of immense magnitude, great and glorious in the display of the mercy and love of God, is different only in degree from the same exhibition of the perfections of God in the conversion of a single soul. In making known the mystery of Redeeming love, to those who know him not, God uses the agency of his church; and he has made her duty perfectly plain. "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel," is the rule of duty; but to sustain her sinking faith, when looking at the difficulties and obstacles of the work, the Saviour adds, "Lo I am with you alway, even to the end of the world." The work indeed is great, and the barriers and mountains in the way of its accomplishment are many: but it is the Lord's work, and he will perfect it by the use of the appointed means. The kingdom of darkness among the heathen may be large, and the kingdom of Christ but a little flock, but every church built up among them changes the relative position of these two great parties; and when the Church of God comes up to the requirements of his word, these changes will be accelerated and multiplied, until his name shall be known, and redeeming love and mercy known from the rising to the setting sun. This glorious triumph of the Saviour's cause is most certain, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. Yet before it comes his people will be imbued with the spirit that was in Christ. They will possess a spirit of self-denial, willing to make sacrifices for his cause. Their sons and their daughters will be freely dedicated to the service of the Lord; their gold and silver will be willingly cast into his treasury. They will possess the spirit of serious and humble prayer, the prayer of faith and entire dependence upon God; it will be united prayer with fasting, offered with one accord and without ceasing. The Christian will feel that the cause of Christ is his own. His dedication and surrender of himself and all that he has, to the service of God, will no longer be a solemn mockery; he will know and feel his individual responsibility to the dying heathen; he will view their condition in the light of God's word, that light which eternity will soon shed upon it; and the love of wealth, and honour, and ease, will

give place to the higher and nobler feeling of doing what he is able to build up the cause of Christ.

Why should this great work be delayed? The Church has the same Bible now she will have then,—the same responsibility resting upon her,—the same motives—and the same Lord and Saviour to be with her, to hear her prayers and bless her efforts. In the providence of God, our branch of Zion is now called to take part in this great work; the experiment is now to be made, whether or not she will become a missionary church, and unite in sending the knowledge of the Saviour to the heathen. By the advancement of this cause the glory of God will be promoted, as well as good will to man, and the peace and holiness of the Church. Who is on the Lord's side? God in his providence propounds this question to every member of the Presbyterian Church, and to him must the answer be returned.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBY- TERIAN CHURCH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1838.

MISSION TO NORTHERN INDIA.

Drafts and remittances,	-	-	-	-	\$20,181	45	
Passage of Rev. H. R. Wilson, jr., and others,					2800	00	
Do. do. J. Caldwell and wife,					600	00	
Bal. outfit Mr. and Mrs. Wilson,				-	324	00	
Expenses do. do. -				-	60	00	384 00
Outfit Mr. and Mrs. Morrison,				-	600	00	
Expenses do do -				-	30	00	630 00
Bal. outfit Mr. and Mrs. Craig,				-	400	00	
Expenses do. do. -				-	56	00	456 00
Bal. outfit Mr. and Mrs. Morris,				-	250	00	
Expenses do. do. -				-	50	00	300 00
Outfit Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell,				-	600	00	
Expenses do. do. -				-	119	25	719 25
							26,070 70

MISSION TO CHINA.

Remittance,	-	-	-	-	5821	00	
Passage Rev. J. A. Mitchell and others,				-	900	00	
Outfit Mr. and Mrs. Orr,				-	600	00	
Expenses do. do. -				-	72	28	672 28
Outfit Mr. Mitchell,				-	500	00	
Expenses do -				-	46	75	546 75
							7940 03

MISSION TO THE WESTERN INDIANS.

<i>Weas.</i> —Drafts, remittances, and supplies	-				783	20	
<i>Ioways.</i> — Do. do. do. -				-	1541	43	2324 63

MISSION TO AFRICA.

Drafts and supplies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	675 42
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AGENCIES.

Rev. H. R. Wilson, jr., sal. 5 mo. agency,	200	00	
Do. do. Travelling ex.,	105	87	305 87
Rev. J. A. Mitchell, sal. 2 mo. agency	-	-	64 00
Rev. W. Orr, sal. 3 mo. agency	-	-	96 00
Do. do. Travelling expenses	-	-	60 00
Rev J. C. Lowrie's travelling expenses,	-	-	161 39
Rev Messrs. Boardman, Candee, Houston, and			
Core, travelling expenses,	-	-	38 85
Rev. John Breckinridge, D. D. sal. 3 mo.	500	00	
Do. do. Travelling ex.	202	66	702 66
Cor. Sec. Travelling expenses,	-	-	120 49
			1549 26

Carried forward, \$38,560 04

Brought forward, \$38,560 04

SALARIES.

W. Lowrie, Corresponding Secretary,	-	-	2000	00
Rev. J. Andrews, sal. and exp. May 1 to Nov. 1, 1837,	470	08		
D. Wells Assist. Sec. Dec. 1 to May 1, 1838,	312	50	—	2782 58

PRINTING.

Expense of Chronicle, May 1 to Dec. 1, 1837,	-	625	74	
do. do. Jan. 1 to May 1, 1838,	-	874	82	
do. Quarterly paper, No. 1.,	-	38	00	
do. 5th An. Rep. Pres. F. M. Society	-	197	40	
do. Minutes of the Board,	-	77	04	
do. Printing certificates, altering plate, and paper,	-	84	30	—1897 30

MISCELLANEOUS.

Discounts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	404	62
Postage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	45
Office rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276	55
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	86
Books for Missionary Library and binding,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	37
Copying Press,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	00
Furniture for room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	33
Freight and Cartage.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	72
Fuel and lights,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	63
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	72
									—1165 25

Amount paid from May 1, 1837, to May 1, 1838, \$44,405 17

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, in account current with James Paton Treasurer.* Cr.

		1837			
1838 May 1	To amount paid May 1, 1837, to May 1, 1838, as per statement,	\$44,405 17	By balance on hand as per last Annual Report,		\$3106 99
	" Balance on hand carried to new account,	4200 44	" Receipts from ordinary sources for the current year,		44,748 62
			" Amount by the U. S. Gov't. for buildings at Wea,		750 00
					<u>\$48,605 61</u>
		1838			
		May 1	By Balance on hand from old account,		<u>4200 44</u>

JAMES PATON, *Treasurer.*

MINUTES OF THE SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

The second Semi-Annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, was held in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian church, and in the Seventh Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, on the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 29th days of May, 1838, at which were present

MINISTERS.

A. Green, D. D.
 Jacob Green,
 W. W. Phillips, D. D.
 J. M. Krebs,
 Elias W. Crane,
 T. D. Baird,
 George Potts,
 A. Alexander, D. D.
 Samuel Miller, D. D.
 Nicholas Murray,
 C. C. Cuyler, D. D.
 John McDowell, D. D.
 R. J. Breckinridge,
 David Elliot, D. D.
 James Hoge, D. D.
 Joshua L. Wilson, D. D.
 William S. Plumer,
 George A. Baxter, D. D.
 William McPheeters, D. D.
 J. L. Dinwiddie,
 John C. Backus,
 H. A. Boardman,
 J. Witherspoon, D. D.
 George Junkin, D. D.
 S. S. Davis,
 Samuel B. Wilson, D. D.

LAYMEN.

Alexander Henry,
 John Owen,
 Samuel Boyd,
 Henry Rankin,
 Hugh Auchincloss,
 Robert Jaffray,
 Thomas McKeen,
 George Morris,
 Solomon Allen,
 Matthew Newkirk,
 Harmer Denny,
 J. H. Fitzgerald,
 A. W. Mitchell,
 William Shear,
 P. C. Venable, M. D.
 James Cooper,
 William Maxwell,
 D. C. Campbell,
 James Paton.

MISSIONARIES.

J. L. Scott,
 Edward D. Bryan,

Peter Doherty.

The Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D. President, in the Chair.

Rev. John M. Krebs, Recording Secretary.

The minutes of the Executive Committee were laid on the table

by the Corresponding Secretary, and on motion by Dr. Green, they were read by the Recording Secretary.

The report of the Treasurer was read and approved.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was presented and read by the Corresponding Secretary. The report was approved, and it was

Resolved, That it be adopted as the Annual Report of the Board, and presented to the General Assembly.

The following Resolutions were also adopted :

Resolved, That the Autumnal meeting of the Board be held in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of New York, on the second Thursday of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and that the Semi-Annual Sermon be preached in the said church, at 7 o'clock, P. M. of the same day. The Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D. was appointed to preach, and the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D. D. his alternate.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to report from time to time, such principles of action, as they may deem proper for the Board to incorporate into their system of operations; and that they report to the next meeting of the Board, any such principles as they may have acted on up to this time.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee record on their minutes, abstracts of the estimates of expenses for the different Missions.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Rev. Dr. Miller, for his sermon preached before them on Tuesday evening the 23d inst., and that a copy be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the General Assembly be requested to alter the Constitution of the Board, so that the number of members be 120, instead of 80.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Executive Committee, for their assiduous and gratuitous services.

Resolved, That the salary of the General Agent, be the same as that of the Corresponding Secretary.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee have power to fill any vacancy that may happen among the officers of the Board, to continue till the meeting of the Board next succeeding thereafter.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

All the meetings of the Board were opened and closed with prayer.

On Tuesday evening the 23d inst., the Semi-Annual Sermon before the Board, was preached in the 2d Presbyterian church,

Philadelphia, by the Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., from Isaiah lii. 1. "*Awake, awake; put on thy strength O Zion.*"

On Thursday evening, 25th inst., pursuant to arrangements, a public meeting was held in the 10th Presbyterian Church, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Alexander; a statement of the operations of the Board for the past year, was made by the Corresponding Secretary; and addresses made by the Rev. Dr. Hoge, Rev. Professor McLean, and the Rev. W. S. Plumer; concluded with prayer and the apostolic benediction by the Rev. Dr. Miller.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

The following persons were elected officers of the Board for the ensuing year.

Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D. *President*
Gen. Wm. McDonald, *Vice-President*.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. W. W. Phillips, D. D.	Mr. James Lenox,
" Joseph McElroy, D. D.	" Henry Rankin,
" John M. Krebs,	" Hugh Auchincloss,
" George Potts,	" Moses Allen,
" N. Murray.	" James Paton,
	" Walter Lowrie.

Walter Lowrie, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Rev. N. Murray, *General Agent*.

Daniel Wells, *Assistant Secretary*.

James Paton, *Treasurer*.

Thomas Pringle, Ebenezer Platt, *Auditors*.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TERM OF SERVICE.

May, 1839.

MINISTERS.

Elias W. Crane,
Cornelius C. Cuyler, D. D.
S. Chamberlain, D. D.
C. Cummings, D. D.
J. L. Dinwiddie,
S. S. Davis,
J. M. Dickey,
S. Doak.
David Elliot, D. D.
Thomas Goulding, D. D.
Samuel L. Graham, D. D.
Ashbel Green, D. D.
Jacob Green,
Francis Herron, D. D.
James Hoge, D. D.

LAYMEN.

Robert Archer, M. D.
—— Bardwell, M. D.
Wm. Blake,
N. Brewer,
J. J. Bryan.
James N. Dickson,
Joseph P. Engles,
Nathaniel Ewing,
James Fitzgerald,
John Hannen,
William Harris, M. D.
Alexander Henry,
Robert Jaffray,
John Kerr, M. D.
James Lenox.

May, 1840.

George Junkin, D. D.
T. L. Janeway,
Geo. W. Janvier,
John Johnston,
Robert Johnston,
J. H. Jones.
John M. Krebs,
Aaron W. Leland, D. D.
John McDowell, D. D.
Joseph McElroy, D. D.
William McPheters, D. D.
Samuel Miller, D. D.
Nicholas Murray,
G. W. Musgrave,
W. W. Phillips, D. D.

D. C. Campbell,
James Cooper,
John Henderson,
Joseph H. Lumpkin,
J. G. Lowry,
Wm. McIlvain, M. D.
William McDonald,
Benjamin McDowall,
Thomas McKeen,
George Morris,
John Murphy,
Frederick Nash,
Eugenius A. Nesbit,
Matthew Newkirk,
John Owen.

May, 1841.

James Linn,
Daniel McKinley,
J. B. Patterson,
Horace S. Pratt,
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A. W. Mitchell,
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May, 1842.

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- * Colt, Judah Esq. Erie, Pa.
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 Galloway, Rev. John S. Springfield, Ohio.
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 Henderson, Rev. Samuel Lebanon, Pa.
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 wick, N. J.
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 Lowrie, Miss C. C. do do.
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 McClintock, John
 McCulloch, Rev. John Lower Mount
 Bethel, Pa.
 McCurdy, Rev. E. Florence, Pa.
 McDonald, Rev. S. H. Cumberland, Md.
 McDonald, Wm. Baltimore.
 McDonough, J. N. Orleans.
 McDougale, Rev. James
 McGinley, Rev. Amos Fannetsburg, Pa.
 McFarren, Rev. Samuel Congruity, Pa.
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 McKinley, Rev. Daniel Carlisle, Pa.
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 Mitchell, Andrew New York city.
 Mollyneaux, Mrs. Margaret F. Oxford,
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 Montgomery, Rev. A. D. Red House,
 N. C.
 Morris, George Baltimore.
 Neely, Robt M. Trenton, N. J.
 Nevin, Rev. J. W. Pittsburgh.
 Newton, Rev. E. H. Cambridge, N. Y.
 Negley, Daniel East Liberty, Pa.
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 Paul, Mrs. Sarah do do
 Paul, Archibald S. do do
 Penford, Edmund New York city.
 Perkins, Rev. Henry Allentown, N. J.
 Perry, Zadoc Beaver Cr. S. C.
 Pinney, Rev. J. B.
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 Porter, John New Carlisle, Ohio.
 Rice, Benj. H. D. D. Princeton, N. J.
 Rice, Mrs. Mary K. Princeton, N. J.
 Ritchie, Mrs. J. Wheeling, Va.
 Rivaz, John T. Bengal, India.
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 Rockwell, Mrs. South Salem, N. Y.
 Rutter, Rev. L. C. Chestnut Level, Pa.
 Sampson, Rev. J. Maryville, Ohio.

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Scott, Rev. Geo. Hookstown, Pa.	Thompson, Mrs. Mary do. do.
Scott, Rev. J. W. Stubenville, Ohio.	Thompson, Caroline do. do.
*Skillman, Thomas J. Lexington, Ky.	Thompson, Eliza do. do.
Sloan, Rev. Wm. B. Greenwich, N. J.	Thompson, Jane P. do. do.
Smith, Bela Westmoreland Co. Pa.	Thompson, R. D. do. do.
Smith, Rev. Wm. Canonsburg, Pa.	Thompson, F. P. do. do.
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* Deceased Members.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

IN THE

United States of America.

1889

NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD.

1839.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILIPPS ACADEMY

AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ANNUAL REPORT.

SINCE the last Annual Meeting of the Board, two of their number have rested from their labors—the Rev. Thomas D. Baird and Samuel Boyd, Esq. The messenger of death had also a commission in the foreign field. The Rev. John A. Mitchell of the China mission, and Mrs. Morrison of the North India mission, have been called away at their entrance upon the work to which they had devoted their lives. How solemn are these warnings to those who are still spared to labor in the missionary work at home and abroad! How urgent is the duty to redeem the time, to work while it is day, before the night cometh in which no man can work. But how sustaining is the thought, that the Saviour ever lives to take care of his own cause; and that whatever number of his servants from year to year receive their discharge, his work will prosper and go forward, until the number of the redeemed shall be sanctified and saved through the faith that is in him.

For the general health of the brethren and sisters at the different foreign stations, the prosperity of the Missions under their care, and the increased support of the cause at home, the General Assembly, and the churches, have cause of gratitude to God, whose work it is, and who alone can cause it to prosper.

In presenting to the General Assembly their second annual report, the Board will proceed to lay before them a summary of their operations from the 1st of May, 1838, to the 1st of May, 1839.

DOMESTIC PROCEEDINGS.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The Central Board of Foreign Missions, under the care of the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina, and the Southern Board of Foreign Missions, under the care of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, were at their formation auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. These venerable Synods, at their respective meetings last fall, dissolved that connection, and decided, with much unanimity and cordiality, that these Boards respectively should become auxiliary, and sustain the same relation to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, which they had heretofore sustained to the American Board.

Printed copies of the constitutions of the Central and Southern Boards were submitted; and the Board, with entire unanimity, accepted the transfer on the terms and conditions stated. Since the time of the transfer, this important section of the church has been efficiently engaged in sustaining this great interest, in connection with this Board. [See Appendix, A. B.]

AGENTS AND AGENCIES.

At the meeting of the Board in May, 1838, the Rev. Nicholas Murray was chosen General Agent; but this appointment he declined accepting. The choice of this officer, to continue till the meeting of the Board, then devolved on the Executive Committee; and on the 2d of July the Rev. John Breckinridge, D. D., was appointed, and soon after entered upon the duties of the office. At the meeting of the Board in November, he was unanimously chosen General Agent. Since he entered on the duties of the office, the labors of the General Agent have been without intermission. With the exception of one month spent among the churches in Philadelphia and Baltimore, his time has been employed in the west, the south, and the south-west, including a visit to Texas. Wherever he went, he was received with kindness and cordiality by the churches, and earnestly invited to renew his visits at as early a period as possible.

The Rev. Daniel McKinley was appointed an agent of the Board; and since the 1st of August has been laboriously engaged, and with much acceptance, in the prosecution of his duties, within the bounds of the Synod of Philadelphia.

The Rev. E. Bradbury, who was employed as an agent in the state of Ohio, remained in the service of the Board nine and one-third months, having continued, at the request of the Executive

Committee, for some months longer than was originally contemplated.

A part of the time of the Corresponding Secretary, and of the Assistant Secretaries, when the other duties assigned to them would permit, has been employed among the churches; as well as several months' labor of two of the missionaries before they left the United States.

The Rev. William Henry Foote is the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the Central Board of Foreign Missions. He is engaged in the efficient prosecution of his agency under their direction, among the churches of the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina.

The Rev. John Leyburn has recently been appointed by the Southern Board of Foreign Missions, their Corresponding Secretary and General Agent. It is not yet known that he will accept this appointment, but such is the hope and expectation entertained. Besides the churches of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, by an arrangement with the Executive Committee, those within the State of Alabama have been assigned to this agency.

The Rev. John D. Matthews has recently been appointed to a temporary agency in parts of Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana.

FINANCES.

The receipts from ordinary sources, from the 1st of May, 1838, to the 1st of May, 1839, have been	- - - - -	\$55,566.43
Sale of articles at the Wea Mission Station,	- - -	312.75
From the United States Government, for the Chipewewa and Ottawa Mission,	- - - - -	2,900.00
Balance on hand last year, (May 1, 1838,)	- - -	4,200.44

\$62,979.62

The expenditures for the same time have been,	-	53,570.06
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Leaving a balance on hand, May 1, 1839; of	- -	<u>\$9,409.56</u>
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This balance is already appropriated, and will be immediately wanted for the reinforcement of the missions to Western Africa and North India.

In addition to the above, there have been received from the American Tract Society, for printing in North India, \$2,500; and 33,030 pp. Tracts for the use of the mission in that country; and 34,530, for the missionaries among the Western Indians.

And from the American Bible Society, \$1,000: also fifty English Bibles, one hundred English Testaments, fifty French Bibles, and one hundred French Testaments.

From the Presbyterian Tract Society, 14,400 pages of Tracts.

Also, a number of boxes of clothing from the ladies of different churches, and from auxiliary societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

The demand for the Foreign Missionary Chronicle continues to increase. The Board are anxious to have a greatly enlarged circulation of this periodical; and from the cordial recommendation by the General Assembly, various Synods and Presbyteries, and the kind feelings of the Pastors of the churches towards it, they trust that the exertions of its friends will result in its obtaining a large and increasing circulation.

There have been printed also 5,000 copies of the First Annual Report; 10,000 copies each of Missionary Papers, Nos. 2, 3, and 4; and 1000 copies of the Annual Sermon by the Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D.

MISSIONARIES.

During the last year five missionaries, four of whom are married, have been sent to the following stations:

To North India—the Rev. Joseph Warren, Rev. James L. Scott, Rev. John E. Freeman, with their wives.

To the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians—the Rev. John Fleming, with his wife, and the Rev. Peter Dougherty.

FOREIGN PROCEEDINGS.

MISSIONS IN NORTH INDIA.

NORTH-WESTERN MISSION.

LODIANA.—Rev. John Newton, Rev. William S. Rogers, Rev. Joseph Porter, Mr. Reese Morris, Jr. *Printer*, and their wives. Golak Nath, *native assistant*.

SUBATHU.—Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson, and his wife.

SAHARUNPUR.—Rev. James R. Campbell, Rev. Joseph Caldwell, Mr. James Craig, *Teacher*, and their wives. John Coleman, *native assistant*.

It was the wish of the Rev. John C. Lowrie, formerly of this mission, and for some time his expectation, to go back to India; but the decided opinion of medical advisers induced the Executive Committee to believe, that the risk of health and consequent expense would be too great to admit of their sanctioning his return. His connection with the mission has been accordingly dissolved, and he has continued in the service of the Board, by their appointment last fall, as an Assistant Secretary.

LODIANA is situated on the river Sutlej, a branch of the Indus, in latitude 31° north, and is distant 1170 miles north-west from Calcutta, and 115 miles south-east from Lahore. The Sutlej is the boundary between the British possessions in India and the populous kingdom of the Panjab. Adjoining the latter kingdom is Cashmere on the north, and Afghanistan on the west. One of the highways from India to these regions is through Lodiana, which place thus affords great facilities for the distribution of the Bible and religious publications. The countries, also, lower down the Indus are already brought within the influence of the press at Lodiana.

Schools.—At this station the high school continues an object of much interest, and of earnest solicitude on the part of the missionaries.

“We have given,” writes Mr. Rogers, “very special attention to their instruction, and their progress has amply repaid us for the additional time bestowed. Scarcely a day passes in which we do not have occasion to instil principles, which strike at the root of their own system. They are not slow to see the bearing of these principles against their religion, and are candid enough to admit them when fairly presented. Some of them in the advanced classes do not hesitate to acknowledge the superiority of Christianity over the religion of their fathers, and their speculative conviction of its truth; but they say the consequences of a profession are too serious for them to make an open avowal of their faith.”

The number of scholars is forty-seven. Of these, twenty-eight are Mohammedans, twelve Hindus, two Sikhs, two native professors of the Christian religion, and five nominal Christians.

The other schools at this station are—a boarding-school of six boys and five girls.—A day-school of ninety scholars established, and for some time supported by Dr. Baddeley. This school was taught by Golak Nath, the native assistant, but has latterly been entrusted to John Baptist Lewis, another of the church members. It is opened with prayer, and reading the Scriptures; and none but religious books are, or will be, used till the scholars advance far enough to learn some of the simple sciences.—A school for the drummers of the army, containing twelve young men, chiefly Roman Catholics; this also is taught by Golak Nath, and superintended by the gentlemen at the station.—A Panjabi school of twenty scholars, taught by a native Munshi, and superintended by Mr. Newton.—Three Sunday schools; one containing the boarding children, another the pupils of Dr. Baddeley’s school, and the third, those in the Panjabi school.

Printing.—During the last year, ending the 20th November, 1838, under various disappointments as to the receipt of paper and suitable type, the printing executed of portions of the Scriptures and religious tracts, was the following:

	Works.	Pages.	Copies.	No. of Pages
In Persian, - - - -	3	295	15,460	317,340
In Hindustani, - - - -	7	293	14,911	546,018
In Hindui, - - - -	1	1	5,200	5,200
In Gurmukhi, - - - -	6	85	31,810	414,590
In English, - - - -	7	142	3,109	71,882
	24	516	70,493	1,355,030

The character of the missionary efforts in progress at this and other stations, will be best exhibited by extracts from the communications of the brethren.

Missionary Itinerations.—In a missionary tour made by Mr. Newton and Golak, the native assistant, many interesting incidents occurred. A few of them only can be noticed in this report.

"At Laltan, the magistrate insisted on furnishing all our supplies gratuitously. He assembled the inhabitants on Sabbath morning to hear our message; and we went to the Bazar to talk to the merchants in the afternoon. . . . At Bila, I held an evening meeting—the people uncommonly attentive. One inquired, how they should hear more of these things? I told them to come to me at Lodiana, which seemed to please them. They said, 'This is a God we never heard of before. Is this a new God?' At Manzur village, they refused to sell us provisions, but afterwards changed their minds. The magistrates came to apologize. At my request, they assembled the people in the evening, and we held our meeting in what might be called the Town Hall. They seemed much interested, and were glad to hear that I expected to come again. When we left them, the chief magistrate said, in an earnest tone, 'We are very glad;' another cried out, 'You are very kind'—alluding to the fact of my having come so far, to tell them such good news. Some, however, went away laughing. . . . At Shahazad the magistrate, an old man, as is usual in these villages, was very sedate and thoughtful, listening with intense interest. In the course of our remarks, he turned to one, and said, 'Did you ever hear such words?' When I had ended, he said, 'Is this what you were going to tell us?' and then, addressing the little congregation, he added, 'Brothers, is not this all for our good?' At Chokar, we talked and prayed with fourteen men and some boys. We asked, 'Do you understand what we tell you?' They said, 'Yes; but we do not understand it all, for we never heard this before.' Alas! thought I, that you never did hear this before; for most of them were tottering over the grave."

Fairs.—"A Mohammedan Fair at Lodiana. Many people have come sixty or seventy miles. The number present must be estimated at 30 or 40,000. It is an annual festival intended to commemorate the death of some holy man who died at Bagdad, they say, about six hundred years ago. This gave us a good opportunity to distribute books; and about two thousand five hundred tracts and portions of the Scriptures were put into circulation in the course of three days. We were particular to give only to those who could read, and in many instances more than one was given to the same individual, especially if he lived at a distance, so that they might learn more about Christianity, than from the perusal of a single tract, when it is likely they will never again see the face of a missionary, nor have access to a christian book."

SUBATHU, distant 110 miles north-east from Lodiāna, is situated on the lower elevation of the Himalaya mountains, 4000 feet above the level of the sea. It is an eligible place in regard to health, communication with other places, and general convenience for making known the gospel to these mountain tribes.

Schools.—"I have now under my care," writes Mr. Jamieson, "three schools for boys, and am making arrangements for three others, which I hope to commence in a short time: in these schools there will be upwards of one hundred and fifty scholars. One of them is in Subathu, and the others are in the neighboring villages. The Subathu school contains from fifty to sixty boys, of whom twenty are studying English science, the others the Hindui language. This school has been under the superintendence of Dr. Laughton for several years; and the first class of seven young men have made considerable progress in all the branches usually taught in academies. These I have formed into a Bible class, and they are examined on a portion of the English Bible every morning. In this exercise they appear to take much interest; and I hope some, if not all of them, will learn by sweet experience that the Bible is a precious book. Portions of the Hindui Scriptures and suitable tracts are likewise read by all the boys in the village schools. I instruct all those learning English myself, and the others are taught by Pundits. I visit all the village schools at least once a month; and occasionally have all the scholars, with their teachers, brought to our house for examination. These schools are all supported from a fund of 2,000 Rupees, formed for this purpose by the gentlemen of this station and Simla. The money is in the hands of Dr. Laughton, a valued friend of our mission, and of all that is good. He has offered to make over all the funds to me, or to furnish me with what is required for supporting the schools; and I prefer the latter.

Mrs. Jamieson opened a day-school for girls, and has now from twenty-eight to thirty-seven interesting little girls in daily attendance, learning to read and write Hindui, to sew, make braid, &c. Some of them are beginning already to read and write tolerably well, and we hope they will do much to eradicate the deep-rooted prejudices which have so long existed in this country against female education. Many of the little girls, when they came first, had not clothes sufficient to cover their persons; and some were obliged to stay away on this account. We therefore requested the English ladies in Simla to furnish each of them with a suit of clothes. This they did cheerfully, and have promised to aid the school in any way they can in future. Some of the girls are the daughters of Subadars and other respectable men; and if suitable female teachers could be procured, many might be induced to attend school on the hills."

Preaching.—"The facility of preaching to the natives on the hills is much impeded, by the difficulty of access to the villages in which they live. These are for the most part placed at such an elevation on the mountains, or at such a depth in the valleys, that it requires more muscular strength than missionaries usually possess to reach them. There are, however, frequent Melas or fairs on the hills at all seasons of the year, to which thousands of people resort. These afford excellent opportunities for distributing Scriptures, tracts, &c. On these occasions, the gospel may be proclaimed to all the people within a circle of one hundred and twenty miles' diameter. Both old and young attend these fairs."

Translations.—"For the last three months I have kept two young men of the first class in the school engaged in translations. One is a Hindui, and the other is a Hindustani scholar. We have translated into Hindui a small Geography prepared by Miss Bird, and a short history of the spread of

the Christian religion in the Sandwich Islands, selected by myself: besides these, some small tracts into Hindustani, and the shorter Catechism is in progress of translation into Hindui. This, I hope, will be a very useful tract, as it contains such a comprehensive view of the Christian religion."

New field of labor.—"The whole interior of the hills, as far as the borders of Thibet, is open for missionary operations, and presents a field entirely untrodden and uncultivated. The valley of Kanaur, a district of country lying far up on the Sutlej river, embraces an area of two thousand one hundred miles, and is distant from Subathu only about fifteen marches. In the upper parts of the valley the same written language is used, which is common, with very little difference, to all Thibet, Bootan, and Ludak or little Thibet. By acquiring a knowledge of this language, the Scriptures might be given to the Thibetans, the inhabitants of Ludak, and the Bootanese, in their own tongue. These countries are not all yet accessible to the missionary of the cross. But as many of the more wealthy classes, both from Thibet and Ludak, come down to Rampur, the capital of Busahir, and some even to Simla and Subathu, to avoid the extreme cold of the winter months in their own countries; and as large numbers of Lamas or priests come on pilgrimages to Rampur, Hurdwar, and other sacred places near the plains of India, all of whom can read; and also many traders from all these places,—the Sacred Scriptures might be carried back by them to the very seat of the Grand Lama, and thus silently prepare the way of the Saviour through all those regions.

"I have lately commenced the language of Thibet, under the direction of a native of the upper hills, with the hope of being able at some time to translate the Scriptures into it."

SAHARUNPUR is 130 miles south-east from Lodiana, 100 miles north from Delhi, and 20 miles from Hurdwar.

The three brethren at this station are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church. Their ecclesiastical relations are in no wise affected by their connection with the Board as missionaries; and being now placed at this important station, they can prosecute the great work in which all are engaged, in harmony and concert with the other missionaries.

Schools.—The Boarding school now numbers twenty-five scholars, the limit which the Executive Committee, in reference to their funds, have been obliged to assign to it. Many more children, and some of them in a starving condition, have been offered; and the spirited and benevolent exertions of the Juvenile Missionary Society of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, may be the means of extending to them also the blessings of a Christian education. The young men of that society have now twenty-four scholarships, at twenty-five dollars a year, and the prospect of increasing the number.

The English school still possesses much interest; the number enrolled is forty, with the average attendance of thirty. The Bazar school has fifteen scholars.

Preaching.—"We commenced a missionary tour," writes Mr. Campbell, "through the district in which we reside, for the purpose of reading and distributing portions of the Scriptures and tracts. We went first to Kurnal, a

large military cantonment about thirty miles from Saharanpur. We had previously received an invitation for the purpose of addressing a Temperance Society, consisting of near four hundred members, chiefly British soldiers. We were delighted to find the cause of temperance flourishing so much, among the soldiers in India. The colonel of the regiment is the President, and, with some other officers, takes a deep interest in the society.

"From Kurnal we made a circuit of about one hundred miles, in which we visited many large cities and villages. In these we read the Scriptures, conversed with the people on the great plan of salvation, and distributed some hundreds of tracts. In some places we were favorably received, but in others we met with a great deal of opposition, and on some occasions were even stoned for preaching Christ.

"When we returned home, we pitched our tent on a convenient spot of ground near the city, where several roads met, and we have since been in the habit of going to it daily to distribute books, talk with the people on religious subjects, and read the word of life. We always find large crowds of people waiting our arrival, sometimes to listen attentively, but more frequently to oppose. The Musalmans are exceedingly troublesome; they cannot bear to hear the name of Jesus, without manifesting the most deadly hatred to his doctrines. They appear to be a hopeless people; and were it not for the power of Gospel truth, when accompanied with the influences of the Holy Spirit, we might despair of doing them any good. But we know the power of God, and are therefore not discouraged."

Fair at Hurdwar.—"April 7, 1838. Visited Hurdwar, for the purpose of distributing Bibles and tracts, and preaching the Gospel, as well as I am able, to the hundreds of thousands of Idolaters who are flocking thither. Crowds resort to this place at all seasons of the year, but about this time the great annual fair or Mela is held, which is considered more sacred than any other. It is partly for the transaction of religious, and partly for secular concerns. It is the great resort for the purchase and sale of elephants, camels, Arabian horses, jewelry, precious stones, Cashmere shawls, dry goods, hardware, and every kind of merchandize. Still, the professed object of the great majority is to bathe in the Ganges, as it rolls out in purity from its snowy source in the mountains. On account of the sanctifying efficacy it is supposed to possess, they use the most free ablutions, plunging entirely under the water, and rejoicing in the belief that their past sins are all pardoned and washed away. The feelings of rapture with which these devotees approach this sacred spot, to which their weary steps have been directed for weeks or months, are expressed by lively shouts of praise to Gunga and Mahadeva.

"Early in the morning I had my table and chairs, with a large number of Gospels and tracts, conveyed to the top of the great ghaut or landing place on the river, and there, under the shade of a Hindu temple, with an image of the god Ram, as large as life, standing in an alcove in the wall, we sat, for five or six hours, distributing to the inquiring crowds the words of eternal life, no man forbidding us. There, in the midst of heathenism, in all its horrors and enthusiasm, at the porch of a temple famed all over India for its sanctity, in the very presence of their idolatrous shrines and most hideous images, surrounded by Pagans mad upon their idols, with the inspired volume in my hand, I stood as an ambassador of Christ to beseech the heathen to be reconciled to God."

EASTERN MISSION.

ALLAHABAD.—Rev. James Wilson, Rev. Joseph Warren, Rev. James L. Scott, Rev. John E. Freeman, and their wives; Rev. John H. Morrison; Petras, a *native assistant*.

FUTTEGHUR.—Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Jr., and his wife; Gopenath Nundi, a *native assistant*.

The Rev. James M'Ewen and his wife have returned to the United States, on account of his ill health.

Soon after landing in Calcutta in April last, Mrs. Morrison, wife of the Rev. John H. Morrison, was attacked with cholera so severely, that the best medical assistance was of no avail in arresting the disease. After a short but severe suffering, she departed this life in the full exercise of Christian faith and hope in her Redeemer, to whose cause among the heathen she had devoted her life. Among them she found only the missionary's grave, beside the resting-place of her missionary sister, who a few years before was, like her, called home, at her entrance on the field of labor.

The Rev. Messrs. Warren, Scott, and Freeman, who sailed in October last, were assigned to this mission; and were instructed, in concert with the brethren there, to select and occupy such stations as their information and numbers would justify.

ALLAHABAD is situated at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna rivers, about five hundred miles north-west from Calcutta. Great multitudes of people resort to this city for the purpose of bathing in the Ganges, and performing other religious ceremonies. It is also an important place on account of its connection with the adjacent regions.

Printing Press.—A printing press and a supply of paper has been sent to this mission. The Rev. Mr. Warren is a practical printer, and without interfering with his appropriate duties, will be able to take such an oversight of the press as will be of great service. As native workmen can be had at low wages, the press at this mission has the promise of being abundantly useful.

Schools.—The Boarding-school contains twenty-eight boys and girls. The limit assigned to this school by the Executive Committee is fifty, which, it is expected, will soon be filled up. The day-school contains twenty-four boys; and a village school, supported by G. Frazer, Esq., forty.

Religious Instruction.—"I attended a Mela, or religious Fair," writes the Rev. James Wilson, "on the other side of the Ganges. The crowd was immense, probably 40 or 50,000. Their only employment was carrying water from the Ganges, in small earthen vessels, and throwing them against the temple. Read and talked with a large number under the shade of a Tamarind tree, and distributed tracts to a few that could read. The more intelligent admitted that there was no benefit arising from the ceremony; but they say, it is the custom of the country, and therefore they observe it."

"May 13. Attended a Mela, with a few books and tracts to distribute. The concourse of people was immense, some on elephants, some on camels,

horses, bullocks, and hackeries. The people around us were chiefly Mohammedans. They heard us with a tolerable degree of attention; some of them, however, were ready at every breath, to bring forward the every-day Musalman objection, 'How could Jesus be the Son of God, when he was in truth the son of Mary?'

"May 14. Attended another Mela. The Musalmans and Hindus seem quite to mingle in these Melas. The same flags and standards, and tawdry ornaments, or nearly the same, serve for both; and almost the same people attend them. I had more conversation, and especially more opposition from Mohammedans than on yesterday, though we had less satisfaction in talking with the people. We found a number of the boys taught in the various schools, who could read. These came around us with a familiarity which made them look like friends."

Mission Church.—"Our little church," writes Mr. Morrison, "has been more distinctly organized by the ordination of two ruling elders. The attendance is gradually improving, both in numbers and regularity; and we have reason to hope it is silently exerting a salutary influence. On the first Monday evening in August we commenced taking up a collection for the mission cause."

FUTTEGHUR, is on the Ganges, 200 miles north-west from Allahabad, 75 miles above Cawnpore, and 140 miles south-east from Delhi. It is in the province of Agra, in north lat. 27°, and is within four miles of Furrukhabad, a large native city of 80,000 or 100,000 inhabitants.

This station has been for some time in the view of the Executive Committee, as very eligible for missionary operations, although they did not contemplate occupying it till another party of missionaries could be sent. When the brethren reached Cawnpore in 1838, several providential circumstances satisfied them that it should be immediately occupied by one of their number; and the Rev. H. R. Wilson, jr., was assigned to it. Dr. Madden, a pious physician, had supported a Boarding-school of one hundred orphan children at Futtehpore; which place he was obliged to leave on account of the declining health of his wife. Of these children twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls were transferred to Mr. Wilson, with several articles of school apparatus, and money, amounting in value to more than 1,000 Rupees. Twenty other orphan children at Futteghur were collected and supported by Capt. Wheeler, who was then under marching orders for another station. These also were transferred to Mr. Wilson, and were waiting his arrival at the station. The most of these children had been under religious instruction; they were all clothed, and had their blankets, books, &c., provided. Thus, when this missionary reached his station, there were seventy children waiting for him. Without assistance he would have been unable to take any profitable charge of them; but God, in his providence, had provided a pious and qualified native assistant, who speaks the English language fluently, and had the charge of the Boarding school under Dr. Madden; he prays with the children, and reads and explains to them the word of God.

From Benares to Lodiiana, and from the Himalaya mountains to the southern side of the Province of Allahabad, is a territory sufficiently large for at least three separate missions. Two of these have been established, one on the north-west and the other on the east. The occupation of Futteghur by Mr. Wilson is a commencement of the central mission; although for the present, this station is attached to the eastern mission. The General Assembly have directed all foreign missionaries in connection with them, whenever it is practicable, to form themselves into Presbyteries. These respective missions will form appropriate limits for Presbyteries, and when the central part is occupied as a mission, the way will be open for the formation of a Synod.

Three additional missionaries, who before they go out will be ordained ministers of the Gospel, are designated to reinforce the India missions. Two missionaries are greatly needed at Calcutta. This is an important point for missionary labor on account of its own population, its being the political and commercial capitol of India, and its general connection with other eastern countries; but it is especially important to consider its claims with reference to the existing missions of the Board, and their extension in the upper provinces of India. The want of mission families there, to receive the brethren on their arrival in India, and to attend to various interests of the Board in that country, is becoming every year more apparent, and cannot, without injury, be longer neglected.

The general aspect of the missions in India is encouraging. The earlier missionaries have acquired such a knowledge of the language, that they can preach the Gospel to the natives in their own tongue. The Board notice with thankfulness that four native assistants, pious and qualified men, are engaged at different stations; two of them brought to the knowledge of the truth by the blessing of God upon the labors of our brethren. The demand for the Scriptures, and for religious tracts and school books, is very great; and the presses will do much to supply the neighborhoods around the stations. But to meet the demand for missionary laborers in these large and populous regions, many more must be sent out by the churches. Twelve ministers of the Gospel, one teacher, and one printer, the number now there, are placed among a population of 40,000,000. What are these among so many! Still, a beginning has been made, and much preparatory work has been done, and the door is wide open for four or five times the present number, who are even now required to occupy the prominent places among these perishing millions; to carry to them, as it were, the seed of the word of life; relying on the blessing of God upon their efforts to raise up a supply of laborers from among themselves, to erect the standard of the cross in all their cities and villages, and to carry the Gospel to the nations *around them*, who are now equally benighted with themselves.

MISSIONS AMONG THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

MISSION TO THE IOWAS AND SACS.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton, Mr. Samuel Irvine, Mr. Henry Bradley, and their wives. Mrs. Rosetta Hardy.

These tribes are now settled on the great Nemahaw river, west of the state of Missouri. The Iowas number 1500, and the Sacs 500. The buildings at the station have been completed; and the Indians are becoming better contented with their new residence than at first.

The health of Mrs. Irvine declined so much, that it was found necessary to return, for a season, to her friends in Pennsylvania. Mr. Irvine, who accompanied her on the journey, has again returned to the mission. Mr. James Duncan of the late Wea station, at his own request has been dismissed, in good standing, from the service of the Board.

During the last year there has been nothing particularly encouraging in the result of the labors for the benefit of these benighted and impoverished people. The Sacs show no willingness to have their children taught, and care little for any intercourse with the missionaries. The prospects of usefulness, however, in this mission are considered more encouraging than they were one year ago. Faith and patience are as much required on the part of Christians in their efforts to benefit the North American Indian, as in their labors for the people of any other part of the heathen world.

MISSION TO THE CHIPPEWAS AND OTTAWAS.

Rev. John Fleming and his wife; Rev. Peter Dougherty.

These united tribes occupy the country between Grand river of Michigan, and Chocolate river, near the foot of Lake Superior. The country embraces large portions of the margins of Lakes Huron and Michigan. They number 6500; and the two tribes speak the same general language.

Mr. Dougherty spent some time during last summer in visiting these Indians, and collecting information in regard to missionary efforts among them. It was late in October before the brethren reached Mackinac, and the early setting in of winter prevented them from forming at that time any settlement among the Indians. The station selected is at Grand Traverse Bay on Lake Michigan.

During the winter Messrs. Fleming and Dougherty were engaged in learning the Indian language, and in making preparations for their work in the spring. They also conducted religious service in English at Mackinac for the benefit of the people at that place. Another missionary is greatly needed to be stationed at Mackinac, partly for the benefit of the Indians, and partly for

the population residing there, and the large numbers passing that place in search of new homes farther west.

MISSION TO WESTERN AFRICA.

GREEN.—Mr. E. Tytler, *licensed preacher*, and his wife.

The station at Green is among the Bassa tribe, thirty miles from Edina. A small school of native boys has been for some time under the care of Mr. Tytler, but he, being alone, and laboring under the difficulties of a new mission, can do but little until additional missionaries be sent out.

During the greater part of the last year no missionaries were obtained for this mission. Two brethren have now been accepted, however, and designated for this field of labor. One of them will be an ordained minister of the Gospel, and the other is now in his second year in the Theological Seminary. These brethren expect to sail in the autumn, as the end of the rainy season is deemed the best time to reach that coast.

The decision of the Board in relation to Western Africa is, to send those only who may offer themselves for that specific service. As the responsibility of choosing and going to this field is thus, in the first instance, assumed by the missionary himself, it has been deemed proper that he should have the liberty of returning, if in his judgment his health should require his doing so, for a longer or shorter time. These two brethren will be provided, as far as information exists, with all things necessary for their health and usefulness there; and the Board would most affectionately commit their mission and themselves to the prayers of the church, that their health and lives may be spared, and that they may be enabled to establish and long conduct such missionary labors as will be of the greatest benefit to the benighted inhabitants of that much injured land.

The Board have not given up the expectation of obtaining suitable colored men, to supply in a measure the wants of Africa. The great body of the southern churches are now acting in efficient and harmonious concert with them, in sustaining the cause of Foreign Missions; and they rejoice to know that a deep feeling in favor of Africa exists among the Christian community in the southern parts of our country. To the ministers and members of those churches, the Board look with confidence for every practicable assistance, in selecting suitable men for this work, and in giving every necessary information respecting them. Although the Board have obtained able and educated white men to commence the mission, such assistants are wanted to go with them, or to follow them as soon as possible, that a mission may be established and continued, commensurate with the resources of the Presbyterian church on the one hand, and the hopeless, perishing condition of Africa on the other.

MISSION TO CHINA.

SINGAPORE, for the present.—Rev. Robert W. Orr, and his wife.

In December, 1837, the Rev. John A. Mitchell and the Rev. Robert W. Orr, and Mrs. Orr, sailed from New York, and reached Singapore in safety in April, 1838. The health of Mr. Mitchell failed so much on the voyage that when he landed at Singapore there was little hope that he would long survive. When he left this country, he was laboring under what was considered a severe cold: but which on the voyage developed itself as a confirmed consumption. During the summer and autumn he continued gradually to decline. Throughout his protracted illness he was enabled to repose entire confidence in the Redeemer, and to evince great resignation and patience; and his last hours were eminently peaceful. On the 2nd of October, he was removed, as we trust, to a better world.

During August and September, agreeably to the instructions of the Executive Committee, Mr. Orr and Mr. Mitchell visited Malacca, Penang, and Wellesley. The report made by Mr. Orr contains full and detailed information in relation to the missionary cause in these places. About the end of October he expected to leave Singapore, to make a similar examination of Siam, and to be absent for three months.

The manufacture at Paris of the matrices for the Chinese metal type is still going forward. They will be ready by the time a press is needed for this mission.

This great field loses none of its interest or its importance by the additional light, which from time to time is derived from the laborers already there. Some misconception, it is true, has existed in relation to the openings for the benefit of the Chinese people; it is, therefore, the more desirable that the true state of the case be known. If difficulties exist, the churches ought to know them, that their efforts and their prayers may be appropriately directed for their removal. If there be facilities and openings of Divine Providence favorable to the introduction of the Gospel, these ought also to be known for the encouragement of the churches, and for placing in a clearer light their duty to these benighted millions of the human family.

Excepting at Canton and Macao, China is closed at present against the settlement or residence of missionaries within the limits of the empire. At these two places only are any foreigners permitted to reside; and although there are missionaries at both those cities, they are subjected to restrictions which almost prevent them from engaging in missionary labor. At Canton there is a small school of boys, but there is no regular distribution of the Scriptures or of religious tracts, nor is there any public Chinese service. At Macao there is a Boarding school of twenty

female children; but there is no preaching or religious service among the Chinese; the distribution of the Bible and tracts must be made with great caution, and the printing of either is prohibited.

There still remain, for the labors and exertions of the Christian Church, the hundreds of thousands of the Chinese people beyond the limits of the empire. But even here we meet with barriers and restrictions, imposed by governments nominally Christian, scarcely less severe than those imposed by a heathen emperor. From the whole of the dependencies of Spain in the Indian Ocean, the Protestant missionary is excluded. All the Dutch possessions, with the exception of Borneo, are closed against missionaries, excepting those from Holland. Those permitted to enter Borneo, and even the Dutch missionaries and chaplains in Borneo and in the other islands, are so subjected to the control of the civil officers, that their labors are of little avail. The government will not permit even the New Testament in Javanese to be circulated among their native subjects.

The accessible part of the Chinese people reside chiefly at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, and in the kingdom of Siam. In these places the way is open for a much more enlarged system of missionary operations than has yet been attempted. Until the laborers are prepared by a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language, and have the Bible properly translated, and other publications prepared and printed, it is not of much importance where they reside. If the whole empire were now open, there are but few Protestant missionaries able to preach the Gospel to the Chinese in their own language; and years must elapse before others would be ready to afford assistance. But even if the empire were to remain closed against the foreign missionary, those residing without the limits of China are far from being supplied; and if their spiritual wants were supplied, much could still be done for those within her limits. To mention but one item, all suitable measures should be taken to raise up, with the blessing of God, a native ministry, on whom, at last, it will principally devolve to carry the Gospel to the whole people.

A very large number of religious publications, consisting of portions of the Scriptures and tracts, has been introduced into China along the southern coast. While the door in other respects is closed, this mode of reaching the population should not, by any means, be neglected; but as much expense, and many difficulties attend this manner of distribution, great care should be taken that the translation of the Bible, and the composition of the tracts, be made in accordance with the Chinese language as written and used by themselves.

In reference to the present condition and future prospects of China, Mr. Orr, in a letter to the Executive Committee, has the following impressive reflections:—

*The final fate of these and all other restrictions is recorded in the 2nd Psalm. But how long the Lord, in his inscrutable Providence, will permit the Chinese government on the one hand, or the Dutch government on the other, to exclude the missionaries of the cross, is known only to him who seeth the end from the beginning. It is, no doubt, designed to try the faith of God's people. The removal of all existing obstacles may instrumentally be made to depend on their faith and prayers. If prayer once opened the windows of heaven, the same fervent and believing prayer will open the walls of China. It seems, then, that the destinies of this great people are thrown upon the faith and prayers of the Church of Jesus Christ. When, in answer to prayer, God in his providence will interpose and open up a door of entrance, it is our place to stand ready and prepared to enter in, and reap the harvest. How few, very few, are prepared, if the door were open even now! But I wish it were indelibly impressed on the heart of every Christian, that this must depend on the prayers of God's people, more than upon any other human agency."

NEW MISSIONS.

As the Foreign Missionary operations of the Presbyterian Church are yet in their infancy, it is the duty of those intrusted with the direction of the enterprise, to look forward to a greatly enlarged system of measures on behalf of the benighted heathen. To what extent the force in each of the great fields, now in part occupied, should be enlarged, and what new missions should be established, are questions full of interest; and questions which require from all concerned a prayerful and deliberate examination, and a cautious decision, made in view of all the information that can be procured. Even when decisions have been made after mature deliberation, it has been found, in the experience of similar institutions, that various circumstances render it impracticable to carry such decisions into effect. The Board, however, are acting on behalf of a christian community, which is abundantly able, and which is believed to be willing to support a much larger system of missionary operations than at present. With a due reference to these general views, the following missions have been contemplated:—

A mission to Assam; the station to be formed on the Brahmapootra river, at whatever place may appear the most eligible.

A mission among the Malays. Few missionaries have been sent to this numerous race by any branch of the Christian Church, and various stations for this purpose are quite eligible, and of convenient access.

Marseilles in France, and *Barcelona* in Spain, afford favorable positions for one missionary at each of those cities.

Besides these, the missions existing in India, Africa, China, and among the Indians in our own country, greatly need to be strengthened and enlarged: and has not the time fully come, when God's ancient covenant people claim at our hands an effort to give them the enjoyment of the rich blessings of the Gospel? But with

regard to all these, the Board must depend entirely on the churches, both for men and funds; all their decisions must be made with a full reference to this dependance. On the Presbyterian Church rests the responsibility of deciding *practically*, whether these, and far greater efforts than these, shall be made for the glory of the Saviour, and the extension of his blessed Gospel among men.

The Board take great pleasure in bringing before the General Assembly and the American Churches, the condition and claims of the Republic of Texas, which has been visited by the General Agent during the current year, under the direction of the Executive Committee. There can be no question as to the importance of this infant, but growing state, to the entire continent of America and to the world at large. It embraces a territory of nearly five hundred miles square, stretching from our southwestern line to the Rio Grand, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Cordilleras; and it must ultimately reach the shores and share the commerce of the Pacific. It unites the rich soil of our western states with the warm sun of the tropics and the salubrity of the mountains, and is capable of sustaining a population of 10,000,000 of people. It has, by a series of extraordinary events, reclaimed a vast domain from the political and religious thralldom of Popery, and will carry southerly and westerly, on degrees of latitude and longitude, the great principles of the Reformation.

There are three aspects in which it invites the missionary efforts of the Church: its relations to Popery—to the Indian tribes on its border—and to its own population.

As to the *first*: This is the great highway to the Mexican and South American population. For, besides many groups of Roman Catholics settled within the Territory of Texas, the whole southern frontier, of several hundred miles in extent, does, or soon will, present a most important line of impression on this portion of our fellow-men. There also hovers on the north-western border of Texas a large body of Indians, who will soon present important objects to the attention of our Board And lastly, as to the population of Texas itself; it is supposed now to be 100,000. It is filling up with unparalleled rapidity, chiefly from the United States. It thinly diffuses itself through the wide range of their rich prairies, or clusters in the innumerable villages and towns arising in every part of the country. The foundations of a great people will be laid in a few years; and without extraordinary efforts on the part of the American Church, the population will so far outrun the Gospel, that it will not be overtaken in a century to come. For at this moment, while Texas is ready for the Gospel, and the government, concurring with the great body of the people, are sincerely desirous that Christians of every name should extend to them their labors,

such is the immature condition of things, that scarcely a place of worship has been erected in the land, and few settlements are yet able to support the Gospel. In due season, if we do our duty, these difficulties will cease. The united efforts of both our Boards would be wholly inadequate, consistently with other claims, fully to meet this loud and interesting call. But as the Board of Domestic Missions have been cultivating this field for two years, and as the General Assembly have recommended them to extend their operations there, it is deemed best to leave it in their hands, excepting so far as may be necessary for the present and prospective action of this Board on the Indian tribes, and the nations west and south of that Republic, which the Board consider of much importance, and which can only be adequately done by establishing certain points of action in the bosom and on the borders of Texas.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The Foreign Missionary cause not only embraces a great variety of historical facts, but it is so united with all the interests of the church at home, that almost every principle of prosperity on which the one reposes, is connected intimately with the success of the other. Hence the necessity and propriety, in an annual report made to the highest judicatory of the Church, of referring to some of these principles.

When the General Assembly established a Board to take charge of the Foreign Missionary work, they engaged in a great enterprise, involving many solemn responsibilities, and requiring from the ministers, elders, and members of the whole church, their most earnest prayers and self-denying assistance. It would be no light charge to say that the Church was not in earnest in undertaking this work. From her very constitution as a Church of Jesus Christ, she could not neglect or refuse to engage in this work in some form; and the Providence of God most clearly called her to act through an organization within herself, that the tens of thousands of her Israel might have their individual responsibility to God, in this matter, more directly brought home to them. In this great work the Church is now engaged, and this Report gives the evidence that her missionaries, and a portion of her ministers and members, have, in solemn earnest, given their hearts to the promotion of the blessed cause. What was a problem with some—Whether the Presbyterian Church could sustain and conduct the work of Foreign Missions—has been solved; and nothing remains but to “speak unto the people that they go forward.” There can be no retreat, no misgivings as to the result, no faint-heartedness in the work itself, without incurring the displeasure of Zion’s King. The call to the church is, ONWARD, till

all her ministers and all her members come up to the requirements of the word and providence of God in relation to it. This will be to promote her best interests at home: for, just as the Church possesses a missionary spirit, will she possess the spirit of peace and holiness, and be enriched with the divine influences of the Holy Ghost, blessing the means of grace for the salvation of souls, for building up his people in the faith, and for clothing his ministers with the spirit that was in Christ. It cannot be otherwise. These interests are dear to the heart of every true believer, even when his faith is weak and his fears many. If he have faith at all, his heart will rejoice in the prosperity of the Church of Christ. This elevating and healthful influence, existing as it does in the missionary cause, meets him as an angel of love and mercy in his darkest frames; it touches a chord found in every renewed soul; he rejoices in hearing of the salvation of the benighted heathen; and the consciousness of such a principle existing in his heart, is often the harbinger of breaking day to his own soul, wearied and burdened with a sense of sin. No Church, therefore, in the present aspect of Divine Providence, can neglect this cause, and prosper. No Church can afford to spare the holy and evangelical principles which it promotes and cherishes—or to throw away “that bond of perfectness,” with which it binds the members of her communion to herself and to each other. No Christian can neglect it without loss to his own soul; nor, while refusing to cherish it, has he evidence that he is governed by the self-denying principles of the gospel. A Christian, in the exercise of faith, cannot be indifferent to these great interests. If he has been saved from the wreck when the waves were breaking over him, the desire of his soul will be to hasten the return of the life-boat, that others may be saved from the same destruction.

In addition to these general views, it will be profitable to refer to some of the specific duties of the Church and her members, in reference to the missionary cause, as laid down in the word of God, and illustrated by the present openings of Divine Providence.

1. The first duty of the Church is to cherish a deep and abiding conviction that this is God's work; and without his blessing her efforts will be in vain.

This is a most precious and encouraging truth, and often has it sustained and supported the hearts of God's ministers and people, and especially is it dear to the heart of the foreign missionary. While surrounded by every thing that is sinful; while laboring among the benighted, wretched heathen; how cheering for him to meditate on this great truth, revealed in such reiterated precepts, in such clear and striking imagery.

“Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.”

“Thus saith the Lord God unto these bones; behold I will

cause breath to enter into you, and ye shall live; and ye shall know that I am the Lord."

"I have planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase. So then neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase."

2. Another duty of the church is prayer,—humble, earnest, and persevering prayer for the blessing of God to revive the spirit of missions in the churches at home, and go with and bless the missionaries and their labors among the heathen.

This is a duty considered so common, that there is great danger of losing the proper sense of its importance, and engaging in it in a cold and formal manner. In no part of her duty to the heathen is the Church, it is feared, so deficient, as in prayer for their salvation. Nothing is more discouraging to the ministers of Christ, and especially to his missionaries, than the painful knowledge of the fact, that so few professing Christians aid them by their prayers for the divine blessing. Hence the Holy Spirit is grieved; the churches at home continue in a cold and formal state; and the hands of the missionary become feeble, and his heart sinks within him at the long delay of the divine blessing.

If we turn to the word of God, we shall find that these views of the importance of this duty are not too strongly stated.

"In every thing by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God."

"Praying always with all prayer and supplication of the spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints."

"Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified even as it is with you."

"Then shall ye call upon me, and ye shall go and pray unto me, and I will hearken unto you, and ye shall seek me and find me, when ye search for me with all your heart."

In the rich and varied instructions of the Bible on this subject, there is mention made of a high and holy order of prayer; it is the exercise of faith and hope, a fixed resting on the promise of God, and the humble assurance of divine acceptance. When such prayer becomes general among Christians, the day of the redemption of the heathen will be near at hand.

"And this is the confidence that we have in him, that if we ask any thing according to his will, he heareth us."

"Let us draw near, with full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience, and our bodies washed with pure water."

"Let us ask in faith, nothing wavering; for he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea, driven with the wind and tossed."

"If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you."

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, He will give it you."

3. Besides depending on the blessing of God, and praying for it, it is the duty of the Church to act by sending out her messengers to the heathen, and by supporting them while thus engaged in preaching the gospel.

If we examine the history of the apostles and first Christians, we shall find how they understood and acted on the last command of our blessed Lord. They sent out missionaries to all parts of the world; and in these labors of love and mercy the whole Church participated. Suitable men were found willing to go; and the churches, though very poor themselves in this world's goods, provided the means for their support,—for they were sent out **"taking nothing of the Gentiles."** Neither their poverty, nor reproaches, nor persecutions could deter them from pressing forward in the great work. They understood that this was God's plan for making known the gospel to all the world: and they found the life of the Saviour to be in perfect accordance with his precepts. His life was one of toil and labor, of active benevolence and self-denial. He had nowhere to lay his head, and for our sakes, though he was rich, became poor. How then could the life of his disciples be one of ease, and apathy, and self-indulgence?—of devotion to the pursuit of the wealth and pleasures of the world? Besides his own example, our blessed Lord, in his precepts, has left us no ground of mistake on this subject. **"The disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his Lord. It is enough for the disciple to be as his master, and the servant to be as his Lord."**

"He that findeth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it."

"He that loveth father or mother more than me, is not worthy of me; he that loveth son or daughter more than me, is not worthy of me."

"If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow me."

Directed by these principles, and acting under the solemn duty which the word and providence of God place upon her, our beloved Zion, as a Church of Jesus Christ, is required to exert herself in this great work.

The Board at this time needs:—

1st. An increased supply of competent and faithful laborers. The whole missionary force, male and female, under their direction in the foreign field, and preparing to depart there, is but fifty-three; of whom twenty-one are ministers of the gospel.

Truly may it be said, in reference to the foreign field, **"The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few."** And how much need is there to **"pray the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest."**

To the young brethren in our colleges and theological seminaries, the providence of God presents a solemn question for decision—whether they are not called to carry the bread of life to those who are perishing; to go and tell the story of the cross to those who have never heard of the Saviour's name, and who never will hear of the mystery of redeeming love, unless they hear it from them.

But, not only to young men in their preparatory course is this question presented. It is one also for the consideration of the brethren settled in the ministry. It is even now a solemn inquiry, whether the time has not fully come, when ministers of experience, "chosen men," known to the churches, and pious laymen of the same qualifications, ought not to take part in this great work in the foreign field?

2d. The Board needs a great increase of pecuniary means:—

In this report the condition of the different missions, schools, and printing-presses has been fully laid before the churches. The opening fields for missionary labor have also been brought before them. It will now be for the churches to decide, whether these missions, these schools, and these printing-presses shall be sustained, and their number increased and strengthened; or whether they are to remain stationary or be diminished. That it is the duty of the Church greatly to enlarge the Foreign Missionary work, will, it is believed, be denied by few. The Board cannot believe that a cause which is so clearly united with the dearest interests of the Church at home, and on which are dependent the hopes of the benighted heathen, will be suffered to decline for want of that support which the churches are so able to afford.

When we consider the conditions of the millions of our fellow-men, perishing for want of the bread of life, we are oppressed with the magnitude and awful solemnity of the subject. We read the Saviour's commission to his ministers and to his Church, and we find these millions included in this commission. We find the Church itself constituted to make known the glorious gospel of the Son of God to the ends of the earth. Her duty is not one that she can take up or lay down at pleasure; it is not a duty which any of her members are at liberty to forget, or to cherish merely by a cold and heartless support. This responsibility was placed on them individually by God himself; and we are no more able to escape from it, than we are to divest ourselves of existence. It is not therefore a responsibility imposed by the Board, or by the General Assembly, that has now to be met by the Presbyterian Church. It is not the voice of man that speaks to her, but the voice and providence of God. "*He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.*"

With the divine command to engage in the work, the promise of the Saviour is given, that he will be with his servants to the

end of the world. It is to no uncertain warfare, therefore, that he calls his Church and people. The work is his ; and it is as certain that it will triumph, and that all his purposes of love and mercy will be accomplished, as it is that he has risen from the dead. The work will be completed, as it has heretofore been carried on, by his blessing on the labors of the people : and the purposes, the promises, and the power of the Almighty, stand pledged for its fulfilment.

“ And this Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness unto all nations ; and then shall the end come.”

“ And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and tongue, and people.”

“ All nations whom thou hast made shall come and worship before thee, O Lord, and shall glorify thy name !”

“ They shall not hurt, nor destroy in all my holy mountain : for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord.”

“ Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low ; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain ; and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together ; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.”

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON AGENCIES.

One of the most important characteristics of the present crisis is the general disposition, manifested by the people of God to return to the primitive mode of conducting foreign missions by the Church in her distinctive character.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was formed upon this fundamental principle—that the Church of God is, in her organized capacity, designed, adapted, and bound as the trustee and agent of God, to preach the Gospel to every creature.

The first step toward spreading it, is to *hold* and to *love* the *truth*. The vindication of the truth and the purification of the Church from error, are radical features in the work of missions. It was in this way that in the *single* age which succeeded the ever-glorious Reformation, evangelical religion spread over the fairer and larger portions of Papal Europe. A corrupt Church is unfit to spread the Gospel. Happy had it been for the world, if all such had uniformly lost the zeal for propagation, with the love of truth. The Jews, in the days of our Lord on earth, and the Papal communion in our day, teach this most impressive lesson, that the spirit of zealous propagation may consist with the most profound corruption in doctrine and in life.

That a Church may hold the truth in love, and yet be indifferent to its diffusion, is scarcely to be conceived of, as a union that is possible. The present posture of our beloved Church is to a remarkable degree auspicious in respect to foreign missions. Having by the grace of God been enabled to rescue the truth, we are especially called to use that truth for the conversion of the world. And it is remarkable, that the controversy for the truth, proceeded in equal steps, with the kindred contest about the work of missions, first for the domestic and then for the foreign field. As these controversies arose out of the same causes and at the same time, so they have found a common termination; and now the organization of our Foreign Board prepares us to diffuse the Gospel to the nations of the earth. It is proper to add, that the above facts pledge us, in a very high and solemn sense before God and man, to attempt *great things* in this noble cause; and if *now* we reject it, we shall merit universal rebuke. For it is not to be credited that our zeal for the truth in reference to the people of our own nation *only* can be so great, and yet that zeal expire when we turn our faces to the many hundred millions in other lands sitting in darkness, and hastening to eternal death.

In order to a proper agency in this cause, the Board feel that the first great movement must be made by the ministers of the

Gospel. On them, as the preachers of the word, rests the *chief* responsibility under God. Here we are met by an overwhelming aspect of the case. Notwithstanding the number of doors open in almost every part of the world, and the many hundred preachers of the Gospel in our communion, how few are there who consent to "go far hence to the Gentiles:" and those who do go, though worthy of the Church's special care and veneration, are almost wholly young men, comparatively unknown to the Church or nation, and without experience in the ministry. And of the mass even of young men entering the ministry, how small a part is disposed to go! At this moment the *citadels* of the nations lie open and unoccupied for want of men. Constantinople, and Paris, and Calcutta, and Texas, and Liberia, and a multitude of other great centres of influence, are waiting to be possessed in the Saviour's name. The first men in the Church as to piety, talents, knowledge, and influence, are required for these positions.

Again, it is highly necessary that every individual in the Presbyterian Church be distinctly appealed to in behalf of foreign missions, so that the soul of the whole communion may be excited, and universal co-operation secured in this immense and glorious work. Not one half of the churches in our connection have been reached by our agencies, or made any pecuniary or other expression of their attachment to it during the past year. May not the pastors, who cannot leave their flocks for the foreign work, be expected to do what in them lies, to lead forth their prayers and gifts in behalf of those who have gone, or may yet go, to foreign lands.

The Board feel constrained also to mourn over the very low standard not only of effort, but of sacrifice, which obtains among our people. There can be no more simple proposition than this, that every member of the Church is *bound* to *carry* or to *send* the Gospel to perishing men. Yet multitudes of our laymen not only decline to *go*, but refuse to *give*, or give in the most stinted measure, out of that abundance which they have accumulated. If missionaries of the cross go forth with their lives in their hands, for the work of Christ abroad, consigning themselves and their seed to poverty, and perhaps to premature graves; may we not expect those who live at ease, and in abundance at home, to sustain them while they toil, and when they sink, to soothe them in their passage to the grave! If Jesus "poured out his soul unto death" for them, can they restrain their offerings, or even withhold their lives from him? (See 1 John, iii. 16, 17.)

The Board would reiterate the recommendation of the last General Assembly in regard to the *change* as well as the *observance* of the Monthly Concert in prayer. If this change were universal, the Concert would, of itself, be a most *powerful* agent. By celebrating it on the Lord's Day, it increases many fold the

number of those who pray, who receive instruction, and who give on such occasions. It applies the Lord's Day to its appropriate uses—intercession, publishing the Gospel, and doing good to others. We are not here left to conjecture. It is the uniform testimony of all who have made the trial, that every important end intended by this service, is in the highest manner promoted by the change proposed.

The Chronicle becomes every year more able, useful, and necessary. But still its circulation is extremely limited. It is to the elders we ought chiefly to look for the circulation of this journal. They have been particularly addressed in a circular on this subject during the past year; though we regret to say, without very special effect. If properly patronized, it would support itself, and even become a source of revenue; and, if generally read by the ten thousands of our people, it would, like the Concert in prayer, operate as a powerful auxiliary in the work of missions.

A special attention to the missionary instruction of children in Sunday and day-schools, and in Bible Classes as well as families, is strongly recommended, not only by the consideration that they often give important aid in spreading the Gospel by their mite contributions, but that they easily acquire the great principles of benevolence, imbibe the spirit of missions, and learn to do good, by denying themselves. In this way already many heathen children are supported abroad. There is scarcely a limit to this method of doing good.

Whatever a more improved state of missionary feeling in the Church may suggest, for the present a plan of *active agency* is indispensable. Besides the services of the General Agent, *four additional agents* will be required for the coming year; *viz.* one for the Central Board; one for the Southern Board, with the state of Alabama; one for the south-west, including Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana; and one for the north-western states. The choice lies between some such system of agencies on the one part, or the alternative on the other, that the pastors must do the work, or the missionary cause expire in our hands. Whenever the pastors and the people will spontaneously and fully accomplish this, agents may rest from their labors. Till then, their toil must be exacted and their tax endured.

The Board feel that one great service to the Presbyterian Church at large, and to this cause in particular, will be rendered by the absence of cross-action and duplicate agencies. For many years our people have been liable to almost infinite distraction in this way. But now we may hope for non-interference from without, and a simple and systematic work within. As a Foreign Board we are pledged to heathen lands, with their 600,000,000; to the Mohammedans, with their 120,000,000; and to the Papal

with their 220,000,000. The way is thus open for all our people, to the entire field of foreign operation; for all that they can do, and through that channel which God has appointed, which the Churches understand, trust, and sanction. While, therefore, in the spirit of love, we bid God-speed to each faithful fellow-laborer in any and every part of the work, whether on Pagan, Mohammedan, or Papal ground, we desire with great frankness to suggest, that we prefer the arrangements made ready to our hands, through recent events, by the gracious King of Zion.

The Board cannot fail to add, that in this day of mixed action and multiplying error, they rejoice in the growing purpose of the Churches of Christ to avow their standards and do their own work. It cannot be denied that there are forms of doctrinal error largely spread in this land, whose propagation among the heathen we should exceedingly deplore. Let men or communions combine for the work of missions: it is not for us to forbid them. But it is due to Christian candor, to the party acting, to the commonwealth of Israel, to the heathen world, to the great Head of the Church, that every such body make known to all men the doctrines it designs to diffuse.

As we are now laying the foundation at home, by the principles we adopt and the agencies we form, for a work abroad which may affect distant generations, we feel that every step is inexpressibly important; and we are called on with renewed dependence on God to acknowledge him in all our ways, and to look without ceasing for his gracious help.

"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

"Until the Spirit be poured upon us from on high, and the wilderness be a fruitful field."

Finally, in view of the signal deliverance which God our Saviour has recently wrought for our long endangered Zion, we feel publicly called on to make a renewed consecration of all we have to his glorious service; and while we lay our gifts on his altar, we would dedicate ourselves to his service for the world's conversion.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD FROM MAY 1, 1832, TO MAY 1, 1839.

Missions to North India.

Drafts, remittances, and supplies,	-	-	-	30,038	64
Passages of Messrs. Warren, Scott, Freeman, and their wives,	-	-	-	1,800	00
Mr. and Mrs. Warren's outfit,	-	-	-	600	00
Expenses,	-	-	-	96	21
Mr. and Mrs. Scott's outfit,	-	-	-	600	00
Expenses,	-	-	-	12	00
Mr. and Mrs. Freeman's outfit,	-	-	-	600	00
Expenses,	-	-	-	43	10—33,789 95

China Mission.

Remittance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,072	50
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Mission to Western Africa.

Drafts and supplies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	662	58
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Iowa and Sac Mission.

Drafts and supplies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,921	00
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Chippewa and Ottawa Mission.

Drafts and supplies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,046	16
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Mission to Smyrna.

Balance on settlement of old accounts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	904	00
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Agencies.

Rev. John Breckinridge, D. D., General Agent, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ months,	-	-	-	-	1,625	00
Travelling expenses, (9,350 miles.) postage, discounts, circulars, &c.	-	-	-	-	842	38
Rev. Daniel McKinley, Agent, 9 months,	-	-	-	-	1,125	00
Travelling expenses,	-	-	-	-	134	65
Rev. E. Bradbury, Agent, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ months,	-	-	-	-	466	66
Travelling expenses,	-	-	-	-	193	13
Rev. Joseph Warren, 3 months' agency,	-	-	-	-	96	00
Travelling expenses,	-	-	-	-	100	29

Rev. James L. Scott, 2½ months' agency, - - -	88 00
Travelling expenses, - - -	27 50
Corresponding Secretary, travelling expenses, - -	238 98
Rev. John C. Lowrie, travelling expenses, - -	115 48
Rev. John M. Krebs, and Rev. John Core, travelling expenses, - - -	14 50
Rev. Daniel Wells, travelling expenses, - -	27 22—5,094 79

Secretaries' and Treasurer's Department.

Walter Lowrie, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, one year, - - -	2,000 00
Rev. Daniel Wells, Assistant Secretary, 6 months, 500; 6 months, 750, - - -	1,250 00
Rev. John C. Lowrie, Assistant Secretary, 6 months, - - -	750 00—4,000 00

Printing.

Missionary Chronicles, charged to the Board, free copies, - - -	1,034 18
Missionary Papers, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 30,000 copies, - -	159 68
Rev. Dr. Miller's Sermon, 1,000 copies, - -	34 72
First Annual Report, 5,000 copies, printing and distributing, - - -	233 50
Receipts, Circulars, Advertising, &c. - - -	46 42—1,508 48

Miscellaneous.

Postage of letters and pamphlets, - - -	273 01
Rent of Mission Rooms, - - -	462 52
Furniture and fixtures for new rooms, - - -	109 05
Books for library at the Mission Rooms, periodicals, pamphlets, maps, &c. - - -	242 98
Stationary and blank books, - - -	46 82
Binding books, pamphlets, reports, maps, - -	85 11
Plates for Chronicle and Missionary Papers, - -	83 00
Freight, cartage, portorage, - - -	145 22
Fuel and light, - - -	34 98
Painting signs, - - -	24 81
Anniversary expenses, Philadelphia, - - -	5 00
Miscellaneous—Packing boxes, wrapping paper, twine, &c. - - -	58 10—1,570 60
<u>\$53,570 06</u>	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, in account with James Paton, Treasurer.* **Cr.**

1839.		
May 1,	To amount paid, as per preceding statement, from May 1, 1838, to May 1, 1839,	\$53,570 06
	Balance on hand, carried to new account,	9,409 56
		<u>\$62,979 62</u>
May 1,	By Balance from last report,	\$4,200 44
	Receipts from ordinary sources for the current year,	56,149 68
	Deduct discounts and prem. on exchanges,	583 25--55,566 43
	From the U. S. Government, for the Chippewa and Ottawa Mission,	2,900 00
	From sale of Wea Mission property,	312,75
		<u>\$ 62,979 62</u>
	By balance on hand, May, 1, 1839,	9,409 56

JAMES PATON, Treasurer.

The undersigned have examined the above account, and find it correct.

**THOMAS PRINGLE, } Auditors.
E. PLATT, }**

APPENDIX.

(A.)

CENTRAL BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Extract from the Minutes of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

New-York, Nov. 8, 1838.

At a meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church—

The Rev. William Henry Foote informed the Board that he appeared before them with a view of presenting certain resolutions of the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina, in relation to the Central Board of Foreign Missions.

The Resolutions were presented and read, accompanied with some remarks by Mr. Foote, and, on motion, the documents were recorded as follows, viz :

“By the Synod of Virginia, in session at Staunton, Va., Oct. 8th, 1838.

“Whereas, at the formation of the Central Board of Foreign Missions, provision was made in the Constitution thereof for the change of its relations; and whereas, there was the most open and avowed understanding, that if our own Church should at any time organize a Board of Foreign Missions whose Constitution and plans we approved, we should not regard ourselves as in the slightest degree bound to retain our present relations; and whereas, such a Board was organized by the General Assembly of 1837; and whereas, the Synod of North Carolina, which is equally interested with this Synod in the Central Board of F. M., did, at its last sessions, solemnly propose to this Synod to change the relations of said Board so as to cause it to co-operate with the Assembly's Board of F. M.; and whereas, this Synod did, at its last sessions, declare that it ‘heartily concurred’ in the desirableness of the change; but for certain reasons, then operating, the change was deferred to the present time; and whereas, it is well known that our members and churches very generally and earnestly desire to co-operate with our Board; therefore,

“*Resolved*, That this Synod will unite, and do hereby unite, with the Synod of North Carolina, in so changing the relations of the Central Board of Foreign Missions as to cause it to sustain to the General Assembly's Board of Foreign Missions the same relations which it has heretofore sustained to the A. B. C. F. Missions; and that the alterations in the Constitution rendered necessary by the change of the relations be made and published by the C. B. F. Missions.

“*Resolved*, That although all individual Presbyterians and churches have the right and privilege of sending their missionary contributions to whatever Boards they may choose, yet this Synod will think it their duty to avoid the sending of their Agents into the proper bounds of other Boards, expecting also that other Boards will observe the same forbearance as to us, where such agency might affect existing relations.

WM. L. PLUMER,
Stated Clerk.”

"The foregoing resolutions were presented to the Synod of North Carolina on the 19th of October, and by that Synod unanimously adopted." Signed, WM. HENRY FOOTE.

Ordered that the subject be referred to Messrs. Spring, Crane, and Mitchell.

Dr. Spring, from the said Committee, made a report which was adopted, as follows, viz :

"That it be entered on the minutes, that the arrangement adopted by the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina, in relation to the Central Board, receives the cordial sanction of this Board; that that Board is hereby recognized, as maintaining the relation thus announced, and that the Secretary be directed to forward to that Board a copy of this minute."

(B.)

SOUTHERN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Philadelphia, 14th May, 1839.

At a meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church—

The minutes of the Southern Board of Foreign Missions were presented by the Corresponding Secretary, and the following acts of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, changing the relations of that Board, were ordered to be recorded :

"Columbia, S. C. Nov. 8, 1838.

"Messrs. Smyth, Talmage, and Thornwell were appointed to draw up resolutions to be reported to Synod in reference to the present relation of this Board to the A. B. C. F. M., and to its connection with the Assembly's Board of Foreign Missions; and also on the alterations in the Constitution, which such a change would render necessary.

"The Committee on the resolutions reported, recommending this Board to present to Synod for its adoption, the following resolutions :

"Whereas, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has organized a Board of Foreign Missions, which is now in full and successful operation, and in which it calls for the co-operation of all its Judicatories ;

"And whereas this Synod cordially approves of the course of the Assembly, believing it to be the duty and privilege of our Church to engage in the great work of extending the knowledge of salvation to the ends of the earth ;

"And whereas, every effort has been made by this body in pursuance of existing relations to the Synod of Tennessee, to communicate with it fully in reference to a dissolution of our present connexion with the A. B. C. F. M., and our connexion with the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church ;

"And whereas, the present state of our Church generally, and of our Synod particularly, requires an immediate decision of this matter.

"Therefore, *Resolved*, That this Synod do now dissolve the formal relation

of the S. B. F. M., so far as they are constituent parts of it, as an auxiliary to the A. B. C. F. M., and do transfer it to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

"Resolved, That a Committee be now appointed to report on the changes which may be necessary in our Constitution, in effecting this arrangement.

"Resolved, That in forming our connexion, we repeat our avowal of undiminished and affectionate regard for our beloved brethren and sisters now in connexion with the A. B. C. F. M. as Foreign Missionaries, and our pledge to continue to them a measure of support, so long as they shall find it necessary, and believe it to be their duty to remain in connexion with it. And further, that this change arises from no want of kind feeling towards the A. B. C. F. M., but from a principle of duty to our own Church, and a belief that we are called upon by every motive to come up to her assistance, in her most praise-worthy effort to fulfil her obligation to preach the Gospel to every creature, in obedience to the positive injunction of her Divine Master.

"Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Stated Clerk of Synod to the Synod of Tennessee, to the A. B. C. F. M., and to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

"Resolved, finally, That in order to render this change perfectly harmonious and agreeable to all our Ministers and Churches, that inasmuch as we shall continue to render a measure of support to our present missionary brethren, those Churches and Donors, who may wish, shall have the privilege of specifying the missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. in connexion with the Presbyteries of this Synod, now in the field, as the persons to whose support they wish their funds applied, and that all such funds shall be faithfully appropriated as desired. It being understood that all such funds shall be considered as going to meet the pledge given for the support of the missionaries now in the field, when the amount thus necessary has not been otherwise received from the Churches now within our bounds."

Ordered, that the subject be referred to Messrs Cuyler, Murray, and Bryant.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1839.

Dr. Cuyler, from the said Committee, made a report, which was adopted as follows, viz :

"Resolved, That this Board cordially accept of the said transfer, with the stipulations and conditions contained in the act, found in the minutes of the proceedings of said Board, at its meeting, held at Columbia, S. C., on the 8th of November, 1838.

"Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary transmit a copy of the above resolution to the said Board, and also to the Stated Clerk of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia."

(C.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD,

AT THE

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, was held in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church, and in the Assembly Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on the 4th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 22d, and 27th of May, 1839—at which were present :

Ministers.

ASHEEL GREEN, D. D., L. L. D.
CORNELIUS C. CUYLER, D. D.
SAMUEL MILLER, D. D.
ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D. D.
JACOB GREEN,
THOMAS L. JANEWAY,
JOHN M'DOWELL, D. D.
JOHN JOHNSTON,
JOHN M. KREBS,
NICHOLAS MURRAY,
WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D. D.
S. S. DAVIS,
DANIEL M'KINLEY,
WILLIAM S. PLUMER, D. D.
THOMAS SMYTH,
W. D. SNODGRASS, D. D.
HENRY A. BOARDMAN,
JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, D. D.
JOSHUA L. WILSON, D. D.
GEORGE W. MUSGRAVE,
JOHN M. DICKEY,
JOSEPH H. JONES,

Ministers.

GEORGE W. JANVIER,
HENRY R. WILSON,
J. L. DINWIDDIE,
WILLIAM L. BRECKINRIDGE,
WILLIAM C. ANDERSON.

Laymen.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
J. J. BRYAN,
NATHANIEL EWING,
ROBERT JAFFRAY,
BENJAMIN M'DOWELL,
THOMAS M'KEEN,
MATTHEW NEWKIRK,
ALEXANDER SYMINGTON,
GEORGE BROWN,
C. S. TODD,
MOSES ALLEN,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
JAMES FITZGERALD,
MATTHEW L. BEVAN,
WALTER LOWRIE.

The Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., President, in the chair. The Rev. John M. Krebs, Recording Secretary.

The minutes of the Executive Committee were laid on the table by the Corresponding Secretary, and were read and approved.

The Report of the Treasurer, and the expenditures of the last year, were read and referred to the Rev. Drs. Plumer and Snodgrass, and Mr. Symington.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was presented and read by the Corresponding Secretary, and referred to the Rev. Dr. Green, Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, and Mr. M'Keen.

A Report from the Executive Committee on the subject of Agencies, was presented and read by the General Agent, and referred to the last-named Committee.

Dr. Plumer, from the Committee, appointed to examine the Treasurer's Report, and the expenditures of the last year, made a report, which was read and adopted; which is as follows:—

That they find the Treasurer's Report duly audited by the Officers appointed for that purpose, and that the expenditures of the year, so far as this Committee have the means of judging, were necessary and proper. We add, that it is due to the cause in which we are engaged to state that some of the items of expense, in the early stages of our missionary operations, necessarily bear a larger proportion to the whole amount of receipts than will be requisite after all our churches shall be fully organized, and systematically engaged in the work of spreading the gospel.

Dr. Green, from the Committee to whom the Annual Report of the Executive Committee was referred, made a report, which was read and adopted; which is as follows:—

That after examining the said Report, with as much care and attention as their time permitted, they would state as follows, viz:

1. They recommend that the Report of the Executive Committee receive the cordial approbation of the Board, and be laid before the General Assembly by the Corresponding Secretary; together with the expression of the high gratification which the Board have received, from observing that it hath pleased the Great Head of the Church to smile on the operations of our infant missionary institution, crowning them with a degree of success, which demands our special acknowledgment and heartfelt gratitude.

2. That the Board, in recollection of the past dispensations of the righteous providence of God, in regard to our African Mission, do highly approve of the expressed purpose of the Executive Committee to send no other missionaries to Western Africa, but such as, by their own free and unsolicited choice, shall offer themselves for this service; and that the Board express their earnest desire, in concurrence with that of the Committee, that every practicable exertion be made to prepare and obtain colored missionaries for this interesting portion of the unevangelized world: since all experience shows that the hazard of life in the climate of Africa is far less to colored missionaries than to those of another description.

3. The Board respond with the deepest sensibility to the views of the Executive Committee in regard to the ancient people of God. There is no portion of the human race, in regard to whom the Church of Christ should feel a more lively interest; as there is, moreover, none whose conversion to God would exert so great an influence on the destiny of the world. And as we are led confidently to rely on the great event—and perhaps at no distant period—the utmost care should be used in watching the developments of providence; and every occasion vigorously seized to promote their spiritual illumination.

4. That while the Board recognize heathen missions as those which are to receive primary and special attention, they do not view them as claiming the exclusive regard of this institution. On the contrary, approving, as they do, the idea suggested by the Executive Committee, that one missionary might properly be located at Marseilles in France, and another at Barcelona in

Spain, they would recommend that, so far as means and missionaries shall be at command, and favorable opportunities offer, a larger missionary force be sent into both the nations specified, and also to several other locations, where the population need to have the pure gospel of God, our Saviour, dispensed to them, nearly as much as those who inhabit heathen lands.

5. The Board recommend to the Executive Committee, that in establishing new missions, it be a general rule, admitting of some exceptions, to select, in the first place, such fields for missionary labor as are most populous; and, from whatever cause, have the greatest influence on circumjacent regions, and in general are best known to the civilized christian world; since the success of the gospel in such locations, will, of course, extend its beneficial influence to the greatest number of individuals, and at the same time have the most animating effect on the friends and supporters of the missionary enterprise, while they observe the happy fruits of their efforts in places of which they have a previous knowledge, and of which they often hear.

6. The Board feel deeply sensible of the immense obligations pressing upon our Church to increase her efforts, and extend her operations for the conversion of men. Those who most dearly hold the truth, are most bound to spread it: and those who are most alive to its importance, are best prepared to extend its influence. At the present moment, on the eve of the fiftieth meeting of the Church in General Assembly, and in the midst of the general joy for a most remarkable deliverance, we feel peculiarly called on to give emphasis to these great ideas. And while we earnestly beseech, as many of our brethren as are yet unsettled, and as many as are no longer diligently engaged in their covenanted calling, to consider well the claims of Foreign Missions upon them; we at the same time concur in the views of the Executive Committee, that mature time and years, high attainments, useful and honorable employment, instead of exonerating even our pastors from these claims, do rather prove their superior fitness for this glorious and indispensable work. Nor can we perceive why the Church should not as properly call men, by the proper agency, to this as to any other work.

7. The General Assembly having fully expressed the mind of the Church on the subject of the formation of presbyteries by our foreign missionaries,—and there being a unanimous wish in our whole body, that the true and full principles of the gospel of Christ should be faithfully carried out, in all their bearings, upon the cause and in the conducting of Foreign Missions, it seems to us appropriate to express our undiminished confidence in our system, for spreading, as well as for perpetuating, the truth. And it is our full belief, that a simple and constant adherence to its great principles will disembarass the work itself of some of the chief difficulties of detail, which have been experienced by others; will place the relations of the missionaries to the Church at home, and to each other and their work abroad, on the most satisfactory footing; and will make the course of this Board, and of its Committee and Officers, clear, uniform, and wise. We do, therefore, recommend great caution on this whole subject; and especially in adopting rules, maxims, or principles, after any other bodies not guided by our fundamental views on the general subject.

The Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, from the same Committee, made a further report on the Supplemental Report of the Executive Committee on the subject of Agencies, which was amended and adopted; and is as follows:—

That the Supplemental Report of the Executive Committee, on the subject of Agencies, contains a clear exhibition of that important subject, and

presents many considerations more or less directly connected with it, in a way calculated to do good at the present moment. It is therefore recommended that it be adopted as a part of the Annual Report of this Board to the General Assembly, as supplemental to that already adopted.

Several of the principles of the present Report, on account of their importance and particular timeliness, are supposed to be worthy of more emphatic reiteration by the Board. We, therefore, recommend an expression of its views to the effect:

1. We do sincerely believe that the Church of God, as such, and by virtue of the Divine authority vested in it, and the Divine command resting on it, is not only called upon, but bound to do its uttermost for the conversion of the whole world; and that if there be any direct efforts which can be better made in a mode not ecclesiastical, yet such at least as can be better made by the Church as such, should be so made; and that the work of missions is most eminently of this kind. We do, therefore, earnestly hope that no attempts will be hereafter made from any quarter, or for any part of the foreign field, whether pagan, papal, or other, to enlist our churches, or to operate amongst them, in favor of other missionary institutions. We desire to occupy no more than our own field; but we wish to do that fully; and we expect to be allowed to do it without conflict or even collision.

2. It is earnestly desired by the Board that the whole christian world should know precisely the ground we occupy, the doctrines we profess, and the religion we are striving to spread abroad amongst men. We feel that, in all possible circumstances, a similar unreservedness and candor on the part of all missionary institutions is indispensable to public confidence; and that to withhold it, would justly excite the suspicion of the Church of Christ.

The Committee appointed at the semi-annual meeting of the Board, in November last, to consider the propriety of holding but one meeting of the Board annually, and of changing the time of the annual meeting, reported that it is inexpedient to make any change at present. This report was adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the next semi-annual meeting of the Board be held at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 15th of November, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D. D., was appointed to preach the sermon; and the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, his alternate.

Resolved, That the Board present to the General Assembly the following overtures:—

The General Agent of the Board of Foreign Mission shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of the Executive Committee.

The Board shall be authorized to elect twelve vice-presidents.

[These overtures were agreed to by the General Assembly.]

Religious Exercises.

All the meetings of the Board were opened and closed with prayer.

On Sabbath evening, the 19th of May, the Annual Sermon before the Board was preached in the Central Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., from

Pa. xliiii. 3,—*O send out thy light and thy truth.*

On Friday, the 24th, the Annual Report, and the Supplemental Report on Agencies, were submitted to the General Assembly, and read before that venerable body.

Appropriate remarks were made by the Rev. John C. Young, Rev. Dr. Alexander, Rev. Dr. Green, Rev. Dr. Plumer, Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, and the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, members of the General Assembly. The Rev. Dr. Miller being present, on the invitation of the General Assembly, also spoke on the occasion. Mr. Sennakerim, an Armenian, was introduced by the Executive Committee, and made some remarks on the present condition and moral wants of the Armenian Church in the East. These exercises continued from 10 o'clock A. M., till after 1 o'clock P. M. The occasion was one of deep and solemn interest, and will be long remembered by those who were present.

The Report was referred to a Committee, who, on a subsequent day, made the following report, which was adopted by the General Assembly :—

The Committee, to whom was referred the Annual Report of the Foreign Missionary Board, beg leave to present, as their report, the following resolutions, viz :

1. Resolved, That it becomes the Assembly to entertain gratitude, in no ordinary degree, to the great Head of the Church, for His smiles upon the operations of our infant Missionary Institution.

2. Resolved, That the Assembly approves the views of the Executive Committee, to which the Board have responded, with the deepest sensibility in regard to the ancient people of God. The Jews are a people in whose salvation we ought to take a lively interest; and in relation to whom we ought most carefully to observe the developments of Divine Providence, and vigorously seize every opportunity, as it offers, for doing them good.

3. Resolved, That the Assembly sympathizes very deeply with the Board in the expression of its sense of the immense obligations resting on the Presbyterian Church, to increase its efforts for the conversion of the world to God. And as, in the providence of God, our beloved Zion is now in a condition to act, with unity and concert, on this subject, it is the duty of all to devote themselves, with increased zeal and energy, to extend the knowledge of the truth at home and abroad.

4. Resolved, As the Foreign Missionary field is ripe for the harvest, that it is to be regretted that the laborers are few, and that, of the many young men in our midst, from year to year entering the sacred office, so few have engaged personally in the work of Foreign Missions.

5. Resolved, That, as there are many important openings for missionary effort, and influenced in the Papal, Pagan, and Mohammedan world, requiring not only pious and devoted men, but also men of more than common talents, acquirements, experience, and influence, the Assembly most earnestly recommends the urgent claims of missions to *such men*, as well as to our ministers and candidates for the ministry generally; and that they be entreated to examine prayerfully whether they should not hold themselves in readiness to enter the foreign field, and go far hence to the gentiles.

6. Resolved, That in view of these great and important principles and interests, the Assembly is of the opinion that it is the duty of our Foreign

Board to call to the occupation of these important centres of influence, any of the servants of God, whom they shall judge to be properly qualified.

7. Resolved, That 6000 copies of the Report be printed and extensively circulated.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

The following persons were elected Officers of the Board for the ensuing year :—

President.

REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D.

Vice-Presidents.

WILLIAM M'DONALD,	Baltimore.
JOHN JOHNSTON,	New-York.
SILAS HOLMES,	Do.
WILLIAM BROWN,	Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER HENRY,	Do.
MATTHEW L. BEVAN,	Do.
SIDNEY BAXTER,	Richmond.
NATHANIEL EWING,	Uniontown, Pa.
ALEXANDER C. HENDERSON,	Natches.
JAMES BLAKE,	Indianapolis.
JAMES KING,	Albany.
JOHN M. M'CALLA,	Lexington.

Executive Committee.

REV. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D. D.
 " JOSEPH M'ELROY, D. D.
 " JOHN M. KREBS.
 " GEORGE POTTS, D. D.
 " JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, D. D. *ex. off.*
 JAMES LENOX.
 HENRY RANKIN.
 HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.
 MOSES ALLEN.
 WALTER LOWRIE, *ex. off.*
 JAMES PATON, *ex. off.*

Corresponding Secretary.

WALTER LOWRIE.

General Agent.

REV. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, D. D.

Assistant Secretaries.

REV. DANIEL WELLS, REV. JOHN C. LOWRIE.

Treasurer.

JAMES PATON.

Auditors.

THOMAS PRINGLE, EBENEZER PLATT

(D.)

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE

May, 1840.

Ministers.

George Junkin, D. D.
 Thomas L. Janeway,
 George W. Janvier,
 John Johnston,
 Robert Johnston,
 Joseph H. Jones,
 John M. Krebs,
 Aaron W. Leland, D. D.
 John McDowell, D. D.
 Joseph McElroy, D. D.
 William McPheeters, D. D.
 Samuel Miller, D. D.
 Nicholas Murray,
 George W. Musgrave,
 William W. Phillips, D. D.

Laymen.

D. C. Campbell,
 James Cooper,
 John Henderson,
 Joseph H. Lumpkin,
 J. G. Lowry,
 Wm. McIlvain, M. D.
 William McDonald,
 Benjamin McDowell,
 Thomas McKeen,
 George Morris,
 John Murphy,
 Frederick Nash,
 Eugenius A. Nesbit,
 Matthew Newkirk,
 John Owen.

May, 1841.

James Linn,
 Daniel McKinley,
 J. B. Patterson,
 Horace S. Pratt,
 William S. Plumer, D. D.
 George Potts, D. D.
 James L. Sloss,
 Edward D. Smith,
 Thomas Smyth,
 Gardiner Spring, D. D.
 Elisha P. Swift, D. D.
 William D. Snodgrass, D. D.
 Andrew Todd,
 Joshua L. Wilson, D. D.
 John Witherspoon, D. D.

William Maxwell,
 James Meek,
 A. W. Mitchell,
 ——— Montgomery,
 James Paton,
 Ananias Platt,
 Thomas Pringle,
 Henry Rankin,
 Gilbert T. Snowden,
 Alexander Symington,
 Samuel Thompson,
 Charles S. Todd,
 Robert Wallace,
 John Woodworth,
 S. Winfred.

May, 1842.

Archibald Alexander, D. D.
 William M. Atkinson,
 John C. Backus,
 William C. Anderson,
 George A. Baxter, D. D.
 Henry A. Boardman,
 John Breckinridge, D. D.
 Robert J. Breckinridge,
 Matthew Brown, D. D.
 John N. Campbell, D. D.
 Henry R. Weed, D. D.
 A. Williamson,
 Henry R. Wilson,
 Samuel B. Wilson, D. D.
 Samuel G. Winchester.

James Adger,
 James Agnew,
 Moses Allen,
 Solomon Allen,
 Samuel C. Anderson,
 Hugh Auchincloss,
 Walter Lowrie,
 George Brown,
 Charles Chauncey,
 Harmer Denny,
 J. Parks,
 William Shear,
 P. C. Venable, M. D.
 Wm. Walker, M. D.
 Edgar C. Wilson.

May, 1843.

Elias W. Crane,
Cornelius C. Cuyler, D. D.
S. Chamberlain, D. D.
Charles Cummins, D. D.
James L. Dinwiddie,
S. S. Davis,
John M. Dickey,
Wm. L. Breckinridge,
David Elliot, D. D.
Thomas Goulding, D. D.
Samuel L. Graham, D. D.
Ashbel Green, D. D.
Jacob Green,
Francis Herron, D. D.
James Hoge, D. D.

Robert Archer, M. D.
Matthew L. Bevan,
Wm. Blake,
N. Brewer,
John J. Bryant,
James N. Dickson,
Joseph P. Engles,
Nathaniel Ewing,
James Fitzgerald,
John Hannen,
William Harris, M. D.
Alexander Henry,
Robert Jaffray,
John Kerr, M. D.
James Lenox.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

IN THE

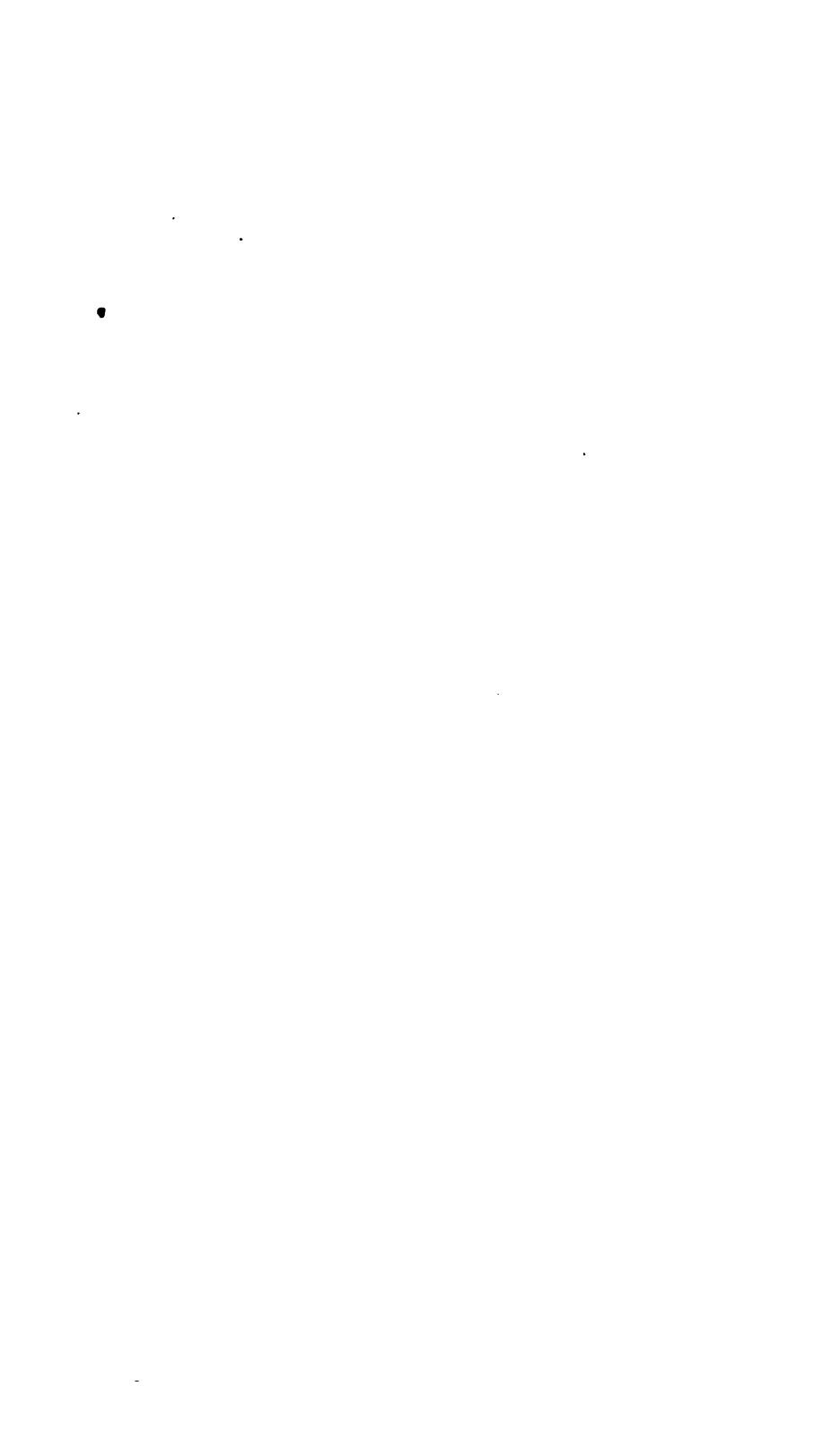
United States of America.

1840

NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD.

1840.



THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Foreign Missions.

The Board of Foreign Missions submit to the General Assembly the Report of the Executive Committee, as their Report, together with certain resolutions in relation to the Foreign Missionary Enterprise of the Presbyterian Church.

May, 1840.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In presenting to the Board their third Annual Report, the Executive Committee will submit a summary of their proceedings for the year ending on the 1st May, 1840.

AGENTS AND AGENCIES.

Six and one half months of the time of the General Agent have been spent in the service of the Board; and the remainder of the year in ministerial labor in the church at New-Orleans.

The Rev. Daniel McKinley has been employed the whole year in the bounds of the Synods of Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

The Rev. Alexander Van Court has been engaged for some time in the Synods of Mississippi and Tennessee, under an appointment for six months.

The Rev. John C. Rankin, Rev. Wm. McAuley, and the Rev. Joseph Owen, accepted missionaries of the Board, have been employed several months among the churches.

The Rev. John D. Matthews completed the temporary agency mentioned in the last Report.

Part of the time of the Corresponding Secretary, and of the Assistant Secretaries, when the other duties assigned to them would permit, has been spent among the churches, and in meeting different Synods and Presbyteries.

The Rev. William Henry Foote still continues as the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the Central Board of Foreign Missions.

The Southern Board of Foreign Missions has at present no Agent, and with the exception of a short period of service of the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, has been without an Agent for the last year.

The Rev. Isaac N. Candee has been appointed an Agent for the Synods of Ohio, Cincinnati, and Indiana.

FINANCES.

The commercial embarrassment of the last year, and the deranged state of the currency, are too well known, and have been too deeply felt, to require any exposition in this Report. The business of the Board has experienced much embarrassment, by the diminished receipts from what was anticipated at the commencement of the year. Had it not been that a few of the churches, and many individual friends of the missionary cause, stood firmly by its interests, the embarrassment would have been greatly increased.

The available receipts for the year ending on the 1st May, 1840,	
from different sources, as mentioned in the Treasurer's Report, and	
deducting discounts, have been	- - - - - \$54,644,65
To which add balance of last year,	- - - - - 9,409,56

\$64,054,21

The funds not available are—the sum of \$911,45 in Mississippi and Louisiana money; and \$2756,27 paid to the receiving agent in Louisville, but not forwarded in time for this Report.

The expenditures for the same time have been,	- - \$66,514,87
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Leaving a balance against the Treasury on the 1st	
of May, 1840, of	- - - - - \$2,460,66

In addition to the above there have been received from the American Tract Society, \$1500, and 200 bound volumes for the different Missions.

From the American Bible Society, \$1000.

From the Presbyterian Board of Publication, five sets of their publications for the Missions in India.

Also a number of boxes of clothing and other articles from the ladies of different churches, and from Auxiliary Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

ring the last year the circulation of the Foreign Missionaryicle has been gradually increasing. The Committee would submit, whether some efficient measures should not be adopted tending the circulation of this periodical. The great number of churches, and of individuals, who from year to year stand aloof the Foreign Missionary cause, and neglect to afford it the small assistance, will, it is feared, continue in this state of apathy, unless nary intelligence is circulated amongst them.

ere have also been printed six thousand copies of the Second al Report, and ten thousand copies of Missionary Papers.

MISSIONS IN NORTH INDIA.

LODIANA MISSION.

ANA.—Rev. John Newton, Rev. William S. Rogers, Rev. Joseph Porter, esse Morris, Jr. printer, and their wives. Golak Nath and John B. Lewis, assistants.

ATHU.—Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson, and his wife.

ARUNPUR.—Rev. James R. Campbell, Rev. Joseph Caldwell, Mr. James teacher, and Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Craig. John Coleman, native int.

DIANA.—At this station the health of the missionaries has not uninterrupted. In some cases a removal to Sabathu became necessary and in every instance with advantage after a residence there for ger or shorter period.

eaching, and Itinerations.—In relation to these labors the bre report:—

ide the Sabbath morning service held in English, we have preached once k to the European soldiers; at first in the house of Mr. Rogers, but latterly z obtained permission for that purpose, in the cantonment church; the time eing changed from Friday to Sabbath afternoon. We trust that our preach- these people has not been altogether in vain. Some have appeared to be sed with the truth, and one who was before intemperate and an infidel, has evidence of being born again, and has been received by baptism into the

ustani preaching on Sabbath afternoon has been continued throughout ar, on the mission premises. As the church is now ready to be occupied, re- service will be held there, besides using it as a place for tract distribution. ar preaching has not not been attended to as much as formerly, on account : press of other engagements. Golak Nath, however, has spent considerable in this exercise. The villages in the vicinity have been visited occasion- : in former years.

ile attending the annual meeting at Saharunpur, forty towns with a popu- of two hundred and fifty thousand were visited, at which the gospel was sed and books distributed. In March, the country to Ferozpoore, seventy

miles south of Lodiana, was visited. It is thickly settled, chiefly by Sikhs, is an interesting field of missionary labor.

Schools.—The high school has been conducted on the same plan as hitherto. The number of scholars enrolled during each season, has averaged about forty. These are divided into seven classes. All the members of the first class serve as under teachers, and the second class as monitors. The studies of the first class are, Evidences of Christianity, Intellectual Philosophy, and Chemistry. The second, Physical Geography, Astronomy, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, and Optics. The third, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, and the New Testament. The other classes, the Elements of the English language, and Translating. The first two classes also write English Compositions. The Bible is more extensively used as a class book, than in any former year.

The other schools at this station are—a boarding-school, of seven boys and seven girls. Among these an encouraging state of feeling has existed for some time, which was deepened and strengthened by the hopeful conversion of the native female teacher.—The Hindustani Roman school, established and principally supported by Mr. Baddeley; at the commencement of the year the number of scholars was fifty, but after the removal of the troops, several of the children left with their parents, and others objected to the religious teaching in the school, thus reducing the number to twenty-six. The Bible is the principal class book, but the advanced classes have read also an epitome of Astronomy, a translation of *Æsop's Fables*, and *Pilgrim's Progress*.—A Panjabi school, reduced by the prejudices of the natives to eight scholars, but again reviving.—The city Hindustani school; the attendance from eight to twenty, has been very fluctuating, and consequently very little good has been done.—The Cantonment Hindustani school, with twenty pupils. They read in Hindustani; Genesis, the Gospels, the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and *Æsop's Fables*.—Two Sunday schools, containing thirty scholars.—A Bible class taught by Mr. Newton, of eleven young men. Although the lessons bear very hard upon the errors to which most of these young men are attached, there is no complaint. They receive instruction as if they believed the Bible to be the Word of God.

Printing.—During the year, ending 1st November, 1839, the printing executed of portions of Scripture and religious tracts, was the following:—

	Works,	Pages,	Copies,	Pages
Hindustani, Persian letter, - - -	3	314	1,600	1,026
Panjabi, - - - - -	4	30	30,000	210
English, - - - - -	2	3	2,888	3
	—	—	—	1,239

As the small printing-press was found to be inefficient, an additional press was sent to this station during the last year.

Buildings.—Four houses have been built on the mission premises by this a heavy annual rent, for inferior accommodations, will be secured. A Church also has been finished; and the printing office increased and enlarged. Buildings in India are expensive; but by completing the

different stations in succession, the funds of the Board will in a relieved from this expenditure.

ATHU.—*Preaching, and distributing Tracts.*—Mr. Jamieson, missionary at this station, writes :

For most of the last year I have gone once or twice on the Sabbath, and often on week days, to preach, or rather to talk to the people about Christianity. I have no fixed place of preaching, but can usually collect a small congregation around me. I never commence talking, even if there should be but two or three at first. Soldiers and merchants, of whom the population of Sabathu is chiefly composed, usually form my congregation. With a few exceptions they are attentive and attentive to what I say. Sometime ago I commenced to visit each shop, (for we are only admitted to shops) and to tell each merchant at his door the story of the cross. This I find to be a good plan ; and in this way, almost every shop in Sabathu, in all about one hundred and fifty, has been visited ; and almost all the merchants and native soldiers who can read, have been furnished with tracts. I have also endeavored to visit all the melas in the neighborhood of Sabathu, to give the word of life in their own language to these idolaters, and to set Christ before them as an object more worthy of worship, than the dumb idols before which they prostrate themselves on various occasions.

SCHOOLS.—The village schools mentioned in the last report, were in the beginning of the year increased to nine. They were supported by the gentlemen at Simla and Sabathu. The superintendence of these schools required more time and labor, than the single missionary at this station had to bestow on them ; and after a trial of some time they were given up. The English school at Sabathu still continues, and is now supported by the mission, and is under its direct management. The gentlemen above referred to have kindly agreed to build a school house from their own funds. The girls' school still continues under the care of Mrs. Jamieson, and many of these poor mountain people make encouraging progress in committing portions of scripture memory, in reading, writing, knitting and needlework.

BARUNPUR.—The missionaries and their families have suffered during the year, from bilious and intermittent fevers. They are all obliged to remove to the hills. In most cases the change of air is quite salutary, but not in all. On the 8th of November, Mrs. Bell was removed by death, and entered, as we trust, on scenes ever ending joy, where sickness and sorrow are unknown. Until the present year the brethren were not aware that the mission stations are in an unhealthy location. A low swamp a quarter of a mile from them, is supposed to be the cause.—Many years ago the mission station was removed from the same place. A skilful physician has given it as his opinion, that permanent health is not to be expected here ; and it has therefore been decided to remove the buildings to the other side of the city.

Travelling and Itinerations.—Concerning these labors the brethren report :

In consequence of the sickness at the station, our labors were of course much interrupted. But in March, Mr. Campbell went round to Hurdwar, through the val-

ley of the Doon, an unexplored region, and gave away a few tracts to the sequestered villagers. At Hurdwar he was met by Mr. Caldwell, and J. Coleman. There we labored diligently for eight days, making known Christ and him crucified, on the public ghauts, before the temples and shrines of a gross and gloomy superstition; and in our tent to such as came with the profession of inquiring the way of God more perfectly. Five thousand portions of scripture and tracts were distributed, and generally received with thankfulness. These silent messengers would be carried in all directions, and to parts of the country where the voice of the preacher cannot reach; and as they were given only to those who could read, there is reason to hope they will be perused with advantage at their homes. We also attended a mela near Saharunpur, where a good opportunity was afforded of distributing tracts and scriptures.

We have a religious service in English twice every month, in our school house, at which a number of East Indians have regularly attended. They have also joined us in our weekly prayer-meetings, and we have occasionally held meetings in their own houses, which we trust have not been altogether unprofitable. J. Coleman visits the Bazaars in the afternoons, for the purpose of reading and talking to the people, and distributing tracts. In these visits we have frequently accompanied him. We have great need of a preaching Bungalow, where we could address the people with more advantage, and much more satisfaction to ourselves.

Schools.—The English day school of thirty-five scholars, though much interrupted by the sickness at the station, has continued to prosper. Religious, scientific, and common education are combined. In the boarding-school nine of the scholars died of diseases contracted during the famine, and eleven ran away.—Thirteen still remain, and have made good progress in the various subjects to which they have attended. Their religious instruction has received special attention, and they are perfectly contented with their situation.

ALLAHABAD MISSION.

ALLAHABAD.—Rev. James Wilson, Rev. John H. Morrison, Rev. Joseph Warren, Rev. John E. Freeman, and their wives; Petras, a native assistant.

FUTTEGHUR.—Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Jr., Rev. James L. Scott, and their wives. Gopenath Nundi, a native assistant.

The Rev. James M'Ewen, on account of continued ill health, has received a dismission, in good standing, from the service of the Board.

ALLAHABAD. Preaching and Itinerations.—Besides the regular preaching in English to the East Indians, and such of the Europeans as chose to attend, a stated service in Hindustani has been commenced. On account of health, Mr. Morrison visited Mirzapore, Chunar and Benares, and on his journey had many opportunities of distributing scriptures and tracts, and of explaining to these benighted people, the way of salvation through the cross of Christ. The great annual resort of pilgrims to Allahabad, from all parts of India, affords many facilities for missionary labor, all which have been improved, as far as the other engagements of the brethren at the station would permit.

Schools.—The Boarding-school contains twenty-five boys and girls. A day school in the city from twenty to thirty boys.—Two other schools with forty scholars in the adjacent villages.

Printing.—At the last accounts the printing press had just been put in operation, and a few works printed; from the great want of reli-

publications, and the facility of distributing them; and also for many works on education, the press at this station will exert a very influence in connection with the other labors of the missionaries. *Buildings*.—Four dwelling houses have been built, or purchased for the accommodation of the mission; and efforts are now making to raise funds in India, to build a Church which is greatly needed.

TEGHUR.—*The Boarding-school* at this station requires constant attention, and takes up a part of the time of the missionaries and their families. It now contains one hundred and ten scholars. Owing to the advanced and diseased state in which the famine left many of these poor natives, forty of them have died since the establishment of the asylum. The institution still continues to prosper, and thus far has found favor and support from the benevolence and christian kindness of European residents. The children are quite contented, and besides their school lessons, their religious instruction is constantly kept in view. Their wants are much wanted, both for the school and the missionaries, and will be commenced during the present year.

The large city of Furrukhabad, three miles distant, an English Missionary School with seventy scholars has been commenced, under the care of the native assistant and the missionaries. Gopenath also attends religious publications, and reads and explains them as he has opportunity. Two other schools are also under the care of the missionaries at this station.

MISSIONS AMONG THE INDIANS.

MISSION TO THE IOWA AND SAC INDIANS.

Wm. Hamilton, Mr. S. M. Irvine, Mr. Henry Bradley, and their wives.

These tribes are settled in the Indian territory on the great Nemadji river, west of the State of Missouri.

The labors of these brethren in preaching the gospel, in teaching the youth and children, and in promoting the welfare of these benighted natives in every practicable manner, have been continued with little interruption during the past year. The Indians are becoming more attached to their instructors, and more fully satisfied that their object is for their good. To obtain their full confidence is a difficult matter. From year to year they continue to suffer from the unprincipled conduct of white men. No restrictions yet imposed have prevented the introduction of spirituous liquors; and for this and other injurious things long time is required to satisfy them that any one comes among them for their benefit. The missionaries at this station, however, are encouraged. The health of Mrs. Irvine has been restored. For more than a year, two female children, daughters of two Iowa chiefs, lived in Mr. Irvine's family, and have made good progress in school, as well as improvement in many things that will qualify them to be useful to the other females of the tribe.

Miss Rosetta Hardy has been dismissed at her own request, in good standing, from the service of the Board.

MISSION TO THE CHIPPEWA AND OTTOWA INDIANS.

Rev. Peter Dougherty.

In September, last Mrs. Fleming, wife of the Rev. John Fleming, was removed by death, after a short but severe illness. In those painful circumstances, Mr. Fleming, being left with an infant daughter, deemed it to be his duty to ask a dismission from the service of the Board. Though unwilling to part with one, who by his faithful services was so fully entitled to the confidence of the committee, yet as the path of duty appeared clear to himself, his request was granted.

The station selected for this mission is on Grand Traverse bay, on the Western shore of the peninsula of Michigan. From their secluded situation, the Indians in this neighborhood have in a great measure escaped the contaminating influence of white men. They have cordially welcomed the messengers sent to them, and the prospect of usefulness among them is good. A school was opened in September; the average attendance was ten or twelve children besides adults. Both the men and the children are anxious for instruction, and their progress has been very satisfactory. The room used for a school being too small, the chiefs and their young men helped to cut and haul timber to build a school-house, and have in various ways evinced their disposition to receive favorably the efforts for their improvement. A teacher is wanted to take charge of this School, and to assist in the various duties of the mission.

MISSION TO WESTERN AFRICA.

On the 6th of August the Rev. J. B. Pinney, the Rev. O. K. Canfield, and Mr. J. P. Alward, sailed from the United States and reached the coast of Africa on the 13th of September. They were instructed to examine the entire coast, from Monrovia to Cape Palmas, to acquire the best information in regard to the tribes behind the different colonies, and where it was practicable to visit their country in person, with a view to discover, if possible, a station on the high lands in the interior. The engagement with Mr. Pinney contemplated only this examination; unless it would appear on trial that his constitution could now bear the climate of Africa, from which he formerly suffered so severely. During his stay he had two attacks of African fever, and has in consequence deemed it to be his duty for the present to give up further labors there. During their whole tour, the health of Messrs. Canfield and Alward was good. It was left to their judgment either to commence a mission at once, or to return home that they might avoid the rainy season. By returning, besides escaping the rains, which they would have had to encounter, before their buildings could have been finished, preparations in this interval could be made, and suitable supplies provided for the commencement of a permanent mission. After completing the examination, these brethren decided to return.

The tribes adjoining Monrovia, are small and broken, and access to a large inland tribes, is at present difficult, if not impracticable, from incessant wars among themselves. These wars are likely to continue until the slave market at the Gallenas, between Monrovia anderra Leone, is broken up. The Bassa tribe is large, and in some respects interesting as a field of missionary labor. Their population intelligent, their country is hilly and mountainous, and amongst the best on the coast. All their tribes, however, as well as those behind Monrovia, have been and still are engaged in the slave trade. The slave factory at New Cess, where this trade is still continued, is within twenty miles of Bassa Cove, and but seven miles below the limits of the colony. Whilst this trade continues, a mission in the interior would be a measure of doubtful policy. As long as the different tribes continue to make war for slaves, it will be exceedingly difficult to live among them. The slaver will oppose every effort to enlighten them; and being without principle, he will not hesitate to use every means to defeat his purpose. In the present state of the country, the colonies do not afford sufficient facilities for operating successfully upon the mass of the natives by which they are surrounded. By living in the colony, the influence of a mission family would be entirely lost on the native tribes not immediately adjoining the colony; and the youth and children educated by them, would not in all probability be able to withstand the powerful influence of heathenism, if allowed to return among their friends, unprotected by a mission family. Missionary labors, therefore, while the interior is closed, can only be carried on to advantage in the immediate vicinity of the colonies, and at these points the Baptist and the Methodist missionaries are exerting a salutary influence.

The Blue Barry tribe is near Sinoe, on the side of the river opposite the Mississippi Colony. Their principal town is pleasant; but near it is a large Mangrove swamp. The people are not numerous, but are exceedingly anxious to have schools and teachers; and the chief men came frequently to entreat the brethren to remain with them. The country back, on the Sinoe river, is settled by large and powerful tribes, numbers of whom frequently visit the Colony, and express great anxiety to have the white man visit them.

The Kroo country lies about half way between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, and a short distance below the Mississippi Colony. It extends about twenty miles on the coast, and the same distance inland. The town of Settra Kroo has a good landing, and the coast is high; just back of the town the land is elevated, and the situation to all appearance healthy. The country gradually ascends as it recedes from the coast, and is varied with hills and valleys, and free from Mangrove swamps.

The Kroos, and all the tribes between Sinoe and Cape Palmas, have always been opposed to the slave-trade, and never would permit the slaver to come amongst their people. The Kroos are the most intelligent and enterprising natives on the western coast. The body of the tribe are agriculturists, their farms are in a high state of cultivation, and they have always refused to part with any portion of their coun-

try to foreigners. Those of them residing on the coast are employed by captains of vessels, and hence they are found up and down the coast, in small villages wherever vessels trade. Even at Sierra Leone is a large Kroo town, occupied by natives from this tribe, who have gone there to obtain employment. The number of the people, estimated at thirty thousand, is sufficient to warrant the labor of reducing their language to writing; and the language of the neighboring tribes if not the same is similar, as they readily understand each other.

The Waw country immediately adjoins that of the Kroos in the interior. One of the towns in this country, visited by the brethren, is situated near a river, used by the natives in conveying their domestic produce to the sea shore. The town is built on a hill, with palm groves on every side; the surrounding country is beautiful beyond description; it is highly cultivated, and the hills in the distance continue to rise above each other till they assume a mountainous character. Our brethren were the first white men the inhabitants had ever seen, and they were received by the king, the head men and the whole people, with the warmest bursts of unrestrained African welcome. They wished to visit two large tribes further inland, as well as other large towns of the same tribe. But the king of Waw would not give permission, assigning as a reason his great regard for their safety. The true reason was lest they should prefer other towns or tribes to his. This feeling was manifested at every town they visited; and the tribes on the coast claim that they be first supplied with missionaries before inland stations are occupied.

By an intelligent Kroo trader, who had often been in the interior for cane wood and ivory, they were informed, that immediately behind the Waw country is the Suh-po tribe, a very numerous people, who manufacture iron of the best quality from the ore of the country; beyond them is the Nei-do tribe still more civilized and numerous, and celebrated for the manufacture of cottons, almost as fine, and stronger than the cottons received from the traders.

Adjoining the Kroo country on the coast is the Grand Sestre tribe, from the number of their people engaged in fishing, commonly called the Fish tribe. Near the sea they have a large town of five hundred houses, and six or seven smaller towns are in the immediate neighborhood, containing in all on a few miles square, ten or twelve thousand people. The country is elevated and extensively cultivated. Near the town is a field of Cassada, of not less than twenty acres, and for eight miles back the land is cleared. There are many elevations that would afford good locations for mission stations. A small town is placed on the finest of these hills. When the brethren remarked what a suitable place that would be for a mission station, if the town were not there, the king replied, "let that be no hinderance, I have people enough to take up that town and carry it away before the sun gets up,—if you say you will remain, by to-morrow noon it shall all be removed."

The Grand Sestre tribe speak almost the same language with the Kroos, and in their employments and customs have many points of re-

blance, though they are less intelligent and enterprising. The two are not at present on very good terms; and a mission sent to them would prevent jealousy, and might be the means of uniting them in friendly intercourse, and thus present a most extensive field of missionary labor on the coast, and commanding a vast country in the interior. At both or either of these large tribes the way is fully open. So anxious were they for missionaries to reside among them, that they were quite unwilling the brethren should leave them; and when they found that they must go, they insisted on sending some of their headmen with them to insure their return.

Owing to the wars in which during the last year the Colony of Liberia was engaged, and the rumors of other wars, the mission school at Greco has been broken up, and the boys with one exception have returned to their friends. One of them, a young man of about seventeen years of age, is a native prince, and about a year ago was made king of a small tribe of the Bassas. He is hopefully pious, and has an ardent desire to obtain education, that he may be of service to his countrymen. He accompanied the brethren on their tours of examination, and as but a small sum was charged for his passage, he came with them to this country. He is now under a course of instruction in favorable circumstances, along with two other promising young men, liberated and sent from the south, and principally supported by the benevolence and christian kindness of their late master.

Mr. James C. Fooy, a graduate of Oakland College, is ready to embark for Africa in the first vessel that sails. He has been appointed as teacher in the Mississippi Colony. He is under the patronage of the Society of Inquiry of Oakland College, auxiliary to the Board, and his entire expenses will be met by the benevolent and spirited exertions of the young brethren composing that society. Mr. Titler remains for the present at Bassa Cove, without expense to the Board.

MISSION TO THE CHINESE.

Rev. Robert W. Orr, Rev. Thomas L. McBryde, and their wives. Eton Apping, native assistant.

As there is in Siam a large Chinese population, Mr. Orr was instructed to visit that country before the stations for this mission were finally designated. In company with Dr. Bradley of the American Board, he visited various places at a distance from Bangkok. They found a numerous population, and many large towns and clusters of villages, affording eligible positions for mission stations, both for the Chinese and the emigrants from China. Hitherto the missionaries in Siam have received the protection of the government, and have been permitted freely to pursue their appropriate labors. In some cases they have been received with marks of kindness. When Mr. Orr was presented to the Pra Klang, or chief officer under the king, he expressed great satisfaction that another American had come to Siam. Still it is not known whether missionaries will be permitted to reside at Bangkok. This is a question of much interest to the missionary

work in Siam. Prudence and discretion will be required, and the result can only be known after the trial has been made. The want of certainty on this subject ought not to prevent the Church from sending her messengers with the words of life to this benighted people.

After receiving Mr. Orr's report, it was decided to have one station of the mission to the Chinese at Singapore, and another in Siam, at such place as in the providence of God might be found most suitable.

During the last year Mr. Orr was principally engaged in learning the Chinese language, in the 'Tao-Chu dialect. For several months he suffered so severely with inflammatory rheumatism, as well as disease of the liver, that he was obliged to leave Singapore for a season, and repair to the Neilgherry hills in India. His expectation is to return to Singapore not later than December next. Before he set out, he was encouraged by the hopeful conversion of his Chinese teacher, who was baptized and joined in commemorating the dying love of the Saviour. He accompanied Mr. Orr, and will remain with him till his return, so that every opportunity of learning the language will be continued, and the charge for their passage will be the only increased expense of their removal to the Neilgherry hills.

On the 6th of March the Rev. Thomas L. McBryde and his wife, sailed from the United States to join the station at Singapore. There is also ready to sail by the first vessel, a native of China, who for the last four years has been under a course of instruction in this country, during the greater part of that time under the care of christian friends at Steubenville, Ohio. As a member of the church he has sustained a consistent character, his opportunities for improvement have been good, and his services in the mission will, we trust, be useful. It is cause of thanksgiving and gratitude to God, that two qualified native assistants are prepared to join in the labors of this important mission.

Two thousand two hundred and seventy-six matrices for the Chinese metal type have been received from Paris, and others are in the progress of execution. An examination of these shows, that by their combination with each other, they will form 12,658 characters. It is now ascertained that a much less number than the nine thousand originally contemplated will be sufficient for all practical purposes; and examinations are in progress to ascertain definitely the number that will be required. A printer is now greatly wanted for the Chinese mission. More than two years ago one was engaged for this service; but after various delays he has now, as he believes, been providentially prevented from fulfilling his engagement.

The excitement and commotion, growing out of the efforts of the Chinese government to break up the illicit trade in opium, have been injurious to missionary operations. Should the Emperor succeed in putting down this nefarious traffic, every benevolent heart will rejoice. It requires time for the Chinese to distinguish between those foreigners who come to do them good, and those who for the sake of gain come to them with the seeds of misery and death. Hence this destructive trade has been one of the greatest barriers to the introduction of the gospel among this numerous people. It may be that the

providence of God will bring good out of the evil ; and that the wrath of man in this instance, as in many others, will be made to praise him.

MISSION TO SIAM.

Rev. William P. Buell, and his wife.

When the report of Mr. Orr's visit to Siam was received, and it was decided to have a new station for the Chinese mission in Siam, the claims of the Siamese population were brought strongly to the notice of the Committee. As the Chinese and Siamese often dwell in adjoining neighborhoods, missionaries to each people may reside together, and thus be enabled to sustain and encourage each other. In view of the wants of this people, especially in the interior, where in some places Messrs. Orr and Bradley were the first missionaries they had ever seen, it was decided, as God in his providence should open the door, to send missionaries to the Siamese also.

Mr. Buell sailed in March, in the same vessel with Mr. McBryde. A physician had been accepted for the Siamese mission. He was providentially prevented from sailing with these brethren, but will soon be ready to follow them.

MISSION TO TEXAS.

Rev. William C. Blair, and Mrs. Blair. Rev. Daniel Baker.

Mr. Blair will occupy a station on the south-western part of the republic, and make himself acquainted with the Spanish language, in which he has already made considerable progress. He will be in the neighborhood of the Mexican States, and will be ready to avail himself of such opportunities as may offer for sending among them the knowledge of the truth. He commenced a station in Victoria, and has since returned and taken his family there. This station is one of much promise at present, and if experience confirms its usefulness, it can be made permanent, and receive such enlargement as the wants of that destitute region may require.

Mr. Baker was appointed for six months as a missionary agent in Texas, and reached Galveston in February. His mission embraced specific objects, which it is expected will be accomplished when the time for which he was appointed expires.

ADDITIONAL MISSIONS.

In the present state of the missionary cause amongst us, and when so many of the existing missions need to be strengthened and enlarged, it seems scarcely necessary to mention other fields of labor. In the last Report a number of important points were mentioned, which are still unoccupied. Among these are the mission to France, and the mission to the Jews. The most of the present missions of the Board lie within the tropics, and the want of stations in the temperate zones,

prevents some of our most qualified men from engaging in this service, because their constitutions will not bear a hot climate. To meet this difficulty, which, were the Church fully engaged in the cause, would be a very serious one, the Committee have looked to the natives of Australia and New Zealand. No heathen people have more need of the gospel. To them it would emphatically be the promise of this life, and that which is to come.

MISSION HOUSE.

Before the Semi-Centenary celebration, the committee issued a Circular, stating the necessity that existed for better accommodations for the transaction of the business in the Mission Rooms; thereby affording the opportunity to such churches and individuals as chose to devote their thank-offerings for that purpose. Owing to the commercial embarrassments, especially in the cities, and the necessity for funds for the general purposes of the Board, no measures other than issuing the circular were adopted. A few churches and individuals responded to the call; among the latter were two subscriptions of one thousand dollars each. Two thousand and six hundred dollars have been received for this object, and notice has been received of four thousand dollars more, to be paid in a short time. The Committee contemplate the purchase of a suitable lot; and although the building itself cannot be undertaken till larger funds are afforded, they consider this desirable object as only postponed till the times are more favorable.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It will be seen by the foregoing Report that the Board have missions to the heathen established or commenced in five different countries, besides the mission to Texas. Taking into the estimate for the support of these missions the expense of four printing presses, three in India, and one in Singapore,—the support of the boarding and other schools now existing,—the gradual providing of buildings,—the support of native assistants, translations, &c., the annual sum required will be at least sixty thousand dollars, besides the expense of the office and agencies at home. This estimate includes the expense of the three brethren to India, now ready to go, two for Africa, and three for China and Siam. It is the lowest sum at which these missions can be sustained. If means were furnished to add twenty five per cent. to this estimate, so that seventy five thousand dollars could be applied to these missions, their strength and usefulness would be much increased. With the sum here stated they have not the means of that efficiency that is desirable.

These statements lead to some considerations of vital importance to the Foreign Missionary Enterprise of the Presbyterian Church—

1. If the receipts be continued at the sums received for the last two years, no reduction that can be made in the expense of the missions abroad will be sufficient, and some of the missionaries now laboring among the perishing heathen must be brought home.

. Unless the receipts rise above seventy-five thousand dollars, no missionaries will be wanted, except to fill up the ranks of those who fall in the service. The twenty or more young brethren in the theological seminaries, now contemplating, and some of them preparing for the foreign field, must be informed, that if they wish to labor among the heathen, they must look elsewhere for a support;—that Presbyterian Church has so little of a missionary spirit, she is only willing to devote for this purpose, for a whole year, thirty seven cents each member in her communion.

. Unless the receipts are greatly increased, then have the Executive Committee, as well as the Board, and the General Assembly in approving their measures, greatly erred in establishing so many dismissions. To sustain eight missions, among five distinct heathen people, and give them proper efficiency, with an income, when the expense at home is paid, of less than fifty thousand dollars, is impossible. The present system looked forward to a receipt of one hundred thousand dollars, and on that basis, the wisdom of the whole plan is demonstrated. But in missionary operations, concentrated effort is better than a dispersion of the missionary force. For the sum expended our missions are too numerous, and some of them must be abandoned, unless means are afforded to sustain and enlarge them:—the question is now solemnly put to the people of God in our beloved church, whether any of these missions shall be sacrificed? Shall the fatal stroke first be felt in the missions among our own Indians? They are our nearest heathen neighbors, and the obligation of the churches to them is strong and special. If the churches in United States neglect them, who is to care for their souls? Shall Presbyterian Church be the only branch of Zion who does nothing for them?

Shall the missions in North India be abandoned? Shall the one hundred and sixty poor heathen orphans in the boarding schools, who have been gathered from the highways and the hedges, brought into families of the missionaries, and baptized in the name of the Lord, turned out to perish with hunger, or to sink again into the pollution and degradation of heathenism? Shall the native assistants, some of them learned, all of them, it is hoped, pious, and gradually acquiring the qualifications to fit them to become ministers of the gospel among their own people, be dismissed? But we have not room to trace the ruin which the abandonment of these missions would exhibit. The mission churches would be no more,—the native converts are sheep without a shepherd,—and the besom of desolation would sweep away the printing presses, the translating, printing, and circulating of the word of God.

Is the Church already weary of her efforts for the millions of China? Here her labors are but just begun. But one missionary is in the field, and another is on the way; and yet already has God in his providence provided two qualified native helpers. The preparations for printing this difficult language, in an improved and economical manner are far advanced. To support this mission, and the adjoining

and, in many respects equally important mission to Siam, with the enlargement mentioned, will require for the coming year, a contribution from the church, equal to only ten cents from each member in her communion.

The mission to Africa in importance and interest is second to no other. The present state of this benighted land has been noticed. The opening prospects for a mission there have already cheered many a pious heart. The examination has been made, the field of labor designated, the missionaries ready to go. Shall Africa stretch out her hand in vain? Shall her earnest appeals for help be disregarded? Shall a benighted heathen ruler offer to give up a whole village that he may have Christian instruction for his people, and will the churches refuse to hear such pressing calls of Divine Providence.

The great object of the Executive Committee in this report, is to place all the facts and circumstances of the whole enterprise before the churches, leaving them to decide the question of duty. In some aspects of this great cause the adorable head of the church, has, in a remarkable manner, owned the feeble efforts of his people. The dealings of his providence with every mission under the care of the Board have been encouraging. At home also it is an evidence that God is amongst us for our good, that qualified laborers in sufficient numbers offer themselves for this service. By his grace and the influence of the Holy Spirit, the greatest and most painful sacrifices are freely offered. What is gold or silver when compared with a beloved son or daughter? Yet we have fathers and mothers who freely part with those dear to them as their own souls, because the Lord has need of them, and the dying heathen are perishing for the bread of life. But however encouraging these things may be, and whatever be the number of qualified laborers devoting themselves to this service, unless the means are afforded, unless the church generally wake up to her duty and her privileges, the cause cannot go forward. In view of all these considerations, the Presbyterian Church, is, in the providence of God, placed in the most solemn circumstances. In the present state of missionary feeling, the question recurs and must be met and decided—which of these fields of missionary labor, shall be first given up to the grand enemy of God and man?

From all the Churches under the care of the General Assembly, excepting those in the bounds of the Central and Southern Boards, less than four hundred have contributed any thing to the funds of the Board, during the last year. We have not the list of the churches contributing to the two auxiliary Boards, but judging from the sums received from them, the proportion is about the same. These are sad truths, but they ought to be known. In one aspect they are truly discouraging. How painful to see so many churches standing all the day idle, when the Lord himself commands them to work in his vineyard. In another aspect there is ground for encouragement. If all these churches were to engage in this sacred work, even to the extent that the churches now sustaining the cause are engaged in it, what an efficient instrumentality would at once be embodied in the Foreign

ssionary cause. Why should they not be so engaged? Why should these churches, and their pastors and elders forget the glory of a Saviour, and turn a deaf ear to the wail of the dying heathen, perishing for want of those privileges they so richly enjoy? Another mark of apathy and indifference, and twenty millions more of benighted men shall have passed beyond the reach of all their efforts to do **any** good.

Their duty to the benighted heathen, and their responsibility to God, for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, have required the Executive Committee thus to place the whole subject before the churches. But whilst the deep interests involved have contained them to speak with solemn earnestness, and whilst they would mourn that so little has been done, they are not discouraged for the future. This sacred cause amongst us, numbers many liberal friends, and thousands of our people give it their yearly and monthly donations, and bear it daily to the throne of grace. To sustain it liberally, self-denial indeed is required, and that all should engage in its support; but not that any be oppressed. It is no longer a question, that a Foreign Missionary cause will be sustained by the churches to a certain extent; and the Committee will not believe, till the sad reality exists, that its friends will suffer it to go backward or remain stationary. Acting on this conviction, although the treasury of the Board is empty, they are only waiting for suitable ships, and until the necessary preparations are made, to send out a physician to Siam, the native assistant to Singapore, three brethren to India, and two to Africa. If these expectations they shall not be sustained by the churches, they will have but the mournful satisfaction that they have tried to clear their own souls from the blood of the dying heathen; and on those ministers, those elders, and those members of the church who still stand aloof from the Foreign Missionary cause, or give to it but a cold and heartless support, be the responsibility of disregarding the last command of our blessed Lord, when so many doors are open, and so many fields are white already to harvest.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD.

1. *Resolved*, That the Board would render devout and hearty thanks to the great Head of the Church for the measure of success and prosperity with which he has been pleased to attend our operations.

2. That it is greatly to be lamented, that during the last year so many of our churches have neglected to make any contributions for the promotion of Foreign Missions. Many of them are probably poor and feeble, and unable to do much ; but it is the opinion of this Board, that every church and every member of the church, however poor, should contribute something to this great cause.

3. That there is no just cause for discouragement in the prosecution of this evangelical enterprise ; but on the contrary every thing to animate the friends of Zion with hope and confidence ; and therefore that there should be no hesitation in going forward in the work, and in dependence on divine assistance, and the co-operation of the churches to undertake to sustain all the missions already established ; but it will not be wise greatly to extend our operations to the establishment of other missions, until the funds of the Board are in a more favorable condition.

4. That it is the earnest wish of the Board, that those churches in our connection, which, though they have contributed to the cause of Foreign Missions, have stood aloof from this Board, should soon see their way clear to unite with us and our operations.

5. That it will be expedient in the judgment of this Board, that a circular be addressed by the General Assembly, to all the churches under its care, affectionately inviting and urging them to make vigorous and regular exertions to collect funds for this object, which must be dear to the heart of every christian ; and that it be read from the pulpit of every church at a suitable time.

6. This Board are of opinion that it would be highly expedient for the General Assembly to enjoin it upon the presbyteries to institute an inquiry at every spring meeting, of the ministers and elders present, whether during the year past collections have been made for the promotion of Foreign Missions ; and that an entry be made on the minutes of the presbytery, of the names of such congregations as have neglected their duty, unless a satisfactory reason be assigned for the delinquency.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Accounts on account of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, from May 1, 1839, to May 1, 1840.

Lodiana Mission, India.

Expenses and supplies, - - - - -	20,360 80
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Allahabad Mission, India.

Expenses and supplies, - - - - -	16,643 17
John C. Rankin, outfit in part, - - - - -	276 66
Joseph Owen, " - - - - -	287 48
Wm. H. M'Auley, " - - - - -	385 93
	950 07

Mission to China.

Expenses, supplies, &c., - - - - -	2,870 13
Expense of the Rev. Thomas L. McBryde and wife to Singapore, - - - - -	550 00
Outfit, - - - - -	600 00
Expense, - - - - -	120 00
	720 00
	4,140 13

Mission to Siam.

Expenses, supplies, &c., - - - - -	1,838 91
Expense of the Rev. Wm. P. Buell and wife to Singapore, - - - - -	550 00
Outfit, - - - - -	600 00
Expense, - - - - -	32 50
	632 50
	3,021 41

Mission to Africa.

Expenses, drafts, supplies, passages and expenses of Messrs. Pinckney, Canfield and Alward, - - - - -	4,314 47
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Mission to the Iowa and Sac Indians.

Expenses and supplies, - - - - -	2,175 23
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Mission to the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians.

Expenses and supplies, - - - - -	1,549 81
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Mission to Texas.

Remittances, books, drafts, &c., - - - - - 1,8

Agencies.

Rev. John Breckinridge, D. D., General Agent, 6½ months' salary, -	1,083 33		
Travelling expenses - - -	220 87	—	1,304 20
Rev. Daniel McKinley, balance due on agency to May 1, 1840, at \$1000 per annum, - - -	625 00		
Travelling expenses, - - -	212 64	—	837 64
Rev. John D. Matthews, 4 months' agency, - - -	400 00		
Travelling expenses, - - -	212 40	—	612 40
Rev. Wm. H. McAuley, 3 months' agency, - - -	96 00		
Travelling expenses, - - -	14 63	—	110 63
Rev. John C. Rankin, 4½ months' agency, - - -	144 00		
Travelling expenses, - - -	116 48	—	260 48
Rev. Joseph Owen, 5 months' agency, - - -	160 00		
Travelling expenses, - - -	53 87	—	213 87
Walter Lowrie, Cor. Sec'y, travelling expenses, - - -	163 25		
Rev. John C. Lowrie, " " - - -	125 43		
Rev. Daniel Wells, " " - - -	5 63		
Rev. Mr. Kennedy, " " - - -	2 75	—	3,6

Secretary's and Treasurer's Department.

Walter Lowrie, Corresponding Secretary, salary one year, - - - - -	2,000 00		
Rev. Daniel Wells, Assistant Secretary, salary one year, - - - - -	1,500 00		
Rev. John C. Lowrie, Assistant Secretary, salary one year, - - - - -	1,500 00		
Clerk hire and copying, - - - - -	76 00	—	5,0

Printing.

Free copies of the Foreign Missionary Chronicle, chargeable to the Board, - - - - -	1,265 00		
6,000 copies of the Second Annual Report, - - - - -	293 60		
5,000 " Missionary Paper, No. 5. - - - - -	43 97		
Certificates, Circulars, Advertising, &c. - - - - -	79 76	—	1,6

Miscellaneous.

Rent of Mission Rooms, - - - - -	500 00		
Fixtures and furniture for Mission Rooms, - - - - -	11 32		
Library for Mission Rooms, Maps, Periodicals, Newspapers, City Directory, &c., - - - - -	61 50		
Blank books and stationery, - - - - -	58 04		
Fuel and light, - - - - -	47 86		
Freight and cartage, - - - - -	67 77		
Postage, - - - - -	323 14		
Binding books, pamphlets, &c., - - - - -	9 85		
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	34 28	—	1,1

\$66,5:

The undersigned has examined this account, and finds it correct.

T. PRINGLE, *Audit*

Dr. The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, in account with James Paton, Treasurer. Cr.

1840.			
May 1, To Payments as per the foregoing statement	66,514 87		
		1840.	
		May 1, By Donations &c, from Churches, and Individuals,	40,774 22
		Central Board of For. Miss.	4,495 00
		Southern do. do.	5,262 40
		Synod of Reformed Presb. Ch.	1,794 00
		Legacies,	1,764 25
		Profits of the Foreign Missionary Chronicle,	335 08
		Government of U. S. for Chipewa and Ottawa Mission,	1,400 00
			<u>55,825 04</u>
		Deduct discount on uncurrent bills, and premium on exchange,	1,180 39
			<u>54,644 65</u>
		Add balance on hand May 1, 1839, as per Annual Report, 1840.	9,409 56
		May 1, Balance against the Treasury carried to new account,	2,460 66
	<u>\$66,514 87</u>		<u>\$66,514 87</u>
1840.			
May 1, To amount due the Treasury at this date,	2,460 66		

JAMES PATON, Treasurer.

The undersigned has examined the above account and finds it correct.

THOMAS PRINGLE, Auditor.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. *Resolved*, That the General Assembly acknowledge with joy, and with devout gratitude to God, the smiles of his favor in this great cause; and that there is great occasion for thankfulness in view of the many effectual doors thrown open to the Foreign Missionary efforts of the church.

2. *Resolved*, That we notice with deep interest the condition of schools among the heathen, and the increasing devotedness of missionaries in this arduous department of labor, and that we do earnestly recommend to the church, to make these schools more than ever, the special object of prayer and liberal contribution.

3. *Resolved*, That the Assembly revolt with anguish from every part of the melancholy alternative which the want of funds will force upon us, if not speedily remedied, and that we all respond to the Board, '*we cannot give up any part of the field*, described in this report.'

4. *Resolved*, That the loud call to the churches for help cannot be disregarded by any, without criminal apathy towards the perishing heathen.

5. *Resolved*, That no financial embarrassment of the country should be suffered to discourage pastors and agents from cogently presenting this cause to the people; for the spirit of God has graciously added to the church, within this season of unparalleled derangement in the country a multitude of such as we hope shall be saved, and of course a multitude of willing hearts and hands to supply, and more than supply, with their abundant mites the lack of fortunes which have been broken or diminished.

6. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to every pastor and session to circulate the Missionary Chronicle diligently among the people, and to make every member of the church feel, by direct and personal appeals, that it is a duty and a privilege to help this cause; and that the Assembly address a circular letter to all the churches under our care, affectionately inviting and urging them to entertain deeper sympathies, to offer more devout and increasing prayers, to make immediate, regular, and vigorous efforts to collect funds for this object; and that it be read from the pulpit of every church at a suitable time.

7. *Resolved*, That the General Assembly recommend to the churches under their care to observe the *first Sabbath in January next*, with special reference to the conversion of the world; and on that day to offer up fervent and united prayers for the blessings of God on the operations of our several Boards, that they may subserve the great ends for which they have been appointed, the diffusion of the light and truth of the gospel at home and abroad; that our whole church in its organized form may become what she ought to be, a missionary church; and that all other churches of other denominations may become animated with a true missionary spirit, and do their part in accomplishing the great work to which the Head of the Church is now summoning all his people, the work of enlightening, reforming and converting the world, that he may reign over all nations in the fulness of his grace and glory; and that it be recommended to all the churches to take up on that day collections for the Board of Foreign Missions.

8. *Resolved*, That the members of this Assembly become voluntary agents during the ensuing year, as far as practicable, for the diffusion of missionary intelligence, and for the promotion of the missionary cause, within the bounds of their respective Presbyteries.

CIRCULAR LETTER

Of the General Assembly in relation to Foreign Missions ; to the churches under the care of the General Assembly.

Brethren beloved in the Lord—

You believe that “where no vision is the people perish”—that “he who believeth not, shall be damned”—that many millions, therefore, of immortal souls are sinking yearly to eternal death without a ray of saving hope where the Gospel is not known,—and can you thus believe, and not yearn with bleeding sympathy for perishing man?

You believe that “out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem,” that the Church of Christ is the chosen instrument for disseminating the light of life in the world—that she is the depository of truth, a city set upon an hill, that nations shall come to her light, and kings to the brightness of her rising,—and can you be members of this honored society, and feel no mighty obligation resting on you? God the Father looks for you to seek after his treasure that is lost. “Behold all souls are mine.” God the Son has laid upon you his parting injunction to give his Gospel to every creature, and looks for you to lengthen the cords, till he shall see of the travail of his soul, and be satisfied. God the Spirit looks for the bride to “say come,” as widely as he says “come,” and his invitation is wide as the world. You are commissioned to bear it, and proclaim it, and you grieve that Spirit when your purpose and effort are not expansive as his offer. The church which is not animated with the spirit of missions, is less than a church, by one capital defect. Look to the charter—“Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.” Could you call that people a church who wilfully neglect a standing ministry, and the ordinance of teaching? Could you call that people a church who wilfully neglect the initiatory seal of the covenant, the ordinance of baptism, and is not the warrant for missions as broadly written and sealed on this commission as that for teaching and baptizing.

Beloved brethren, shall we stand in doubt of any of you—shall we find in any of our churches a sinful want so radical and subversive? We hope better things of you. We hope that every member of our favored Zion will feel an awful responsibility which cannot be evaded, will feel that grace occupies his soul, not to be absorbed upon himself, but to make him a radiating centre of light and love to others, and that it is a high privilege to do this work of God, that it is more blessed to give than to receive

God is calling you to this work by the smiles of his Providence.

Even if failure and disaster had followed every attempt hitherto made, it would be the duty of the church to go forward in darkness, trusting in the name of the Lord, and staying herself upon her God. But every where the infant efforts of our Board are blessed. Every where effectual doors are thrown more widely open.—China, mother of myriads, is manifestly approaching some mighty revolution, that may soon let in the missionary of Christ to the very centre of jealousy and darkness.—India, with her hundred millions of souls, is ready to throw down her gorgeous superstitions, and to cast away her idols.—Ethiopia is literally stretching forth her hands.—An African king asks to become a nursing father to the Church at any expense. He begs for the Gospel—he would take by force the kingdom of heaven that suffereth violence.—The Islands of the sea are waiting for us.—Our own Aborigines ask us, as they sink in the West, for some inheritance with them that are sanctified, that some of their wasting sons and daughters may be saved from utter extinction, by heirship with him who shall have a seed to serve him while sun and moon endure.—The “preserved of Israel,” the stubborn Jew himself, feels that he is under some withering curse, that some veil is on his eye, and begins to seek again for “the root and fatness of the olive.” Time would fail to survey the opening field. While the field abroad invites and urges with such a glorious prospect—the field at home is like a garden which the Lord hath blessed. The fulness of the blessing of the Gospel has been poured down upon our churches within the last year, giving them bread enough and to spare. We have peace in our borders, and harmony in our councils, and cords of confidence and love binding us to unity and strength in the Lord. The conflict for truth has been crowned with signal success. And shall the truth, more precious than many sums of gold and silver, be redeemed only to be hidden in a corner? If what we call truth, is not diffusive as the light of heaven, by our hands, it is not the truth, or we have not the heart to apprehend it aright.

By every consideration—by the power of many a pure and elevated motive which we need not mention here, you are summoned to the work of God in sending salvation to the heathen. You need scarcely ask, whom shall we send? Devoted men, called and sanctified by the Spirit of God, are standing idle, till you send them—beseeching you with the loud and repeated call, “send us.” We have Bibles—we have missionaries—we have stations and facilities—every thing but the funds which you must furnish. The call of God is now upon you, both in his word and providence. We are waiting for your answer, the poor heathen are waiting—another generation of millions going down to death while you hesitate. Shall our missionaries be detained at home—shall our prosperous stations be abandoned—shall the bidding of God be mocked, and his truth dishonored, and his bounty abused? Shall the heathen perish, and your money perish, and your own soul go quickly to meet at the bar of God millions of despairing eyes to turn on you the reproach of their eternal death and horrid woe?

is Assembly would, in conclusion, call the attention of the churches to the great want of missionary intelligence among the people. We do not expect them to awake duly to this great work, we cannot expect them to pray with understanding for the beloved laborers in the field unless they are acquainted with their stations, their trials, and arrangements. Such intelligence is furnished in "The Foreign Missionary Chronicle," a monthly paper, whose general circulation would be eminently calculated to promote a deeper tone of missionary intelligence. Some of our church sessions have procured copies of this paper with the money collected at the Monthly Concerts. The Assembly highly approve of this plan, and recommend a general adoption of it as the means of securing a fuller attendance at the Monthly Concerts and diffusing the information so much needed, and eventually rousing the energies that have slumbered so long in this momentous duty.

WILLIAM M. ENGLES, *Moderator*.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD,

AT THE

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Third Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, was held in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church, and in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on the 19th and 20th of May, and 1st of June, 1840—at which were present :

Ministers.

Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D. President.

- " JOHN M. KREBS,
- " JOSEPH H. JONES,
- " ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D. D.
- " JOHN McDOWELL, D. D.
- " JOSEPH McELROY, D. D.
- " NICHOLAS MURRAY,
- " WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D. D.
- " DANIEL MCKINLEY,
- " GEORGE POTTS, D. D.
- " GARDINER SPRING, D. D.
- " WILLIAM D. SNODGRASS, D. D.
- " JOSHUA L. WILSON, D. D.
- " WILLIAM M. ATKINSON,
- " JOHN C. BACKUS,
- " WILLIAM C. ANDERSON,
- " HENRY A. BOARDMAN,
- " ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D.
- " HENRY R. WILSON,
- " CORNELIUS C. CUYLER, D. D.
- " JAMES L. DINWIDDIE,

Rev. ASHBEEL GREEN, D. D.

- " JACOB GREEN,
- " JOHN M. DICKEY,
- " JACOB J. JANEWAY, D. D.
- " WILLIAM MCPHEETERS, D. D.

Laymen.

SILAS HOLMES, Vice President.

- WILLIAM BROWN, do.
- NATHANIEL EWING, do.
- MATTHEW L. BEVAN, do.
- ALEXANDER W. MITCHELL,
- ALEXANDER SYMINGTON,
- MOSES ALLEN,
- SOLOMON ALLEN,
- HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
- WALTER LOWRIE,
- MATTHEW NEWKIRK,
- JAMES AGNEW,
- JOSEPH P. ENGLES,
- PETER SKEN SMITH.

The Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., President, in the chair. The Rev. John M. Krebs, Recording Secretary.

The Minutes of the Executive Committee were laid on the table by the Corresponding Secretary, and were referred to the Rev. Nicholas Murray, Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson, and Mr. Solomon Allen.

The Report of the Treasurer, and the expenditures of the last year, were read and referred to the Rev. Drs. Breckinridge, Spring and Snodgrass.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was presented and read by the Corresponding Secretary, and referred to the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Henry A. Boardman, and Mr. Silas Holmes.

The concluding remarks of the Report were referred to the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Wilson and Breckinridge.

[These Committees reported the Resolutions adopted by the Board, page 20.]

The Corresponding Secretary laid before the Board several communications from the General Agent, concerning his relations to the Board and to the Church at New Orleans; and they were referred to

. Dr. Green, Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, Rev. Jacob Green, and Mr. Al Ewing.

Committee to examine the Minutes of the Executive Committee, a report, which was adopted as follows, viz:

They have examined them with care, and find nothing in them requiring on of the Board, which is not contained in the Annual Report of the Executive Committee. They recommend the approval of the minutes up to this date.

Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Report, made wing report, which was adopted, viz:

They see nothing in the expenditures of the Committee that deserves the censure of the Board. There may be some items of expense which may warrant a retrenchment, especially in the appointment of temporary agents; but as has been observed by the Committee, but what will occur to the Executive Committee on their own experience.

Committee to whom was referred the communications of the Agent made a report.

Letters of the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge were read; and also resolutions of the Presbytery of Louisiana, urgently representing the importance of his continuance with the church at New Orleans.

The following resolution, reported by the Committee, was then adopted:—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the interests of the Foreign Mission cause within the bounds of our Church imperatively require, that the services of the General Agent for the collection of funds should henceforth be continued in this service.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the standing rule requiring a semi-annual meeting of the Board be continued.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Committee to appoint a General Agent annually to visit the several Synods within our bounds; provided this can be performed without expense to the Board.

Resolved, That the Board will elect one Assistant Secretary, with a salary of one hundred dollars.

Resolved, That the financial duties heretofore performed by the other Assistant Secretary be assigned to the Treasurer, and that a salary of fifteen hundred dollars be paid to that officer.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Rev. Dr. Wilson for his sermon preached before them on Sabbath evening the 24th May, and that a copy be requested for publication.

Rev. Joseph M'Elroy D. D., was appointed to preach a sermon at the next annual meeting of the Board; and the Rev. Henry Wilson, his alternate.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The meetings of the Board were opened and closed with prayer. On Sabbath evening, the 24th of May, the Annual Sermon before the Board was preached in the Tenth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia by the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D. D., from *Matthew xxiv. 14*, *the gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world, and then shall the end come.*

On Tuesday, the 26th of May, the Annual Report was submitted to the General Assembly, and read before them. The reading of the Report was followed by solemn and appropriate remarks by a number of the members of the General Assembly, and the occasion was of deep and encouraging interest to all present. The Resolutions of the Circular Letter, pages 24 and 25, were afterwards adopted by the General Assembly.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

The following persons were elected Officers of the Board for the ensuing year :—

President.

REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D.

Vice-Presidents.

WILLIAM M'DONALD,	Baltimore.
JOHN JOHNSTON,	New-York.
SILAS HOLMES,	Do.
WILLIAM BROWN,	Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER HENRY,	Do.
MATTHEW L. BEVAN,	Do.
SIDNEY BAXTER,	Richmond.
NATHANIEL EWING,	Uniontown, Pa.
ALEXANDER C. HENDERSON,	Natchez.
JAMES BLAKE,	Indianapolis.
JAMES KING,	Albany.
JOHN M. M'CALLA,	Lexington.

Executive Committee.

- REV. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D. D.
 " JOSEPH M'ELROY, D. D.
 " JACOB J. JANEWAY, D. D.
 " JOHN M. KREBS.
 " GEORGE POTTS, D. D.
 " JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, D. D. *ex. off.*
 " DANIEL WELLS, *ex. off.*

JAMES LENOX.
 HENRY RANKIN.
 HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.
 MOSES ALLEN.
 WALTER LOWRIE, *ex. off.*

Corresponding Secretary.

WALTER LOWRIE.

General Agent.

REV. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, D. D.

Assistant Secretary.

REV. JOHN C. LOWRIE.

Treasurer.

REV. DANIEL WELLS.

Auditors.

THOMAS PRINGLE, EREKMEER PLATT.

OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBY-
RIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.

May, 1841.

Ministers.

inn,
McKinley,
ttersen,
S. Pratt,
1 S. Plumer, D. D.
Potts, D. D.
J. Sloss,
1 D. Smith,
S Smyth,
er Spring, D. D.
P. Swift, D. D.
1 D. Snodgrass, D. D.
r Todd,
L. Wilson, D. D.
7itherspoon, D. D.

Laymen.

William Maxwell,
James Meek,
A. W. Mitchell,
— Montgomery,
James Paton,
Ananias Platt,
Thomas Pringle,
Henry Rankin,
Gilbert T. Snowden,
Alexander Symington,
Samuel Thompson,
Charles S. Todd,
Robert Wallace,
John Woodworth,
S. Winfree.

May, 1842.

ld Alexander, D. D.
1 M. Atkinson,
J. Backus,
n C. Anderson,
A. Baxter, D. D.
A. Boardman,
reckinridge, D. D.
J. Breckinridge, D. D.
w Brown, D. D.
Campbell, D. D.
R. Weed, D. D.
liamson,
R. Wilson,
1 B. Wilson, D. D.
1 G. Winchester.

James Adger,
James Agnew,
Moses Allen,
Solomon Allen,
Samuel C. Anderson,
Hugh Auchincloss,
Walter Lowrie,
George Brown,
Charles Chauncey,
Harmer Denny,
J. Parks,
William Shear,
P. C. Venable, M. D.
Wm. Walker, M. D.
Edgar C. Wilson.

May, 1843.

W. Crane,
ius C. Cuyler, D. D.
mberlain, D. D.
s Cummins, D. D.
L. Dinwiddie,
Davis,
f. Dickey,
L. Breckinridge,
Elliot, D. D.
as Goulding, D. D.
1 L. Graham, D. D.
1 Green, D. D.
Green,
is Herron, D. D.
Hoge, D. D.

Robert Archer, M. D.
Matthew L. Bevan,
Wm. Blake,
N. Brewer,
John J. Bryant,
James N. Dickson,
Joseph P. Engles,
Nathaniel Ewing,
James Fitzgerald,
John Hannen,
William Harris, M. D.
Alexander Henry,
Robert Jaffray,
John Kerr, M. D.
James Lenox.

May, 1844.

George Junkin, D. D.
Jacob J. Janeway, D. D.
A. W. Leland, D. D.
George W. Janvier,
John Johnston,
Joseph H. Jones,
John M. Krebs,
John McDowell, D. D.
Joseph McElroy, D. D.
William McPheeters, D. D.
Samuel Miller, D. D.
Thomas L. Janeway,
Nicholas Murray,
George W. Musgrave,
William W. Phillips, D. D.

D. C. Campbell,
John Henderson,
J. H. Lumpkin,
William McIlvain,
William McDonald,
Benjamin McDowell,
Thomas McKeen,
George Morris,
John Murphy,
Matthew Newkirk,
Frederick Nash,
Eugenius A. Nesbit,
Peter Sken Smith.
C. K. Stribling,
Joseph Patterson

THE

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

IN THE

United States of America.

1841

NEW-YORK:
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD.

1841.



THE

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Foreign Missions.

The Board of Foreign Missions submit to the General Assembly the Report of the Executive Committee, as their Report of the Foreign Missionary Enterprise of the Presbyterian Church for the last year.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee present to the Board the following Report of their proceedings for the year ending the 1st of May, 1841.

AGENCIES.

The Rev. John Breckinridge, D. D., resigned the appointment of General Agent early in the year, and the Executive Committee deemed it inexpedient to supply the vacancy by another appointment.

The Rev. Daniel McKinley has been employed in the bounds of the Synods of Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

The Rev. Isaac N. Candee has been employed in the bounds of the Synods of Ohio, Cincinnati, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky.

The Rev. Alexander Van Court finished his agency of six months in the bounds of the Synods of West Tennessee and Mississippi, as mentioned in the last Annual Report.

During the year the Corresponding Secretary was seven months absent from the office ; the most of that time he was employed in visiting the Judicatories and churches in the South and South-We

Three months of the time of the Assistant Secretary were employed in visiting the churches in the Synods of Albany, New-York and New Jersey.

The Rev. Wm. Henry Foot still continues as the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the Central Board of Foreign Missions.

The Southern Board of Foreign Missions has been for the part of the year without an agent. The Rev. P. J. Sparrow recently been appointed, in connection with the agency of this Board for the Synod of Alabama.

FINANCES.

The balance against the Treasury on the first of May, 1840, as stated in the last Annual Report, two thousand four hundred sixty dollars and sixty-six cents. (\$2,460 66.) Until near the close of the year, the monthly receipts were less than the disbursements and the prospect was that the balance against the Treasury at the close of the year would be greatly increased. This, however, prevented by the Christian liberality of two individuals. The donation of 'Mrs. Sarah Hollenbeck,' of five thousand dollars, for general purposes of the Board, besides a larger one for the Mission House, and a donation of five thousand dollars by 'a friend of the cause,' for the payment of the officers' salaries, relieved the wants of the Treasury, and enabled the Treasurer to report a balance in his hands.

The receipts for the year ending on the 1st of May, 1841, from different sources, as mentioned in the Treasurer's Report, and deducting discounts, have been—

From the unavailable funds of last year,	-	-	-	-	\$63,74
					3,33
					<hr/> \$67,06

The Expenditures for the same time have been

	\$64,344,16
Bal. due the Treasury as per last Ann. Rep.,	2,460 66
	<hr/> \$66,80

Leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$27

In addition to the above there have been received from the American Tract Society, \$1500 and 15,000 pages of Tracts for different missions.—From the American Bible Society, \$1,000, and 68 Bibles and 24 Testaments, valued at \$33 90.—From the American Sunday School Union, books to the value of \$32, 89.—Also a number of boxes of clothing and other articles from the ladies of different churches, and from auxiliary Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

The various publications of the Board have been somewhat

d during the last year. Five thousand one hundred copies of 'oreign Missionary Chronicle are now circulated. This is a number compared with the families in the churches under the of the General Assembly.

NEW MISSIONARIES.

uring the year sixteen missionaries and assistant missionaries been sent to the following fields of labor :—

To North India.

Rev. William H. McAuley, and Mrs. McAuley.

„ John C. Rankin, and Mrs. Rankin.

„ Joseph Owen.

Miss Jane Vanderveer.

To Western Africa.

Rev. Oren K. Canfield, and Mrs. Canfield.

„ Jonathan P. Alward, and Mrs. Alward.

Abraham Miller, a Colored Native Teacher.

Cecilia Van Tyne, a Colored Teacher.

To Siam.

Dr. James C. Hepburn, and Mrs. Hepburn.

To Singapore.

Etam Apping, a native Chinese Teacher.

To the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians.

Mrs. Dougherty, wife of the Rev. Peter Dougherty.

MISSIONS AMONG THE INDIANS.

MISSION TO THE IOWA AND SAC INDIANS.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton, and Mrs. Hamilton.

Mr. S. M. Irvine, and Mrs. Irvine.

Mr. Henry Bradley, and Mrs. Bradley.

s mission is in the Indian territory, on the great Nemahaw west of the State of Missouri.

se tribes continue to suffer most deeply from the introduction ituous liquors among them. The hopes of the missionaries o rest upon the blessing that may attend their efforts in behalf of

the young. The labors of the brethren have been continued in preaching the Gospel, in teaching the youth and children, and in every practicable manner for promoting their welfare. During the year the health of the mission families was preserved, although for a part of the time much sickness was experienced by the Indians.

The school contains thirty-four scholars, of whom one third are females; and the prospect of doing good to the youth and children is encouraging. The following extracts from the letters of the brethren show how much they need the prayers of the Church, and the sustaining influences of the spirit of God.

What is to become of these poor Indians? Is there no blessing in store for them? The enemies of God triumph and glory in their shame, trampling upon the laws of God and man. Why are they permitted to lead these ignorant souls astray, sinking them deeper in degradation and sin, by their dominating influence? It may be that the Lord designs to teach the Church a lesson which she is slow to learn—that for these things he will be inquired of his people to do it for them! We are surrounded with difficulties and need the prayers of God's people. We trust that we are not forgotten—some do remember us, and those among whom we dwell, at a throne of grace. This encourages our hearts, and it is sweet to remember it.

July 13th.—Yesterday, after spending some time, we succeeded in collecting a number of Indians together, to whom we spoke, and united in singing and prayer. Some grew weary and left, saying they had heard these things often enough; a few seemed attentive.

July 20th.—Went to the old village, collected about sixty children; talked with them, sung and prayed with them, and returned home.

July 24th.—Conversed with Jeffrey, formerly an Interpreter for the government on the subject of trading in whiskey. He said if a person would purchase goods worth on credit, after paying for it he would have \$1000 clear. But although a profitable business, he admitted it was not respectable. I tried to show them the evil of it, to themselves as well as to others. This they could not deny but were unwilling to abandon it.—*Rev. Wm. Hamilton.*

—The children attend regularly, and amid all their disadvantages they learn well; I cannot think that their intellectual capacities are second to any others, and all that is wanted is perseverance in, and the blessing of God upon our efforts to do them good.

—While I was teaching, word came that a drunken Indian was coming. One of the scholars immediately began to prepare for receiving the monster, by hiding the guns, hoes, axes &c. The Indian soon arrived carrying in his hand a bottle and at the side of his horse a keg of whiskey. He came into the house bringing the liquor with him. He had not been long there when three others came, intoxicated. The children were afraid and uneasy; I could not keep their attention, and finally had to dismiss them and withdraw myself.

August 22nd.—Sickness increases among these poor Indians, and there is a great demand for medical aid. I have spent much of my time in the village giving them what relief I am able. There is scarcely a dwelling in which there is not some sick. When death occurs great lamentation is made, and their wails may be heard more than a mile. The sick are laid on green weeds, spread on the damp ground; their only covering an old blanket. Their condition presents in most affecting colours, the wretchedness to which human nature may be reduced. How sad to view their sufferings now; how dark their prospects beyond the grave! The gospel can bring relief, especially to the rising generation. It alone has for them, the promise of this life and that which is to come.

Mr. S. M. Irvine.

MISSION TO THE CHIPPEWA AND OTTOWA INDIANS.

Rev. Peter Dougherty and Mrs. Dougherty.

This mission is on Grand Traverse Bay, on the western shore of Peninsula of Michigan.

Mr. Dougherty during a visit to his friends in the autumn of last year was married to Miss Maria Higgins of Penington, New Jer-

The difficulty of access to the villages in the vicinity of the station, in a great measure shielded these Indians from the contaminating influence of unprincipled white men, and the efforts to do them good have from the first been encouraging. Religious worship is regularly conducted on the Sabbath, and is well attended by the Indians. A school of 50 youth and children, with an average attendance of 25, is in a prosperous state; and the elder boys attend a night school during winter. A teacher is greatly needed at this station, but the means at the disposal of the Committee, have not enabled them to incur this additional expense.

The state of this mission will appear more fully from Mr. Dougherty's report:—

A comfortable log dwelling has been erected 30 feet by 22, and the lot enclosed with a post and rail fence. Also a school house 25 feet by 20, with a small bell and bell, has been nearly completed; several lots have been cleared and used for a garden, and for subsistence of the stock during the winter.

The school was re-opened on my return in October. The chief, Ahgoso, and some of his principal men with their families, remained with us at the station, that their children might have the opportunity of instruction. In March they removed to their sugar camps, and the school was suspended till May. The number enrolled is 43 of full blood, 1 of mixed blood, 2 white, and 4 French children, making 50 in all. The daily attendance is about 25. The children make quite commendable improvement. Besides the regular exercise of the school, the older boys were accustomed to come in the evening, during the winter. The attendance on the Sabbath has been very gratifying. Both of the chiefs and their principal men have attended religious services on the Sabbath when at the station. A number also from other villages have come and spent the Sabbath with us. The number in attendance would often have been much greater if there had been accommodations for them. There are some few who hold back from attending worship, on account of attachment to their old customs and habits. Viewing this people as they were a few years ago, and contrasting their feelings and condition with what we see now, we cannot but be encouraged in benevolent effort for their behalf. They were then averse to receiving teachers, now they are anxious to have schools, and are willing to attend and hear the Gospel. The temperamental condition of many is becoming improved. They have been excited to make efforts to improve their condition. Several have erected comfortable log cabins, and are becoming more cleanly in their habits, while they are supplying themselves with a better style of dress.

MISSION TO TEXAS.

Rev. Wm. C. Blair and Mrs. Blair.

Mr. Blair is at present stationed at Victoria near the river Gaudap: He is acquiring a knowledge of the Spanish language, with

reference to Missionary labors among the Mexicans; and is also engaged in conducting religious services among the Texans at this station. He and his family made a narrow escape from the violence of the Indians, during an attack made by the Camanches on the town of Victoria. Their danger was the greater on account of his house being situated a short distance out of the town, and therefore more exposed; but a kind Providence watched over them to keep them from suffering harm.

Although this mission is for the present located in Texas, it is properly a mission to Mexico. The day is not distant when the intolerance of popery will no longer be able to retain in darkness and seclusion the millions of Mexico and South America. As well may the attempt be made to stay the current of the Mississippi, as to arrest our hemisphere the progress of civil and religious liberty, which is ready by the independence of Texas has reached the borders of Mexico. To promote the advance of these great blessings,—to break the chains of bigotry and intolerance,—to make known the glorious mystery of redeeming love, the appointed agency is the preaching of the Gospel and the circulation of the Book of God. Just as this great agency is carried forward by the Church, will the victory of truth over darkness and error be hastened. The promise is sure,—the Saviour's triumph is recorded, "The mystery of iniquity will the Lord consume with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming."

These considerations show the importance of sustaining and enlarging the Mexican mission. Here, as in other missionary fields, time is wanted for acquiring the necessary qualifications. The Spanish language must be learned; Bibles and religious books must be procured and circulated; and here as in other places, the brethren must take such charge and oversight of Christian Education in all its branches as will best tend to raise up a qualified native agency, to labor with them in the missionary work.

MISSION TO WESTERN AFRICA.

Rev. Oren K. Canfield, and Mrs. Canfield;
Rev. Jonathan P. Alward, and Mrs. Alward,
Mr. Abraham Miller, colored native Teacher,
Miss Cecilia Van Tyne, colored Teacher.

The mission family, as above stated, sailed for their field of labor on the 3rd of February last. They are sent as missionaries to the Kroos, a large tribe residing on the coast, about half way from Monrovia to Cape Palmas. The town of Settra-Kroos is for many reasons a desirable location for a mission. It has a good landing, is elevated and free from mangrove swamps. Just back of the town the land is high and to all appearance healthy. From this point a hilly country in the interior may be reached with the greatest facility. The tribe already possess some intelligence, and appreciate in part the superior knowledge of the white man. They are the most intelligent and enterprising natives on the Western Coast, and are not only willing, but anxious

ious to be instructed. The number of the people is sufficient to warrant the labor of reducing their language to writing; and the language of the adjoining tribes, if not the same, is similar. This mission, if the blessing of God rests upon it, will open the way to a number of large tribes, occupying a fine and productive country in the interior.

Abraham Miller, the native African Prince, after being ten months at school in this country returned with the brethren. He will still continue his studies with them, and from his intelligence, hopeful piety, and unabated desire of improvement, he promises to be greatly useful to his people.

These brethren expected to land at Cape Palmas, where they will remain as long as may be deemed necessary to become acclimated. By this course they will avoid the exposure to which they would be subjected if they should attempt to provide suitable buildings on their first arrival. While they remain at Cape Palmas they will have every facility for learning the Kroo language, and also be able to take measures for their residence at Settra Kroo. The knowledge acquired by their former visit to Africa will be of much service, and they have been instructed in all they do, to act with special reference to the preservation of their health. They have gone to this dark and sickly coast, to join the small band from sister churches there, in making known the Saviour's love and mercy. Precious in the eyes of the Church are their health and their lives! Will not the people of God remember them with special interest at the throne of grace?

The Grand Sesters tribe is immediately below the Kroos, and their principal town, the largest on the western coast, is fifty miles from Settra Kroo. The country is extensively cleared, and densely populated. The face of the country is level, and the coast is not so high as at Settra Kroo; but many elevations exist, affording suitable places for healthy and pleasant residences. The people are not so intelligent as the Kroos, nor are they so much advanced in the arts of civilized life. Their language is almost the same, and they are extremely desirous to have missionaries sent to them. These two tribes occupy the country on the sea coast for a considerable distance, and the mission would have access to a vast region in the interior.

No time should be lost in establishing a mission among this people. Two missionaries, one of them a minister of the Gospel and the other a Physician, would have been ready to go out in July next, if the Committee in February last could have given them assurance that their means would be sufficient. In view of their receipts the Committee could not assume this additional charge; and thus, as these individuals entered into other engagements, another year will the enlargement of this mission be delayed, while thousands of these benighted heathen are stretching out their hands to the churches, and imploring them for the bread of life!

MISSION TO THE CHINESE.

SINGAPORE.—Rev. Robert W. Orr, and Mrs. Orr.

“ Thomas L. McBryde, and Mrs. McBryde.

Tan Kwang, and Etam Apping, native assistants.

The removal of Mr. Orr to the Neilgherry Hills in pursuit of health was mentioned in the last Report. In October last he reached Singapore on his return from India. His health, which had somewhat improved during the voyage, declined so rapidly after he arrived at Singapore, that in December he was obliged to decide on returning home.

Mr. McBryde reached Singapore in July, and commenced the study of the Chinese language. At the last dates from Singapore, the health of Mrs. McBryde was so reduced that it was almost certain she would have to be removed to another climate. The Committee would acknowledge the hand of God in these afflictive dispensations of his divine and holy Providence; and they would desire to feel more deeply how dependent they are on him, and how much the divine blessing is wanted in every part of their feeble agency in his service.

Etam Apping, a Chinese young man, who has been in this country for a number of years, sailed for Singapore on the 15th of March last. He is hopefully pious, and under the patronage of Christian friends has acquired an English education which will fit him for usefulness among his own people.

Upwards of three thousand matrices for the Chinese metal type have been received from Paris. Comparing these with the characters selected and used by the different Chinese missionaries, it is found that only two hundred and seventy are yet wanted, making in all three thousand three hundred and twenty-six matrices. These by their combination with each other, will form more than fourteen thousand characters; a number amply sufficient for missionary purposes. A specimen page of this type, and the comparative expense of the printing, accompanies this Report. A printer to take charge of these matrices, and of the printing press for China is now greatly wanted.

The condition of this great empire, containing so many millions of people existing from generation to generation without the gospel, presents to the churches a most solemn and affecting claim. The Presbyterian Church has but two missionaries for them, and one is on his way home in ill health, and the stay of the other quite uncertain from the same cause. Able and devoted men are wanted, to be preparing for active labors on behalf of this great people. The events now occurring may open the way for the missionary to the heart of the empire. But even if no change takes place, many more fields are open than have yet been occupied by any branch of the Church. Were every restriction now removed, how few Protestant missionaries are prepared to improve such a dispensation of Divine Providence? Shall our beloved Zion be among the last to meet the responsibility resting upon her?

MISSION IN SIAM.

BANGKOK.—Rev. Wm. P. Buell, and Mrs. Buell,
Dr. James C. Hepburn, and Mrs. Hepburn.

Mr. Buell arrived at Singapore on the 22nd, of July, and on the 6th of August, proceeded to Siam. On the 16th of the same month they arrived at Bangkok in good health. He called on the Prince, and the minister for foreign affairs, and was received with the usual tokens of respect.

Dr. Hepburn and his wife sailed from the United States on the 15th of March to join Mr. Buell in Siam.

This field of missionary labor loses none of its interest by the light which additional information throws upon it. The large number of Chinese emigrants residing there, makes it of great importance to have a permanent and efficient mission to them as well as to the Siamese. But how long a heathen Prince will permit the Christian missionary to labor in his dominions is known only to God. While the door is open, it is the duty of the Church to go forward, trusting to the protection of him whose cause it is, and who has the hearts of kings and rulers in his hand. One minister of the gospel to join Mr. Buell for the Siamese, and two for the Chinese, are now greatly needed in this field of labor.

MISSIONS IN NORTH INDIA.

LODIANA MISSION.

- LODIANA.** Rev. John Newton, and Mrs. Newton.
“ Wm. S. Rogers, and Mrs. Rogers.
“ Joseph Porter, and Mrs. Porter.
Mr. Reese Morris, Jr. printer, and Mrs. Morris.
Golak Nath, catechist.
- SARATHU.** Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson, and Mrs. Jamieson.
Wm. Charan, catechist.
- SARARUNPUR.** Rev. James R. Campbell, and Mrs. Campbell.
“ Joseph Caldwell.
Mr. James Craig, teacher, and Mrs. Craig
Wm. Coleman, catechist.

In no previous year has so much sickness existed among the brethren at this mission : so that it became necessary for several of the missionaries to resort to the hills. With the exception, however, of two children removed by death, all were spared and their health mercifully restored. The extra expense of removing to and from the hills, was for the most part kindly furnished by Christian friends in India. Un-
less when suffering under sickness their missionary labors were con-
tinued ; and even when absent in pursuit of health, many opportuni-
ties of making known the truth were afforded and improved to the
best advantage.

LODIANA.—At this station preaching in English, and in Hindustáni has been regularly attended to on the Sabbath, on the mission premises ; and the observance of the monthly concert in English and Hindustáni. For a part of the year there was preaching to the soldiers on Wednesday evening in the Temperance House. In their itinerations the Gospel was preached and books distributed in more than seventy towns and villages from Lodiana to Delhi ; besides similar labors in the Panjáb, and at the Fair at Hardwar. At these different places many thousand copies of Scriptures and tracts have been distributed during the year.

Schools.—In the high school the course of instruction has been much the same as that reported heretofore. It has been deemed best by the brethren to divide the school into a higher and primary department. The number of scholars on the roll is fifty-six.—The boys' boarding school has been transferred to, and incorporated with the boarding school at Saharunpur.—The girls' boarding school contains eight children, whose progress and deportment are quite encouraging.—A sabbath school, and two Bible classes have been continued during the year. Owing partly to the sickness of the last year, and partly to the want of suitable teachers, the other schools at the station have been suspended.

Printing.—During the year ending the 1st of November, 1840, the printing of portions of scripture, religious tracts, &c., was the following :—

	Pages,	Copies,	Pages,
Persian, - - - - -	308	1,272	33,512
Hindustáni, - - - - -	354	13,500	1,307,000
Panjábi, - - - - -	120	5,000	600,000
Hindí, - - - - -	46	10,000	86,000
Kashmíri - - - - -	18	500	9,000
English, - - - - -	2	240	450
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			2,035,992

The second press had reached the station, but the loss of one of the springs rendered it useless, until another spring sent out should be received. A lithographic press has been procured and is now in operation, on which printing in the Persian, Kashmíri, and Thibetian languages can be executed with great facility.

SABATHU.—When not absent from the station, preaching has been regularly kept up in the bazaar, and frequently in the neighboring villages. In a journey of upwards of 350 miles, on the plains by way of Lodiana and Hardwar, in several itinerations on the hills and in the valley of Jubal, 60 miles east of Sabathu, Mr. Jamieson and Wm. Charan, who is master of the native language, preached the Gospel and distributed books, through a wide extent of country, and in places where a Saviour's name was unknown.

Several tracts have been translated into Hindí, which have been printed at Lodiana. The ten commandments and the principles of the Christian religion have been translated into the Thibetian language, and were ready for printing on the lithographic press.

Schools.—The English School is still continued, but from local causes, is not considered promising. The Bazar Hindi school, containing 25 scholars, is more encouraging; the instruction is chiefly of religious nature. The girls' school, which from the constant change of the scholars had been for a time suspended, commenced again with 8 scholars and was doing well.

SAHARUNPUR.—Preaching in English, twice a month unless when prevented by sickness, has been continued as heretofore. Preaching at the bazar, and talking to the people in different parts of the city, were attended to as often as practicable. Scriptures and tracts were distributed in the city and to the pilgrims to and from Hardwar.

Schools.—The boys' boarding school containing 20 scholars, continues to be an object of much interest and much promise. It is supported and supplied with books and apparatus, by the Juvenile Missionary Society of the 1st Reformed Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. The English school suffered severely from the sickness of the brethren. It was just opened on their new premises and fast regaining its former prosperity.

Buildings.—The unhealthy location of the mission premises, and the necessity of removing to the other side of the city, were mentioned in the last report. A suitable piece of ground, at a small yearly rent, was procured, and two dwelling houses and a school house have been erected. A great part of the year, to the brethren at this station, has been a time of sickness and of labor; but with restored health and suitable buildings prepared, the prospect before them is more encouraging. May the presence and blessing of God go with them to their new residence, and prosper his work under their hands.

Fair at Lodiana.—"Went early in the morning," writes Mr. Rogers, "to attend the mela which is annually held in March on the east of the city. The roads on the south side of the river, were crowded as far as the eye could reach back on the level plain, and the moving crowds might be seen gradually converging to the point of assembly. I arrived a little after sunrise, and found great multitudes already assembled. I selected a suitable place at one of the most frequented Ghats, where I continued speaking to the people, and distributing books."

Fair at Hardwar. "The pilgrims," writes Mr. Newton, "are chiefly Hindus of the regular caste, and they come from all parts of India. A large number are Sikhs, and not unfrequently may be seen the disciples of the Grand Lama from Thibet, especially the priests. The pilgrims may be seen coming in large companies of twenties, fifties, and hundreds, made up of men, women, and children, grey heads and tottering forms; with the middle aged, and children at the breast,—blind and lame, rich and poor, all moving along together, some on horses and mules, others on ox-carts, but the great majority on foot. Many of the higher rank ride on elephants, or in Palankeens and Dolis, which are carried on the shoulders of men, and are often used by the ladies of the great."

"The number of pilgrims is generally reckoned by hundreds of thousands; but this year the mela was uncommonly small, not more perhaps than two hundred thousand when we were present."

"The missionaries have for many years been regular attendants at this fair, and I trust they will continue to attend until the fair ceases. This is the fourth year that some of our number have attended. We had a large collection of people around us nearly all the time. To these we talked, preached, and gave Scriptures and Tracts. They generally paid good attention. Many hear the truth with great apparent interest, but the final results may not be known till the judgment day. The Lord bless the feeble labors of his servants, and turn the hearts of these deluded idolaters to himself, and lead them, instead of plunging in the

Ganges, to bathe in the fountain that was opened in the house of David for and for uncleanness."

ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Rev. James Wilson, and Mrs. Wilson.

Rev. Jno. H. Morrison, and Mrs. Morrison.

„ Joseph Warren, and Mrs. Warren.

„ John E. Freeman, and Mrs. Freeman.

„ Joseph Owen.

Petras, native assistant.

Mr. Moore, India-British teacher.

At this mission the health of the brethren has been generally good with the exception of Mr. Morrison, who has suffered during the year, but not so severely as to prevent him from performing his missionary labor, nor to exclude the hope of his entire recovery.

During the last year a native church has been organized, in which regular services in Hindustani are conducted every Sabbath. The church at the last accounts consisted of six native adult members. The native congregation varies from 80 to 100. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in July; and 18 children from the boarding school were baptized, the others having been baptized previously. Religious service in English is also conducted every Sabbath.

In the hope of regaining his health, and at the same time preaching the gospel among the people, Mr. Morrison made two tours to the cities of Mirzapore, Chunar, and Benares; and to Cawnpore, Kanpur, and Futtehpore, on the Ganges and Jumna rivers. He was accompanied by Petras, the native assistant. In every place where it was practicable, the Gospel was preached to large and to small assemblies, and portions of the Scriptures and Tracts were distributed.

Schools.—The boys' boarding school contains 34 scholars. The largest of the boys are employed part of the time with much advantage in folding, stitching, and binding the various publications of the press. Their religious instruction holds the first place, and the prospects of the school are encouraging. The girls' boarding school contains 17 scholars, who besides their religious and other instruction are taught knitting and plain needle work. A native day school of 30 scholars and two bazar schools are under the care of the mission.

Printing.—In the midst of many difficulties incident to the establishment of a printing office, where such various and complicated characters as the Persian, Arabic, and Nagari, are in use,—where good workmen are scarce, and skilful mechanics not to be obtained, the incipient operations of the press at Allahabad have been unavoidably impeded. These difficulties, however, have been mostly overcome by the energy and perseverance bestowed on the establishment by the brethren at the station. In finishing and completing the various founts of type, it was found to be both economical and convenient to connect a small type foundry with the printing office. Besides filling up the deficiencies in the Persian and Nagari characters, a complete set of matrices for the Arabic is in progress.

ing the year ending the 1st of October last, the printing of por-
f Scripture, religious Tracts, &c., was as follows :

Persian,	-	-	-	54,000	pages.
Hindustani,	-	-	-	103,770	"
Hindi,	-	-	-	180,000	"
Romanized Urdu,	-	-	-	277,000	"
Nagari Urdu,	-	-	-	377,000	"
English,	-	-	-	26,200	"
				—————	1,015,970

labors of the brethren at this mission have been much impeded want of means to support a system of religious education, by a native agency may be raised up from among themselves; so to give the printing press the efficiency required by the of the destitute region dependent on their labors. As far as means permitted, the various branches of missionary labor can making steady progress. It is but few of the details that embodied in this report. Such as the following are always read interest :

it into the Bazar at Futtehpore early in the morning with some tracts. It early, I was sometime looking about for a few persons to form the nucleus aggregation. When I met with a few together, I commenced, and soon had large assembly. Met with no opposition or cavilling. Read and preached with the people and distributed tracts until I was growing hoarse, sun was growing hot enough to admonish me to retire.

After my return from the morning service, the natives began to come in, and red coming and going, so that I had no time to myself.—After dinner others and I was occupied in the same way until about 5 o'clock. Distributed a cts in English, Urdu, and Hindu.

Left out this morning to the streets of the city of Kalpi. It was some time I found any opportunity of arresting the attention of any number. At I found three or four musalmans sitting at the door of a house; spoke to heard one of them read a while, and then commenced myself. By this site a crowd of passers-by had assembled, and though many left, I had a and attentive audience. In the afternoon, I saw a large crowd of natives Bazar, and in the midst of them a boy from an orphan school, reading the 'cstament to them.

Rev. J. H. Morrison.

z at Allahabad.—The opportunity of preaching the Gospel at such places, to a person who merely hears of such a concourse appears very great, is trably lessened by the confusion and incessant noise of gongs, drums, and noisy music, which are ever and anon stunning the ears. And although it is made sad by the constant and overpowering demonstration, that the "are mad upon their idols," still some, nay many will hear; and the heart urged by the divine directions; "In the morning sow thy seed, and in ming withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not whether shall prosper this or that, or whether they shall both be alike good."

Impression on my mind from this whole mela is, that the more intelligent the Hindus are themselves persuaded, that their system cannot stand he-ristianity, and that one day it must yield. And I think this impression on minds would be greatly strengthened if in their discussions with missionaries here, they were drawn over more to the broad firm ground which the word takes in this matter. I have often seen them bow to the majesty of truth presented in the Bible, after a long and fruitless battering over the current ology of their metaphysical sciences. The Jews required a sign that Jesus a Christ; and the Greeks sought after wisdom, and demanded a system ion that would accord with the principles of their science, and so do the

Mohammedans and the Hindus; but our work is to preach *Christ crucified*, the Jews a stumbling block, and to the Greeks foolishness: to Mohammedan impiety, and to the Hindus nonsense; but to those who are called and enlightened from above, "Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God." And when we are often thrown back upon the question, "Who has believed our report?" to whom is the arm of the Lord related? we are not without evidence, that the word of God is going forward, and showing to the people the majesty of power.

Rev. James Wilson.

FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

FUTTEGURH.—Rev. Henry R. Wilson, jr. and Mrs. Wilson.

" James L. Scott, and Mrs. Scott.

" Wm. H. McAuley, and Mrs. McAuley.

" John C. Rankin, and Mrs. Rankin.

Miss Jane Vanderveer, Teacher.

Gopináth Nundi, Native Assistant.

This mission has been established during the last year; Messrs. Wilson and Scott having been previously connected with the Allahabad mission. Furrukhabad is a large native city on the right bank of the Ganges, 250 miles above Allahabad, and estimated to contain a population of 100,000. Futtegurh where the mission premises are located, is within three miles of the native city, and is chiefly inhabited by European residents.

Messrs. McAuley and Rankin assigned to this mission, and Mr. Owen of the Allahabad mission, who sailed from the United States on the 5th of August, were, at the last advices from India, on their way up the Ganges, with Gopináth Nundi, who had been obliged to visit Calcutta on account of the ill health of his wife.

The health of Mrs. Wilson had so far declined as to make a journey to the hills indispensable, and her health was in a good measure miraculously restored by the residence of a few months at Simlah. Mr. Wilson accompanied her, and although withdrawn for a time from the mission, where his labors were much wanted, he was still on missionary ground, and had constant opportunities of promoting the good work in which he is engaged.

Religious Services.—As far as circumstances would permit preaching in the native languages, has been continued in three villages on the Sabbath; and an evening service attended by from 30 to 50 has been held at the mission house, when an hour is spent in explaining some portion of the Scriptures.

Schools.—The boarding school containing 109 orphan children and supported chiefly by the kindness of English friends, still continues to prosper. The larger boys are engaged a portion of their time in the manufacture of carpets, which in part diminishes the expense of the school, and insures to them the means of an honest livelihood when disowned by their blinded countrymen for their loss of caste. The Persian and English School in the city of Furrukhabad has six scholars enrolled, with a daily attendance of about fifty. A *begum school*, supported by Capt. Wheeler, has thirty scholars.

Here as at the other missions the details of missionary work are full of interest—Mr. Wilson writes :

“As usual preached to the poor gathered round my door. Had the orphans all assembled in the chapel; there met the Bible class, and in the afternoon taking kopinath with me, first preached at the poor house, and then rode to the village where my pundit lives. Here we not only met his family, but also a number of the townsmen, to whom we endeavored to preach Christ and him crucified. All heard with attention, and none had aught to say against those things whereof we affirmed. This I trust is the commencement of a regular congregation.

—“One of our Sabbath exercises is a service in Hindustani, with the servants connected with our family and the Institution, all of whom attend regularly and cheerfully. Lately the servants of our friend Major G.—, have often attended, and yesterday brought several chowdries or head men of the station with them. Our visits to the adjacent villages for the purpose of reading and preaching the word of God are still continued with increasing interest, as our time and strength will admit.”

—“How I do wish,” writes Mrs. Scott, “you could see our establishment. You would, I know well, be much interested, and so would every real friend of missions. If a large revenue of glory is not gathered from this part of God’s moral vineyard, it will undoubtedly be that the laborers are unfaithful. Oh! do pray that we may feel the full value of souls under our care, and that we may be enabled to train up a host of precious immortals for usefulness here and glory in the skies.”

The general aspect of the Presbyterian missions in India is encouraging. It has been the desire of the Church to conduct her missionary work there by permanent, united, and concentrated efforts. There, as in other heathen countries, her missionaries preach to the heathen the same gospel which her ministers preach to the churches at home. The churches there are formed under the influence of her pure and holy doctrines, her primitive and scriptural form of government, and modes of worship. In all her church courts, consisting of Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods—and when the time shall have come, of a General Assembly, the Presbyterian Church in India will resemble the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Already has one Presbytery been formed and two others are only waiting for the necessary action of the proper Judicatories at home. Here a large field is open to the efforts of the church, full of waste places, the desolation of many generations, and the claim of these perishing millions upon her, is of great and increasing interest.

It were easy to enumerate large cities and towns, and to point to thousands of populous villages in North India, which cannot possibly be reached by the present number of our missionaries there. Besides these, the Panjab, Afghanistan and Cashmere, are without a single missionary. Thibet also is within reach, and numbers of her people, and of the priests of the Grand Lama are among the annual pilgrims to the melas of India. These places, it is true, and even others beyond them, are reached at present and partially supplied by the publications from the mission presses; but the living teacher is wanted to go in person, and in the use of all appointed means preach the Gospel. Although compared with other fields, the proportion of our missionaries in India is large, yet to occupy even the most important places, to carry as it were the seed of the Gospel to these populous regions, the missionary force of the Church ought to be greatly increased.

MISSION HOUSE.

The entire receipts for the Mission House, including the liberal donation of Mrs. Sarah Hollenbeck of \$6000, is a little over \$12,000. Although the sum received is not yet equal to the estimated cost, yet all uncertainty is now removed; and as soon as the Committee can procure a suitable lot, they propose to commence the building. It is ground of thanksgiving to God, that this necessary and important object is so far advanced. May his blessing still be afforded in its further progress.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Although there is much ground for encouragement for the support received, and that during the last year so much has been accomplished, yet it ought to be distinctly known, that for the want of means, the foreign missionary operations of the Church have been much impeded, and the labors of the brethren abroad painfully restricted and embarrassed. The advancement of this great cause must depend on the ministers and people of the Church; for a whole year it has been suffering from the want of a missionary spirit at home. A specific statement of these embarrassments is alike due to the benighted heathen, and to their friends among the churches.

1. The mission to the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians has been from the first one of much promise; but the labor is double what the missionary now there and his wife are able to perform. A teacher is greatly needed, but the necessary funds are wanting.

2. The Creek nation of Indians consisting of 21,000 souls, have no religious instruction among them. Two qualified missionaries are ready to bear to them the words of eternal life; but the Committee are still unable to take any measures for their relief. There is not, it is true, a certainty that they would be received, as a few years ago they became dissatisfied with the missionaries then among them. This, however, presents no obstacle to prudent and judicious efforts being now made to restore to them the means of grace, and thus bless them with the knowledge of the truth.

3. The two missionaries to Western Africa, were detained till February. During their previous visit, tens of thousands in that dark and benighted land expressed the strongest desire to have missionaries and teachers reside among them. Yet for months were the messengers withheld from their work for the want of a missionary spirit in the churches, while these untaught heathen are living and dying without Christ, having no hope, and without God in the world!

After a long detention, two missionaries and their wives have at last gone to carry them the bread of life. What are these among so many! Two others, as already stated, have been turned aside for a season; and for another year must tens of thousands more live and die without the knowledge of a Saviour's love and mercy.

4. The matrices for the Chinese metal type are ready to be used for preparing type for that difficult language. But the Committee

at the means to send out a printer with the necessary press and tools. Two missionaries only have been sent to this great people; in this small number have not been furnished with means for suitable buildings for themselves and families. Has not the time come when the Church should enlarge her efforts for the millions of China perishing in her sight?

Had the means been afforded it was the earnest wish of the Committee that an additional minister of the Gospel should long ere now have been sent to Siam. One minister and one physician on his part were the only representatives of the Church to a land in which the idolatry holds the most extensive system of idolatry in the

the operations of the presses at Lodianna have been impeded by want of a suitable printing office and bindery. The mission could also be increased, if the necessary means, small in amount, for this object were at the disposal of the brethren there. The single press at Allahabad is found to be inadequate to execute the printing wanted for the mission; and the brethren cannot obtain a larger press. When funds are limited as at present, saving the press part of the time on secular printing the means are provided to lessen the expense of printing for the mission.

It has been the wish of the Committee, in accordance with the desire of the brethren at Allahabad, to establish there for the youth an English school of a higher grade, where the various branches of education could be taught in connection with thorough religious instruction. This branch of missionary labor, so important in itself, and with the blessing of God, a qualified native ministry, has for a whole year without the aid of such an institution.

The station at Calcutta has become almost indispensable to the health and prosperity of the upper missions. The entire funds and expenses for the support of the brethren in India must in the first instance be sent to Calcutta, and there exchanged for the currency of the country. This city as missionary ground is quite eligible, benevolent town, the suburbs, and surrounding country are crowded with inhabitants. During the last year two brethren were appointed to this place, one of them of experience and standing in the Church. The whole arrangement, however, was arrested and postponed for want of funds.

Other wants of India have been already mentioned, and some populous and destitute districts referred to, as well as entire provinces within reach, beyond her limits.

Two years ago the Board received the cordial approbation of the General Assembly, for the establishment of a mission in France. The want of means has prevented the Committee from going forward. In the meantime, this field has lost none of its interest. The struggle for the possession of Europe, and especially to retain her empire in France, were never more vigorous than at present. The friends of truth there are exerting themselves to build up their Kingdom, especially by the dissemination of the Book of God. The Church of Jesus Christ holds the truth as a trustee for every peo-

ple sitting in darkness, whether it be of Heathenism or of Popery ; and hence our obligation to assist our brethren in their noble efforts to restore the faith once delivered to the saints.

11. When the mission to the Jews was decided on two years ago, the General Assembly gave it their cordial approbation ; but this mission also is in danger of being lost sight of, and the claims of God's ancient people forgotten.

12. The inhabitants of New Zealand, and the poor degraded natives of Australia present inviting and deeply interesting fields in a temperate climate, where missionaries could labor whose constitutions will not bear a southern climate. Were a mission established at either of these places, it would afford a safe and healthy retreat, where our brethren laboring in India, China, Siam, or the Eastern Archipelago, could in case of a failure of health resort, and thus save to the Church the services of our most experienced men, who must otherwise at great expense return home. During the year a qualified brother offered himself for this service ; and here again was the missionary work arrested for want of means, and he who was anxious to go had to seek a field of labor at home.

Were the means afforded to meet the wants here stated, the enlargement of the foreign missionary enterprise of the Church would be truly encouraging. But the question very properly occurs, Is the Church able to increase her contributions ? This question should be fairly examined, because a Church like an individual is only required to do what she can. "If there be first a willing mind it is accepted according to what a man hath, and not according to what he hath not."

Leaving out the 400 churches in the three Southern Synods, there are in the other Synods, 1037 churches under the care of pastors or stated supplies. Of these, 489 have contributed, leaving 548 churches enjoying the stated ministry of the Gospel, which for the last year have done nothing. Of 405 vacant churches, 33 have contributed. The average of the collections of 100 churches is less than five dollars each, and the average of one half of the whole number is less than nine dollars each. Comparing the receipts of the three Southern Synods with the number of their churches and members, the results would be about the same. The average contribution of each member of the whole Church is 36 cents ; but if 16 churches, contributing each five hundred dollars or upwards, be deducted, the average donation of each member would be less than twenty-five cents.

It deserves to be noted also that in many of the churches which regularly contribute to sustain this cause, there are individual members who do nothing ; thus a second reduction must be made from the apparent number of the friends of the benighted heathen.

We thus find that the want of ability on the part of the Church, hard as the times are, will not bear examination. We cannot look such an excuse in the face now, and no one will mention it at the bar of God. With the acknowledged ability of the Church to enlarge her efforts, let the condition of our missionary work be contrasted. Some of our missionaries are detained—others of them are *turned away from the work altogether*—the mission presses have not

efficiency that is needed—our brethren in the field are wearing out their lives without the necessary means of usefulness—while on every land is heard the cry of heathen men for the bread of life ! Can it be that a true christian will continue to view these solemn realities with indifference ? It seems almost incredible that so many professing christians and so many ministers in the bosom of the Presbyterian Church should forget the glory of the Saviour, in thus denying the perishing heathen the knowledge of his love and mercy.

In contemplating the embarrassments and the limited means bestowed for the support of this cause, the question most painfully presents itself, Can it be, in view of this state of things, that the spirit of God is with us as a Church ? However this question might be decided as to many in the Church, and however important it is for every one to remember that “ if any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his,” yet we have evidence that the spirit of God is with the Church, both abroad and at home, in her efforts to fulfil the commands of the Saviour.

Less than four years ago, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church met for the first time. At that meeting they received a transfer of the Missionary Institution, recently commenced, and then existing under the care of the Synods of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The next year the Central and Southern Boards became their auxiliaries ; and the entire Church became united under one organization formed and directed by the General Assembly, none “ forbidding us to speak to the Gentiles, that they might be saved.” Faithful and able men have offered themselves, and have been sent as missionaries to the heathen ; and the Church has now under her care in the foreign field, fifty-seven laborers sent from her own bosom, twenty-three of whom are ministers of the Gospel ; besides eight native assistants, some of them men of learning, all of them hopefully pious, and in different stages of preparation and trial for the missionary work among their own benighted people. Through the mission stations occupied by these brethren, the Church is brought in direct contact with five different heathen nations, containing two thirds of the whole human race. The circumstances of the brethren at the different missions, their printing presses, their schools, their infant churches, and their labors in preaching the gospel, have been given in this Report. In laying the foundation for future usefulness, a great work has already been performed. In all these things we see evidence of the presence and the power of the Holy Spirit, and ground of thanksgiving on the part of the Church to her adorable Head.

By a comparatively small number, means have been afforded to sustain the missionaries in the field, and to add to their number sixteen laborers during the last year. In making these contributions, many instances of self-denial have occurred, as sincere and pure and holy as the Church will ever see in the days of her brightest millennial glory. Willingly have they been made, as in the exercise of a high privilege, and accompanied with fervent and believing prayer for the blessing of God upon his own appointed means.

Besides the gifts of gold and silver, others are wanted of a higher order, and sacrifices of more value, and requiring the exercise of self-denial of a deeper and more painful kind. Unless the children of the Church are given to this service, the heathen will derive no benefit from her contributions, whatever be their amount. Who would compare the gift of a beloved child with a gift of mere gold or silver? Yet in the Church are fathers and mothers who freely part with those dear to them as life itself, because the Lord's service needs them; and the choicest of the sons and daughters of the Church, for the sake of Christ, are willing to part with father and mother, with all the blessed privileges enjoyed at home, and go and spend their lives among the heathen. It is true there is discouragement in the limited offerings of the Church at large. But when, by the grace of God, the highest and most costly gifts are freely offered, and when many of his dear people are with all their hearts bringing those that are less costly, let none be discouraged, let none despise the day of small things, or by unbelief grieve the Spirit of God until he take his departure, when such evidence of his presence amongst us is afforded. This cause is dear to the Saviour, and it is dear to the hearts of all his true disciples. It cannot be, therefore, that so many of our ministers and so many of our churches will continue to stand at a distance from it.

Without the blessing of God, the labors of our brethren among the heathen will avail nothing. "Paul may plant and Apollos water, but God giveth the increase." All this is true of the Church at home. This cause is impeded for want of a missionary spirit here. What the Church wants is more of the spirit that was in Christ. This she can only receive in answer to prayer; and this she shall receive if she ask for it aright. "Then shall ye call upon me, and ye shall go and pray unto me, and I will hearken unto you, and ye shall seek me and find me, when ye search for me with all your heart." Let then the prayer of the Church in ancient times be ours, "God be merciful to us, and bless us, and cause his face to shine upon us; that thy way may be known upon earth, and thy saving health among all nations." Let every one when he looks to God for his blessing on the labors of our brethren abroad, pray earnestly for the divine influences of his Spirit on the hearts of his people, that all may possess more humility, higher attainments in holiness, greater compassion for the perishing heathen, and above all a deeper and more absorbing concern for the glory of the Saviour. When these prayers are answered, the missionary cause shall go forward. Our brethren among the heathen shall hear of these things and rejoice; the heathen also shall hear of them, and be brought, by the blessing of the Holy Spirit, to rejoice with us in the glorious mystery of Redeeming Love.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Payments on account of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, from May 1, 1840, to May 1, 1841.

Lodiana Mission, India.

Remittances and supplies,	-	-	-	-	12,550 51
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Allahabad Mission, India.

Remittances and supplies,	-	-	-	12,201 52
Passage of the Rev. Joseph Owen to Calcutta,	-			200 00
„ Balance of outfit,	-			162,52—12,564 04

Furrukhabad Mission, India.

Remittances and supplies,	-	-	-	13,052 16
Passage of the Rev. Messrs. Rankin and McAuley, with their wives, to Calcutta,*	-			800 00
Rev. W. H. McAuley, balance of outfit,		214 07		
Expenses,	-	80 00—		294 07
Rev. John C. Rankin, balance of outfit,	-	323 34		
Expenses,	-	36 00—	359 34—	14,505 57

Mission to China.

Remittances and supplies,	-	-	-	1,734 98
Passage of Etam Apping,	-			50 00—1,784 98

Mission to Siam.

Remittances and supplies,	-	-	-	1,585 03
Passage of James C. Hepburn, M. D., and wife, to Singapore,	-			550 00
Dr. Hepburn, outfit,	-		600 00	
Expenses,	-		63 50—	663 50—2,798 53

Mission to Africa.

Remittances, supplies, outfits of Rev. Messrs. Canfield and Alward, &c.,	-	-	-	3,525 75
Passage of the Rev. Messrs. Canfield and Alward, with their wives, and Cecilia Van Tyne, and Abraham Miller, to Cape Palmas,	-			590 00—4,115 75

* Miss Jane Vanderveer's outfit and expenses to the station at Futehgarh were paid by bank.

Mission to the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians.

Drafts and supplies, - - - - -	1,414 55
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Mission to the Iowa and Sac Indians.

Drafts and supplies, - - - - -	2,224 40
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Mission to Texas.

Drafts and books, - - - - -	1,015 00
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Agencies.

Rev. John Breckinridge, D. D., General Agent, one month's salary, -	-	166 66	
Rev. Daniel McKinley, one year's salary, -	1,000 00		
Travelling expenses - -	202 25	1,202 25	
Rev. Isaac N. Candee, one year's salary, -	1,000 00		
Travelling expenses, - -	203 64	1,203 64	
Rev. Alex. Van Court, six month's agency, -	500 00		
Travelling expenses - -	235 69	735 69	
Rev. John C. Lowrie, travelling expenses, -	-	74 88	3,383 12

Secretary's and Treasurer's Department.

Walter Lowrie, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, one year's salary (including travelling expenses) - -	-	2,000 00	
Rev. Jno. C. Lowrie, Assistant Secretary, one year's salary, - -	-	1,500 00	
Rev. Daniel Wells, Treasurer, one year's salary, - -	-	1,500 00	
Clerk hire and copying, - -	-	195 00	5,195 00

Printing.

Free copies of the Foreign Missionary Chronicle, sent to ministers and persons entitled to it by their donations, - -	-	1,105 02	
3000 copies of the Third Annual Report, -	-	144 31	
8000 " Abstract of do. do. -	-	60 22	
5000 " Quarterly Paper, No. 6, -	-	26 53	1,336 03

Miscellaneous.

Rent of Mission House, one year, - -	-	700 00	
Fixtures and furniture for Mission House, -	-	59 31	
Library for Mission Rooms, maps, periodicals, newspapers, &c., - -	-	98 02	
Blank Books and Stationery, - -	-	53 45	
Fuel and Light, - -	-	63 77	
Freight and cartage, - -	-	71 21	
Postage, - -	-	331 80	
Binding books, pamphlets, &c., - -	-	15 95	
Insurance of property in Mission House, -	-	22 00	
Miscellanies — wrapping paper, twine, boxes, nails, &c. &c., - -	-	41 12	1,456 63

\$84,344 16**DANIEL WELLS, Treasurer.***Mission Rooms, New York, May 1, 1841.**The undersigned has examined the above account, and finds it correct.***T. PRINGLE, Auditor.**

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in account with Daniel Wells, Treasurer. Cr.

1841.	1841.		
May 1, To balance due the Treasury as per last Annual Report,	2,460 66	May 1, By Donations &c., from Churches, Individuals, and Associations,	56,225 63
Payments on account of the Board as per accompanying statement,	64,344 16	Central Board of For. Miss., and churches within its bounds,	3,366 61
Balance in the Treasury, carried to new account,	276 76	Southern Board of For. Miss., and churches within its bounds	2,219 15
		Synod of Reformed Presb. Ch.,	1,423 00
		Legacies,	977 75
			<u>64,212 14</u>
		Less discount on uncurrent bills, and premium on exchanges not before deducted	1,868 17
		Cash received from U. S. Government for Chippewa and Ottawa Indians,	62,343 97
		Amt. received for funds reported as unavailable at the time of the last An. Meeting,	1,400 00
			3,337 61
			<u>\$67,081 58</u>
		May 1, By balance on hand from old account,	<u>276 76</u>
		DANIEL WELLS, Treasurer.	

The undersigned has examined the above account and finds it correct.

THOMAS PAINCLE, Auditor.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. *Resolved*, That the Report be approved, and referred to the Board for publication.

2. *Resolved*, The General Assembly recognizes it as the duty and the privilege of every professing Christian to pray for the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom, and to contribute of his substance for that great object, as God in his providence has prospered him.

3. *Resolved*, The General Assembly are deeply grieved to learn from the Report, that for the last year not one half of the churches enjoying the stated means of grace, have contributed any thing in support of this cause; and they would affectionately call upon those churches, and the ministers placed on them, and also the vacant churches, no longer to stand at a distance, but to join the other churches and ministers in sending to the benighted heathen the knowledge of the Saviour's love and mercy.

4. *Resolved*, With the blessing of God, all that is wanted to insure a sufficiency of the necessary funds, is united and systematic action on the part of the whole Church; and when every member is brought to contribute steadily, there will no longer be embarrassment for the want of means.

5. *Resolved*, The General Assembly would earnestly and solemnly call upon their ministers, to bring this subject frequently before their people; in the public prayers in the house of God, and in the other stated ministrations in the sanctuary. And especially would they urge upon ministers and people, the deep importance of regular and general observance of the monthly concert; and that collections be taken up to sustain the brethren in the foreign field, for whose success their prayers have been offered. In this connection the General Assembly would again call the attention of the churches to the Missionary Chronicle. No head of a family is doing his duty to his children whilst he withholds from them the knowledge of the condition of the perishing heathen, and what the Church is doing for their salvation; and how can a Christian pray with understanding for his brethren among the heathen, while he neglects to inform himself of their trials and their wants?

6. *Resolved*, In the midst of much that calls for deep humility and self-abasement in the sight of God, there is much cause of thanksgiving, and many grounds of encouragement for continued and enlarged effort on the part of the Church. And whilst we mourn over unfaithfulness, the General Assembly would with gratitude acknowledge the many evidences of the presence of the Spirit of God, in the midst of our beloved branch of his Church.

7. *Resolved*, The General Assembly would recognize with affectionate regard all their missionaries among the heathen as laborers with them in the Saviour's vineyard; and they would exhort these dear brethren to diligence and perseverance in the work of the Lord; to yield to no discouragement, but by faith and prayer seek for the sustaining influence of the Saviour's presence, and the consolation of the Holy Spirit; to be instant in season, out of season,—“rightly dividing the word of truth,—in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves, if God peradventure will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth;” and they bear one another's burdens, and be careful to preserve the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace among themselves. And whilst we assure these brethren of an interest in our prayers, we ask them to pray for us, that God would revive his work among the churches of their native land.

The General Assembly organized the following Presbyteries in India, and created them into a Synod, to be known as the Synod of North India, in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Presbytery of Lodiana.—Rev. Messrs. John Newton, Wm. S. Rogers, Jesse M. Jamieson, Joseph Porter.

Presbytery of Allahabad.—Rev. Messrs. James Wilson, John H. Morris, Joseph Warren, John E. Freeman, Joseph Owen.

Presbytery of Furrukhabad.—Rev. Messrs. Henry R. Wilson, Jr., James Wm. H. McAuley, John C. Rankin.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD,
AT THE
FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE fourth annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, was held in Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, the 18th, 19th, and 20th of May, and in the Seventh Presbyterian Church on the 27th of May, 1841—at which were present :

Ministers.—Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D. President. Rev. Messrs. JOHN MESS, DANIEL MCKINLEY, ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., CORNELIUS C. LER, D. D., A. ALEXANDER, D. D., JACOB GREEN, JACOB J. JANEWAY, D. D., ROE W. JANVIER, JOSEPH McELROY, D. D., NICHOLAS MURRAY, WM. D. SNODGRASS, D. D., JOHN McDOWELL, D. D., GEORGE POTTS, D. D., WM. C. ANDERSON, IRVING A. BOARDMAN, HENRY R. WILSON, EDWARD D. SMITH, THOMAS SMYTHE, BEL GREEN, D. D., JAMES L. SLOSS, PEYTON HARRISON, THOMAS L. JANEWAY.
Gymen.—SILAS HOLMES, Vice President, MATTHEW L. BEVAN, Vice President, ALEXANDER HENRY, Vice President, JAMES AGNEW, HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, ALTER LOWRIE, MATTHEW NEWKIRK, JOHN J. BRYANT, PETER SKEN SMITH.

The Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., President in the Chair. The Rev. M. Krebs, Recording Secretary.

The Minutes of the Executive Committee were laid on the table by Corresponding Secretary, and were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read and referred to Messrs. Newkirk, Holmes, and Agnew.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was presented and read by the Corresponding Secretary and referred as follows :

Missions in India, to Messrs. Murray, Janeway, and Anderson.

The other Missions, to Messrs. J. Green, Boardman, and Bevan.

Concluding Remarks, to Messrs. Alexander, McKinley, and Snodgrass.

On the Finances of the Board to Messrs. Breckenridge, Lowrie, Holmes, Newkirk, and Agnew.

The Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Report, made following report, which was adopted :

That they have examined the same, as far as the documents came under their care, and believe them to be correct, and recommend the Board to approve the same.

The Committees to whom were referred the several parts of the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, reported, recommending that they be adopted as the report of the Board to the General Assembly.

These reports were adopted.

The Committee on the Finances of the Board, made a report, which was adopted by the Board, and is as follows :

That while they recognize the necessity for constant and strict economy in every department of the expenditures of the Board, they do not feel free under present circumstances, and with their imperfect opportunities of deliberation, to recommend the reduction of expense in any particular item ; unless it be that of selling expenses of the agents and officers of the Board, which might be considerably diminished by a more general exercise of Christian hospitality on the part of our people.

In regard to the objects covered by the outlay of the Board, the Committee

suppose they are not called to express any opinion, as that whole department has already received the sanction of the Board in votes approving the Annual Report of the Executive Committee.

III. As it relates to the increase of the funds of the Board, and the best means of effecting that object the Committee observe :

1. That in their opinion a special collection should be made in all our congregations, once every year, for this great cause ; and that every member of our Church ought to give something according to his or her ability.

2. That, in addition to the labors of the agents of the Board, this can be effected only through our ministry, upon whose zeal and faithfulness we must at last depend, to have this cause brought regularly and effectively before our churches. Wherefore, it is considered, that whatever else is done or left undone, this is the turning point of the whole operation ; viz : Will all our ministers take it up in earnest, and lay it fully and frequently before all our people ?

3. It is believed that our Presbyteries ought to take the oversight of this, as of all other benevolent operations, within their respective bounds ; and that by inquiries and recommendations in Presbytery, ministers and elders might be induced to bring the subject more correctly and more profitably before the congregations.

4. It is considered of great importance that the monthly concert of prayer should be more regularly and extensively observed, and that uniformity as to the time of holding it as recommended by the General Assembly, (viz. on the first Sabbath of the month,) should be preserved.

5. It is greatly to be regretted that not a few of our churches, which contribute to the cause of Foreign Missions, still direct their donations into other channels, to the exclusion of those provided by their own church-courts ; and that while our own missionaries are in vain beseeching them to send them forth.

6. It is also not to be concealed, that the operations of the agents of other bodies in our churches continue to withdraw, for the support of their objects, large sums which would otherwise be devoted to the benevolent operations of our own Church.

IV. There are three great principles which lie at the foundation of the prosperity of this cause.

1. The funds must be raised at last by spontaneous action of our church-courts, ministers, and people. Until this is accomplished in a good degree, our operations must be unstable and comparatively feeble.

2. The income of the Board must be steady, and that to such a degree that the Board may safely anticipate what it will be, so as to make timely appropriation for its wide spread operations.

3. This income ought to increase from year to year, so as to keep pace with the natural progress of the cause abroad, and of the Church at home.

In view of the whole subject, while there is much reason to lament that so little has been done, yet there are also grounds of much thankfulness and encouragement in what has been done. Let us take courage and go forward, trusting in God our Saviour.

The following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to elect a General Agent at this time, and that it be left to the Executive Committee to appoint such an officer if they deem it expedient.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Rev. Dr. McKelvey for his sermon preached before them on Sabbath evening, the 23d of May, and that a copy be requested for publication.

The Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, D. D., was appointed to preach a sermon at the next annual meeting of the Board, and the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D., his alternate.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

All the meetings of the Board were opened and closed with prayer. On Sabbath evening, the 23d of May, the Annual Sermon before the

card, was preached in the 6th Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D., from *Isaiah, xxv. 7, And he will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all people, and the veil that is spread over all nations.*

On Tuesday the 25th of May, the Annual Report was submitted to the General Assembly, and read before them. The reading of the report was followed by solemn and appropriate remarks by several members of the General Assembly; and the Resolutions, page 26, were afterwards adopted by them.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

The following persons were elected Officers of the Board for the ensuing year :

President.

REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D.

Vice Presidents.

WM. M'DONALD,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
SILAS HOLMES,
HARMER DENNY,
ALEXANDER HENRY,
MATTHEW L. BEVAN,

SIDNEY BAXTER,
NATHANIEL EWING,
ALEXANDER C. HENDERSON,
JAMES BLAKE,
JAMES KING,
JOHN M. M'CALLA,

Executive Committee.

REV. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D. D.

" JOSEPH M'ELROY, D. D.

" JACOB J. JANEWAY, D. D.

" GEORGE POTTS, D. D.

" JOHN M. KREBS.

" DANIEL WELLS, *ex. off.*

MR. JAMES LENOX.

" WILLIAM STEELE,

" MOSES ALLEN,

" HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

" WALTER LOWRIE, *ex. off.*

Corresponding Secretary, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq.

Recording Secretary, REV. JOHN M. KREBS.

Assistant Secretary, REV. JOHN C. LOWRIE.

Treasurer, REV. DANIEL WELLS.

Auditors, THOMAS PRINGLE, EBENEZER PLATT.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.

May, 1842.

Ministers.

Archibald Alexander, D. D.,
William M. Atkinson,
John C. Backus,
William C. Anderson,
Peyton Harrison,
Henry A. Boardman,
John Breckenridge, D. D.,
Robert J. Breckenridge, D. D.,
Matthew Brown, D. D.,
John N. Campbell, D. D.,
Henry R. Weed, D. D.,
A. Williamson,

Laymen.

James Adger,
James Agnew,
Moses Allen,
Solomon Allen,
Samuel C. Anderson,
Hugh Auchincloss,
Walter Lowrie,
George Brown,
Charles Chauncey,
Harmer Denny,
J. Parks,
William Shear,

Ministers.

Henry R. Wilson,
 Samuel B. Wilson, D. D.,
 Samuel G. Winchester.

Laymen.

P. C. Venable, M. D.,
 Wm. Walker, M. D.,
 Edgar C. Wilson,

May, 1843.

Willis Lord,
 Cornelius C. Cuyler, D. D.,
 J. Chamberlain, D. D.,
 Charles Cummins, D. D.,
 James I. Dinwiddie,
 S. S. Davis,
 John M. Dickey,
 Wm. L. Breckenridge,
 David Elliot, D. D.,
 Thomas Goulding, D. D.,
 Samuel L. Graham, D. D.,
 Ashbel Green, D. D.,
 Jacob Green,
 Francis Herron, D. D.,
 James Hoge, D. D.,

Robert Archer, M. D.
 Matthew L. Bevan,
 Wm. Blake,
 N. Brewer,
 John J. Bryant,
 James N. Dickson,
 Joseph P. Engles,
 Nathaniel Ewing,
 James Fitzgerald,
 John Hannen,
 William Harris, M. D.,
 Alexander Henry,
 Robert Jaffray,
 John Kerr, M. D.,
 James Lenox.

May, 1844.

George Junkin, D. D.,
 Jacob J. Janeway, D. D.,
 A. W. Leland, D. D.,
 George W. Janvier,
 John Johnston,
 Joseph H. Jones,
 John M. Krebs,
 John McDowell, D. D.,
 Joseph McElroy, D. D.,
 William McPheeters, D. D.,
 Samuel Miller, D. D.,
 Thomas L. Janeway,
 Nicholas Murray,
 George W. Musgrave,
 William W. Phillips, D. D.,

D. C. Campbell,
 John Henderson,
 J. H. Lumpkin,
 William McIlvain,
 William McDonald,
 Benjamin McDowell,
 Thomas McKeen,
 George Morris,
 John Murphy,
 Matthew Newkirk,
 Frederick Nash,
 Eugenius A. Nesbitt,
 Peter Sken Smith,
 C. K. Stribling,
 Joseph Patterson.

May, 1845.

Daniel McKinley,
 J. B. Patterson,
 Wm. S. Plumer, D. D.,
 George Potts, D. D.,
 James L. Sloss,
 Edward D. Smith,
 Thomas Smyth,
 Gardiner Spring, D. D.,
 Elisha P. Swift, D. D.,
 William D. Snodgrass, D. D.,
 Andrew Todd,
 John C. Lowrie,
 John Gray,
 Joshua L. Wilson, D. D.,
 John Witherspoon, D. D.,

Wm. Maxwell,
 James Meeks,
 A. W. Mitchell,
 James Sanderson,
 James Paton,
 Ananias Platt,
 Thomas Pringle,
 Robert L. Stuart,
 Gilbert T. Snowden,
 Alexander Symington,
 Samuel Thompson,
 Charles S. Todd,
 Robert Wallace,
 John Woodworth,
 Samuel Winfree.

SPECIMEN OF CHINESE METAL TYPE.

The accompanying page in Chinese is part of the first chapter of Genesis, printed with type cast from the matrices in Paris, and now at Mission Rooms in New-York. It is read from the top to the bottom, beginning at the right.

創世歷代傳或稱厄尼西書。

第一章

神當始創造天地也。時地無模且虛。又暗在深之面
土。而神之風搖動于水面也。神曰。由得光而卽有光
者也。且神視光者爲好。且神乃分別光暗也。光者神
名之爲日。暗者其名之爲夜也。夕旦爲首日子也。神
日在水之中。由得天空致分別水于水。且神成天空
而分別水在天空者之上。于水在天空之下。而卽有
之。其空神名之爲天。且夕旦爲次日也。又神曰。由天

Some time ago the Rev. Mr. Dyer, of the London Missionary Society at Penang, succeeded in manufacturing a fount of Chinese metal type, well made, and of just proportions. This fount consists of 3,300 characters, a number sufficient to print the Chinese Bible, and tract to a considerable extent. The only objection to Mr. Dyer's type is their size. This, in printing large works, is a serious objection. In the following specimens, No. 1. is the type cast in New-York from the matrices made in Paris. No. 2. is Mr. Dyer's.

1.				2.			
爲	困	生	天	魂	禮	方	行
鬼	太	田	多	之	歌	服	法
肯	玉	肯	主	聖	急	孔	掌
言	之	本	方	爲	天	太	本

In comparing these two, it may be proper in the first place to state that every character in the Chinese language occupies the same space on the page whether the character consists of a single stroke or of six. There may be large and small founts of type, as we have Pica, Brevier, &c., but in each fount the characters are equal among themselves.

A square inch contains of Mr. Dyer's type seven, and of the Paris type fourteen characters.

An octavo Chinese Bible would contain, of Mr. Dyer's type 3,360 pages; of the Paris type, 1,680 pages. An edition of 5000 copies of the Bible would require with Mr. Dyer's type, 2,434 reams of paper, say at \$3 per ream, - - - - - \$7,30

Same edition with the Paris type, 1,218 reams at the same price, - - - - - \$3,65

Difference for paper alone, - - - - - \$3,65

For many purposes, Mr. Dyer's type is of great value. For printing the text in a commentary of the Bible, they are just what is wanted. These two sizes of Chinese type will, in various ways, greatly facilitate and improve the printing for this great people.

THE
FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

MAY, 1842.

NEW-YORK:
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD.
1842.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SINCE the last Annual Meeting of the Board, no less than six of their associates have been removed by death—James King, one of the Vice Presidents, Rev. John Breckinridge, D.D., Rev. Samuel G. Winchester, Rev. James L. Sloss, Annanias Platt, and John Murphy, members of the Board. The warfare of these beloved brethren is finished, their labour is ended; no more shall we meet them here, no more be encouraged by their counsels and their prayers in carrying out the great work which was so dear to them. Their bright example alone remains, and long may it be cherished in the memory of the church. The separation of God's servants, some to distant fields of labour at home, and far off among the Gentiles, others to join the General Assembly of the Church on high, gives affecting evidence that this is not our rest, that here we have no abiding city; but the sustaining thought is ours, that the Saviour ever lives to take care of his own cause, and that whatever number of his servants receive their discharge, or

however widely they may be separated from each other his vineyard, his work will prosper and go forward, till his purposes of love and mercy be fulfilled.

The Board submit to the General Assembly the Report of the Executive Committee, as their Report of the Foreign Missionary operations of the last year.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee submit to the Board at their fifth Annual Meeting, the Report of their proceedings for the year ending the 1st of May, 1842.

AGENCIES.

The Rev. Isaac N. Candee has continued in the service of the Board the whole year, being the only agent employed in the west and the north-west.

The Rev. Daniel McKinley resigned his agency in the bounds of Synods of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Wheeling on the 1st of October. His faithful services in the agency, and his labours among many churches, will long be remembered. It was with much reluctance the Committee parted with him; but the path of duty appeared clear to himself, and although no longer the Agent of the Board, his zealous and efficient co-operation, as the pastor of one of the churches, was still afforded. To supply his place, the Rev. Wm. M. Hall was appointed, and entered on his duties the 1st of October.

The Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, one of the missionaries of the Board, was employed three months among the churches, part of the time in the presbytery of Ogdensburg. The Assistant Secretary fulfilled, at different times during the year, four months of agency labour, and the Treasurer two months, among churches in the four eastern Synods.

The Rev. Wm. Henry Foote is the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the Central Board of Foreign Missions.

The Rev. P. J. Sparrow resigned his agency for the Southern District, and the agency in the Synod of Alabama, in September. His services have not yet been supplied.

FINANCES.

The receipts of the year are less than the receipts of the year preceding, while a larger sum was wanted to support the missions efficiently. The consequence has been, that at every mission the brethren have been embarrassed, and their usefulness impeded and restricted. The present limited receipts of the Board, with the increasing need of pecuniary support, demands the earnest and prayerful consideration of the whole church. Many instances of individual liberality and devotion to the foreign missionary work, are given in different parts of the Report. Among these is another donation of \$5,000 from "a Friend of the cause," mentioned in the last Report. But it is a painful truth, that a large number of our people give it but a cold and irregular support, while a still larger number are doing nothing. It is true, that three years past, there has been much pecuniary embarrassment to the whole community, and the currency in many places has been

so deranged and depreciated that the sums received, small as they were in amount, were still further reduced by heavy and unavoidable discounts. This item, for the last year, amounted to \$2,416 03, and for the previous year to \$1,868 17. These embarrassments have been felt on every side, and while so many tens of thousands in the church are doing nothing, the friends and supporters of the cause have reason to be thankful for the aid it has received, and especially for the blessing of God that has followed the self-denying offerings of his people.

The receipts for the year ending the 1st of May, 1842,	
from all sources, as mentioned in the Treasurer's Report, have been	\$60,424 32
Balance from last year	276 76
	<hr/>
	\$60,601 08
From which deduct discounts,	2,416 08
	<hr/>
Leaving for the service of the year,	\$58,185 05
The Expenditures for the same time have been	\$59,039 82
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance against the Treasury of	854 77

In addition to the above, there have been received—

From the American Tract Society	\$2,000 00
From the American Bible Society	2,000 00

From both these institutions, Bibles and Tracts in English to a large amount have been freely furnished for the supply of the different missions. Bibles and Tracts in Spanish have also been furnished by them for the mission in Texas.

From the ladies in different churches, and from auxiliary societies, boxes of clothing and other articles have been received. These have been of much value, and are greatly needed for the African and Indian missions.

PUBLICATIONS.

Pursuant to the order of the General Assembly at the last meeting, the Missionary Chronicle was so arranged as to contain the proceedings of the foreign and domestic operations of the church, commencing on the 1st of January. Five thousand two hundred and sixty copies are now circulated. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-four of these are free copies sent to ministers, and to annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards, who desire it. A number of missionary papers have also been printed and circulated.

NEW MISSIONARIES.

During the year, eight missionaries and assistant missionaries have been sent to the following fields of labour:—

To North India.

Rev. Levi Janvier and Mrs. Janvier.

" John Wray and Mrs. Wray.

To West Africa.

Rev. Robert W. Sawyer and Mrs. Sawyer.

To the Creek Indians.

Rev. R. M. Loughridge.

To China.

Rev. Walter M. Lowrie.

MISSION AMONG THE IOWA AND SAC INDIANS.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton, and Mrs. Hamilton.

Mr. S. M. Irvin, Teacher, and Mrs. Irvin.

Mr. Francis Irvin, Farmer, and Mrs. Irvin.

These tribes have their reservations on the great Nemahaw river, west of the state of Missouri.

They still continue to suffer most deeply from the murderous traffic in ardent spirits. Unless they can be delivered from its influence, the hopes of the missionaries must be confined to the youth and children; and the labours for their benefit are greatly obstructed by the degrading effect of drunkenness on the parents. Throughout the year the brethren have laboured to counteract this downhill tendency, and to communicate the knowledge of that truth which has the promise of this life and that which is to come.

The school numbers fifty scholars, though the average attendance is not more than thirty, besides two female children of one of the chiefs living with Mr. Irvin. The Sacs for a long time refused to receive any religious or common instruction, and wished to have no communications with the missionaries, except to receive medicine from them. Quite recently, however, at the recommendation of their agent, they have consented to receive instruction, and have even applied part of their annuity for this purpose, and have requested Mr. Hamilton to take the charge of this interest.

The following extracts from Mr. Hamilton's journal show how greatly the prayers of the church for the influences of the Spirit of God are needed.

December 17, 1841.—We went to visit a sick chief, Plumb, and found him very low. When we talked to him about preparing for death, he said he thought it was good, he wished to die, he was so sick. We endeavoured to show him that the soul would suffer after the body was dead, urging him to pray to God to cleanse his soul, take away his sins, give him a new heart, and prepare him for death. He told us to pray for him, he did not know how to pray.

January 3, 1842.—The old chief is quite feeble and suffers much. We spent some time in conversing and praying with him. He said he liked to hear us talk about God; but he is quite ignorant. He wished to know what we thought of his case, saying that he thought he would die. I asked him if he had prayed? he said not. Why not? Because I cannot do it well, was his reply.

January 24.—Yesterday we collected some Indians and went to the lodge of the sick chief. He was not able to talk, and his breathing was hard. We sang and prayed with him, and tried to show the living the vanity of earthly things, and the necessity of making their peace with God. Soon after the exercises closed, the sick man departed. Thus in his homely lodge died one of the chiefs, who knew little of the God that made him, or the Saviour who died to redeem him. How long have these Indians been in the midst, or on the borders of a Christian people, and yet know almost nothing of Christianity!

January 25.—The Sacs have for many days been drinking and dancing. Sometimes

their noise can be heard nearly all night. They go to the Point for whiskey in the morning, and return drunk in the evening, often bringing back whiskey with them. A storekeeper at the Point told me he had brought in seventy-five barrels this year. Since we came here, the facilities for obtaining whiskey have been greatly increased, and the Indians are becoming yearly more intemperate. Those who sell to them this poison seem to bid defiance to the law. They "neither fear God nor regard man."

MISSION AMONG THE CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA INDIANS.

Rev. Peter Dougherty, Mrs. Dougherty.
Mr. Henry Bradley, Mrs. Bradley.

This mission's premises are on Grand Traverse Bay, on the western shore of the peninsula of Michigan.

During the last year, Mr. Bradley and his wife were transferred from the mission at Iowa to this mission. He reached Grand Traverse on the 10th of July. His assistance was greatly wanted, and the prospect for his future labour is encouraging.

The Indians at this station have not entirely escaped the evils of the trade in ardent spirits, although compared with some other tribes they have suffered but little. Their attention to religious instruction, and their growing habits of industry give evidence of improvement. Religious instruction is regularly attended on the Sabbath, and the truths of the gospel, which are the surest means of advancing any people in civilization, are finding their way to the minds and the hearts of these Indians. Some of them are beginning to seek earnestly for the knowledge of the Saviour.

The attendance at the school is not regular, as the children at some seasons attend their parents to the hunting grounds and sugar camps. The number of scholars is sixty, with an average attendance of thirty-five, besides two native youth being in one of the mission families.

The following letter from Mr. Dougherty gives the present state and prospects of this mission.

Since my last letter, we have had a temperance meeting, and to our agreeable surprise we had a full meeting. Both of the chiefs and forty-seven others signed the total abstinence pledge. It is not to be expected that all who signed will remain firm, but most of them I think will do so. The day of our meeting, a boat from Mackinac came in with liquor, and some was sold in the night. Early in the morning the chief came and informed me of it, and requested me to go and ask the man to desist from selling. I did so, and he promised he would, and left soon after. Last night another vessel came in, and we hear they offered to sell liquor, but it was refused. O that this fountain of sorrow and death to these poor people were dried up. The chief made a strong appeal that the agent would aid them in their efforts, by preventing liquor from being brought. If they were delivered from this curse, we should hope to see them soon take their place by the side of the civilized man. The Lord appears to be about visiting this people for good. The death of the Indian girl that lived with us has awakened attention on the subject of religion. I have recently appointed an inquiry meeting, and invited all who were decided to seek God and receive the religion which he taught them in his word into their hearts, to come forward and give their names. After warning them not to mock God by saying what they did not mean, ten came forward and gave their names. At the next meeting, held on the 25th of April, sixteen more came forward, among whom was the chief Ahgosa, who after a considerable pause, as if weighing the matter in his mind, said that while the Lord gave him life, it was his determination to serve him. Every thing connected with the mission appears more encouraging than ever before. We meet with them, converse and pray with them, and labour in every way to promote their temporal and eternal interests. We are very much in need of a more commodious place of worship. If we could erect a small building of the cheapest kind, it would have a good influence. In talking to the Indians on

this subject, they were very much pleased, and said they could get out the timber, and do much of the labour. But some lumber, nails, &c. must be purchased, as they cannot be had here.

MISSION AMONG THE CREEK INDIANS.

Rev. Robert M. Loughridge.

The Creek territory lies west of the state of Arkansas, bounded on the south by the Choctaws, and on the north by the Cherokees.

The condition of the Creek Indians was mentioned in the last report. For several years they have been destitute of any religious instruction whatever. They are now settled permanently on their reservation, in number more than twenty thousand, and are advancing in the knowledge of agriculture, and the most simple of the mechanic arts.

During the last Autumn, the Rev. R. M. Loughridge, one of the missionaries of the Board, was instructed to visit the Creek country, to have an interview with the chiefs, and to obtain all the necessary information for the establishment of a mission there. Letters were furnished from the War Department to the agents of the government, and the Committee wrote a letter to the chiefs, frankly stating their object in sending missionaries among them, and desiring to know whether they would receive and protect them.

Mr. Loughridge reached the Choctaw agency the last of November, and was kindly received by Major Armstrong, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, from whom he received a letter to the head chief of the Creek nation. He called upon this chief, and made known to him the object of his visit, and read to him the letter of the Committee to the chiefs, and Major Armstrong's letter to himself. He appeared pleased with the sentiments of both; but declined giving an answer respecting the mission, without consulting the other chiefs, especially as they expected soon to hold a general council. This did not meet till January, and Mr. Loughridge spent the intervening time in visiting the other chiefs, and the different settlements in the nation. He found but few of the chiefs disposed to make any opposition, and many of them were much in favour of having the mission among them. Many of the Indians also expressed their satisfaction at his coming.

Before the meeting of the council, James Logan, Esq., the Creek agent, returned from a temporary absence, and very cordially united in promoting the object. On the 12th of January, Mr. Loughridge presented the subject of his mission to the council. The interview was of some length, and the chiefs considered the proposal with much deliberation. The conclusion was a written agreement, by which permission was given to establish the mission at some suitable point; the school to be under the entire control of the mission; but preaching to be only at the mission station, and not exceeding four missionaries at the commencement:—the missionaries not to interfere with the government schools, or their national affairs:—the chiefs to afford their countenance and protection, and the use of as much land as may be wanted for the mission families.

"Such," observes Mr. Loughridge, "are the conditions on which a mission may be established among the Creeks; and although the

privileges granted are not as extensive as we could wish, yet considering the difficulties which have occurred amongst them on this subject, they are perhaps as extensive as could be expected. I have no doubt more liberty will be granted, and every barrier to the spread of the gospel removed, as soon as the chiefs have confidence in the missionaries, and are convinced by their prudent and consistent course, in every respect, that their sole aim is to benefit their people."

The chiefs and the Indians generally are anxious to have a boarding-school established; and from their present circumstances, such an institution promises much success. Many of the chiefs would gladly support their children at a good school in their own country, and from the number of children in the nation, and the poverty of many of the parents, unless some provision be made for their daily sustenance, many of them must be permitted to roam the forest in quest of food.

MISSION TO TEXAS.

Rev. Wm. C. Blair and Mrs. Blair.

Until the late invasion of Texas, Mr. Blair continued to reside at Victoria, and during the year laboured among the population of that city, and in various ways in disseminating truth among the Mexicans. A large number of Bibles and religious Tracts, most of them in the Spanish language, together with Sunday school books and temperance publications, have been forwarded, and many of them distributed in places heretofore entirely destitute. Some of the Spanish Bibles and Tracts were sent far into Mexico, and thus a beginning has been made to enlighten a numerous people enslaved and darkened by the man of sin. Throughout the year, much uncertainty existed from the continued rumours of war. The late invasion dispersed the frontier settlements, and the mission is for the present suspended. When peace is restored, the way will be again open. But permanent peace is not to be expected, until popish intolerance is broken up in Mexico, and civil and religious liberty established. Then will this mission be one of great efficiency for the spread of the truth among our neighbours of the south.

MISSION TO WESTERN AFRICA.

Rev. Oren K. Canfield and Mrs. Canfield.

" Robert W. Sawyer and Mrs. Sawyer.

Miss Cecilia Van 'Tyne, colored teacher.

Abraham Miller, }
Peter Harris, jr., } native teachers.

The mission family which sailed in February, 1841, as mentioned in the last Report, reached Cape Palmas in March. Soon after they landed, the whole family had the African fever, which proved fatal to one of their number. On the 17th of April. the Rev. J. P. Alward was taken ill, and on the 21st of the same month, this talented and devoted missionary was removed from his earthly labours. In this mysterious and most afflictive dispensation of divine Providence, we would *desire to bow with humble submission to the holy will of God. We* *could hope that it is the gracious, though painful, discipline of an infi-*

nately wise Father, who, in permitting discouragements to attend the feeble efforts of his people, designs to purify their motives, and lead them to a more entire dependence upon him.

The other members of the mission family passed safely through the acclimating fever, and their lives were mercifully preserved. After the death of her husband, as time was required for establishing the mission at Settra-Kroo, Mrs. Alward returned to the United States.

The death of Mr. Alward is thus noticed by his afflicted colleague in the mission:—

God, in his infinite wisdom, and to us mysterious providence, has afflicted us very sorely. We are in deep waters, and wellnigh overwhelmed. Never has any dispensation cast such a shade over my mind, and humbled me so low in the dust before God. Brother Alward is dead. His work, and toil, and sufferings are over. God had nothing for him to do in Africa; though I hope he has, and will, by his death, do great good for Africa. It was in his heart to do much, and this willingness has been accepted of God, and he has manifested his acceptance by taking him from this wicked world to engage in something more elevated and pure.

All that the kindness of friends could do was done, and all that the skill of physicians could do, but without any avail. He has gone, it is true, to an early grave, but being dead, he yet speaketh. I am left alone, and will any others come, and assist in carrying forward those operations which require the strength and wisdom of more than one? The appeal for help comes with renewed force. Surely those whose hearts are set upon this field of labour, will not by this dispensation withdraw, and consider it an intimation that they are not to come; no—tell those brethren not to waver, to come, not as martyrs, but with the spirit of Christ, with a holy zeal, and an entire dependence upon God.

Mr. Canfield being left without an associate, it became necessary that another missionary should join him without delay. On the 6th of October, the Rev. Robert W. Sawyer and his wife sailed for Africa, to join this mission. The vessel carried out a house prepared to be set up, and large enough to accommodate two families; and also a boat of sufficient size to run between the station and either of the colonies. Mr. Sawyer reached Monrovia on the 10th of December, in good health. Abraham Miller and Peter Harris, jr., natives of Africa, are both prepared to take charge of schools, and render other efficient assistance to the mission, as soon as suitable buildings are erected at Settra-Kroo.

When this mission is established, a small additional expense will enable the missionaries to extend their labours to the Grand Sesters, a large tribe immediately adjoining. This is intended to be accomplished by the agency of coloured men, as it is not deemed expedient to have more than one station for white men on the coast. Even a single station on the coast for them, is considered but a temporary arrangement, adopted at the commencement from absolute necessity. Within twenty-five miles of the coast, the land is high, and the face of the country rolling, and broken with hills. As soon as practicable, a station should be there established, for the permanent residence of the white families.

MISSION TO THE CHINESE.

SINGAPORE.—Rev. Thomas L. McBryde and Mrs. McBryde.

“Walter M. Lowrie.

Dr. J. C. Hepburn and Mrs. Hepburn.

Tang Kwang and Eton Apping, native assistants.

The failure of health of the Rev. Robert W. Orr, and the necessity of his returning home, was mentioned in the last Report. He arrived with his family in July. Although his health has in some measure improved since his return, there is little prospect of its being so restored as to enable him to return to this field of labour.

Dr. Hepburn and his wife arrived at Singapore in July. He was sent out with the expectation of joining the mission to Siam, but with discretionary power to remain at Singapore, should any exigency of the Chinese mission require his presence there. Owing to the return of Mr. Orr, and the uncertain health of Mrs. McBryde, and fears that the climate of Siam would be injurious to the health of Mrs. Hepburn, it was deemed best he should remain with this mission.

In January, the Rev. Walter M. Lowrie sailed for Canton to join the Chinese mission. Messrs. Talbot, Olyphant & Co. of New-York, with much liberality gave him a free passage. At his own request, it is here stated that his preference was for Western Africa, as a field of missionary labour; but he yielded to the decision of the Committee, sanctioned as it was by the judgment of the venerated professors of the seminary of which he had been a member. He was instructed, on reaching Canton, to inquire particularly, in view of the state of things there existing, into the practicability of establishing a station on Hong Kong, or any point on the coast further north. Having obtained this information, and joined the brethren at Singapore, they were authorized to decide the question of establishing an additional station for the Chinese mission.

Mr. Richard Cole, a practical printer, has been accepted for this mission. He has been employed for several months in learning to cast type from the Chinese matrices on hand. As soon as the remainder of the matrices are received, he will be prepared to embark for China, carrying with him facilities for printing this difficult language, such as never yet have been brought into use.

The brethren at Singapore have been chiefly engaged in learning the Chinese and Malay languages. They conduct a Chinese service, through one of the native assistants, who is a good Chinese scholar. They have also established a boarding-school, in which are ten Chinese boys. This number could be much increased, were the means afforded.

A station in China, when the providence of God shall open the way, will possess more advantages for missionary labour, for this great people, than any station out of the limits of the empire. While, however, this door is closed, there are many points now open, where much can be done for them. Such is Singapore. From first to last, our brethren sent there have been encouraged at the prospect of usefulness open before them. From all the information the Committee are able to obtain, they are fully of opinion, that until the restrictions on China proper are removed, the station at Singapore should be continued and strengthened. In Siam also the way is fully open for missionaries to the large Chinese population residing there; and the field of usefulness is second only to that of stations in China itself. What, therefore, be the result of the present commotion in China, the way is open for the church to send to this perishing people the bread of life.

MISSION TO SIAM.

Rev. Wm. P. Buell and Mrs. Buell.

herto Mr. Buell has spent most of his time in learning the language of Siam, and in the distribution of the Scriptures and religious tracts. He has continued to reside in Bangkok, which is found to be a very extensive field of labour, and which will for a long time afford employment to all the Christian missionaries now there. Thus the government has made no objection to their labours. A minister of the gospel and a physician are greatly wanted to strengthen this mission.

After communicating the results of a tour in the interior of some provinces, Mr. Buell writes :—

"The door for disseminating religious truth among this people is open. They are not indolent but anxious to receive Christian books, and being a reading people, we may expect that in most cases they will be read. When a book is presented they open it in reverence, and immediately commence reading it. Here then, God in his providence has blessed the Church—"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper either this or that, or whether both shall be alike good." But if "this" does not, "that" will certainly "prosper," if both seed times do not, for it is expressly said, "He that goeth forth and weepeth, and soweth precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bearing his sheaves with him."

"Those who engage in this work must expect a severe trial of their faith and patience. It is impossible to pass through the land without seeing almost every town, village, and hamlet, and of houses, furnished with a heathen temple, whose lofty spires point to heaven as a defiance of all its laws, and as if ready to collect the electric wrath of God, and to fling it down upon the devoted heads of their builders. Each temple too abounds with images, whose lives are devoted to propagating atheism under another name. As the missionary sees the people wholly given to idolatry, his spirit like Paul's is stirred in him; unable to remove the evil, he is tempted to stagger for a time at the mysterious doings of God. Hence the need of faith in his perfect integrity and promises, to accomplish that he hath spoken. There is need of patience too, for this people are slow, incredulous, and calculating, and will often test it. There is also the need of prayer, and an humble reliance on God for success, in all efforts to evangelize the condition of this people. We well know, and must practice on the families, that "Paul may plant, and Apollos water, but God must give the increase." In all these considerations, we see this field uncultivated. The voice of no living man is lifted up to break the awful and reigning silence of idolatry—to dissipate the mists that becloud the mind—to exhibit the character of the true God—to show the futility of sin and its consequences—to point above to the joys of heaven, and below to the miseries of hell, and then to Christ as the "only name" by which the first can be saved and the last shunned.

"For the reader, what say you to these solemn truths? Can you come to the relief of this suffering people? Can you come soon? Soon either you, or they, or both, may be in heaven—nay at the bar of God. It will then, of course, be too late; for the case must be decided, and the final sentence executed. "What thou doest do quickly."

LODIANA MISSION.—NORTH INDIA.

LODIANA.

Rev. John Newton and Mrs. Newton.

" Wm. S. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers.

" Joseph Porter and Mrs. Porter.

" Levi Janvier and Mrs. Janvier.

Mr. Reese Morris Jr., printer, and Mrs. Morris.
Golak Nath, catechist.

LEATHU.

Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson and Mrs. Jamieson.

SAHARUNPUR. Rev. James R. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell.
 " Joseph Caldwell.
 Mr. James Craig, teacher, and Mrs. Craig.
 Wm. Coleman, } catechists.
 Babu Mudhu, }

The Rev. Levi Janvier and wife, appointed to this mission, embarked at Philadelphia on the 13th of September, and arrived at Calcutta on the 13th of January, after a favourable voyage.

During the principal part of the year, the missionaries and their families have enjoyed comparative health, with the exception of Mrs. Rogers. For some time her health has not been good, nor has it been improved by a residence on the hills. On this account it has been decided by his brethren there, that it is the duty of Mr. Rogers to return home, unless the health of Mrs. Rogers shall be improved during the next cold season. Greatly as the Committee will regret to lose this experienced and efficient missionary from the field of labour, they have come to the same conclusion. Mr. Rogers expects to set out in the autumn of the present year, unless a change for the better shall in the mean time have taken place.

Preaching and Religious Instruction.—At Lodiana, preaching in English and Hindustani has been regularly continued on the Sabbath. The communion service, which is observed every two months, is held alternately in English and Hindustani. The native members are seven. A Bible class on Tuesday evening, and religious service on Thursday afternoon, are conducted by Mr. Newton, for the benefit of the native church members, and the orphan school. A Bible class by Mr. Rogers, meets every Sabbath morning at his house, composed chiefly of the more advanced scholars of the High School. Stated meetings for prayer are held on Saturday and Sabbath evenings, attended chiefly by the members of the church and the mission families.

During the past year, the gospel has been preached in the surrounding country more extensively than in any previous year. Mr. Porter, accompanied part of the time by Mr. Newton, visited ten cities and two hundred and fifty villages. On this tour, more than 12,000 portions of the Scriptures and tracts were put in circulation.

At Sabathu, and the surrounding country, when Mr. Jamieson was not absent, preaching has been regularly kept up on the Sabbath. Mr. Jamieson made a tour of several weeks, and visited the capitols of the Protected States. Some of the chiefs he found very friendly, and willing to render assistance, and generally accepted copies of the Scriptures and other books.

At Saharunpur, preaching in English twice a month has been continued. The sacrament of the Lord's supper is observed once in three months. Six of the members are natives of the country. On Wednesday evening, regular devotional exercises are held, and on the Sabbath, the mission families meet together for prayer and mutual instruction.

At this station also, during the past year, greater efforts have been made to make known the gospel message than in any former year. Almost every day, in one or more places in the city, the Scriptures have been read and expounded, and thus important truth brought to bear against the idolatry and wicked practices of that people.

Four brethren from the different stations visited Hurdwar. They arrived there some eight or ten days before the festival fully commenced, and were thus enabled to prolong their stay amongst the multitudes who annually assemble there. One, and sometimes more, of the missionaries also visited a number smaller melas, at Lodiana, Saharunpur, and other places, at all which the gospel was preached, and many portions of the Scriptures and religious publications distributed.

Mr. Caldwell thus speaks of the Mohammedan and Hindu fairs.

Brother Campbell and myself, with our two catechists, attended two different melas of the natives: the one a Musalman, the other a Hindu festival. The former was observed in honour of one of their saints, as they call all the faithful who fall in battle against the idols. At Musalman festivals, the crowds are not so great as at those of Hindus. We distributed, however, quite a number of tracts, portions of Scripture, &c. Musalmans generally pay more respect to books than Hindus. They have a superstitious dread of destroying a piece of paper on which there is either printing or writing, lest it might contain the name of Allah. They are highly offended if you intinate, in the most remote manner, that they ever practice any thing that savours of idolatry. Yet when they attend these festivals they present pice, flowers, &c. to their saints, just as the Hindus do to their idols.

The other festival was one observed by the Hindus, particularly the lower classes. Here we distributed a large number of portions of the Scriptures, &c. Much more in the way of distribution is often accomplished at these melas, in a short time, than by any other means. We trust that the blessing of the Lord will follow our weak endeavours to scatter the word of life among this benighted people.

Whilst on a missionary tour, Mr. Porter writes :—

At the village of Bádewál, we found a man teaching about half a dozen boys, a part of whom could read. On presenting him with a few books, he said he had received some from us at Lodiana before, and gave us a brief account of what they contained. By conversing a little with him, we found he had got pretty correct notions about Jesus Christ. These he must have acquired principally or altogether from these books. We tried to "teach him the way more perfectly." With the instructions received, and the books he has, he may know enough about the Saviour of sinners to be a participant in the benefits of his death, if that knowledge be blessed by the influence of the Holy Spirit.

Jargari is a Sikh village under the Rajah of Patiala. A number collected round us, among whom was the head man of the village. We preached Christ to them. They listened with much respect and some apparent interest, assenting to all that was said, and acknowledging it to be very good. But whether they will do what they all acknowledge to be good, will be seen in that day in which the secrets of men will be revealed.

Schools.—In the high school at Lodiana, the number of scholars on the roll is seventy, with an attendance of fifty or sixty. The course of instruction heretofore adopted is still continued. The greatest obstacle in the way of its more extended usefulness is the desire of the parents of the scholars to remove them as soon as they have acquired learning enough to be usefully employed.

The girls' boarding-school contains nine scholars. Their studies have been entirely in the Hindustani; and aside from their religious instruction, embrace principally reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. They are also taught knitting and needle-work. A Sabbath school has been taught through the year by the catechist.

At Sabathu, the bazar school contains usually from twelve to twenty boys. They have read the most of the Hindu New Testament, small works on Astronomy and Geography, and have committed to memory several entire tracts in Hindu. The girls' school has been discontinued, partly on account of the removal or marriage of the scholars.

At Saharunpur, the English school contains seventeen scholars. ▲

number left the school rather than comply with one of its rules, which requires all who can read to study one short lesson in the Bible.

The orphan boarding-school contains twenty-two boys and one girl. Three of the boys are members of the church, one of whom was received into her communion during the last year, and a number of others are seriously inquiring about religion.

Translations, &c.—The following works during the year have been prepared for the press. Translation of the gospel by John from the original Greek into Gurmukhi. Translation of the Christian Minister's Address to Hindus, from Kathai Nagari into Gurmukhi. American tract, Worth of the Soul, into Hindustani. Revision of the Psalms in Hindustani. Original tracts on Holiness, and on Repentance in Hindustani. Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, with the scripture references at the bottom of the page, into Hindustani. Todd's Twelve Lectures to Children into Hindustani.

Presbyteries.—The Presbytery of Lodiana, constituted sometime ago, embraces the missionaries at the stations of Lodiana and Sabathu, and has one native convert under its care preparing for the Christian ministry. The brethren at Saharunpur have formed a Presbytery in connection with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which they are members.

Printing.—The following works have been printed during the year ending the 1st of October, 1841.

Title of the work.	Language.	Pages.	Copies.	No. of pages.
Lodiana Akhbar - - - - -	Persian -	8	2,250	18,000
Brazen Serpent - - - - -	" -	12	1,000	12,000
Integrity of the Scriptures - - - - -	Hindustani -	16	1,000	16,000
On Justification - - - - -	" -	22	2,000	44,000
Friendly Counsel - - - - -	" -	10	1,000	10,000
Hebrews - - - - -	" -	62	2,000	124,000
Phil. Col. 1st and 2d Thess. - - - - -	" -	72	2,000	144,000
Death of the Lord of Glory, 2d ed. - - - - -	" -	20	1,000	20,000
Good News - - - - -	" -	16	5,050	80,800
On Repentance - - - - -	" -	18	3,025	54,450
Psalms - - - - -	" -	298	2,000	596,000
Christian Indeed, 2d ed. - - - - -	" -	22	1,000	22,000
Worth of the Soul - - - - -	" -	24	3,000	72,000
To Pilgrims - - - - -	Panjabi -	6	3,100	18,600
Fall and Recovery of Man, 2d ed - - - - -	" -	26	3,000	78,000
Christian Minister's Address to Hindus - - - - -	" -	12	5,100	61,200
Brazen Serpent, 2d ed. - - - - -	" -	12	5,000	60,000
Gospel by John - - - - -	" -	96	5,000	480,000
Sermon for the whole World - - - - -	" -	24	5,000	120,000
A Voice from Heaven - - - - -	Hindi -	6	3,100	18,600
Conversation of a Missionary and Pilgrim - - - - -	" -	12	5,100	61,200
Shorter Catechism, 2d ed. - - - - -	" -	26	5,000	130,000
			65,725	2,240,000
Total in Persian - - - - -	-	-	-	30,000
" Hindustani - - - - -	-	-	-	1,183,250
" Panjabi - - - - -	-	-	-	817,850
" Hindi - - - - -	-	-	-	209,800
				2,240,850

In the conclusion of their annual report, the brethren observe :—

From the report of our operations during the past year, it appears that our progress in our missionary work, however slow, has been onward, and that a steady exhibition of

the influence of the gospel is beginning to tell on the mass of heathenism around us. For these proofs of the divine approbation, we would with joy and gratitude render thanks to the God of missions, and endeavour to prosecute our labours with renewed diligence and faithfulness in future. And while we strive to carry out the designs of our Saviour, the Church, and our Board, relative to the evangelization of the heathen, ourselves, we would in conclusion, in the name of our divine Master, and on behalf of Pagan India, call upon American Christians to send forth more labourers into this portion of the heathen world.

ALLAHABAD MISSION—NORTH INDIA.

- ALLAHABAD. Rev. James Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.
 “ John H. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison.
 “ Joseph Warren and Mrs. Warren.
 “ John E. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman.
 “ Joseph Owen.
 “ John Wray and Mrs. Wray.

The Rev. John Wray and wife, appointed to this mission, embarked at Philadelphia in the same ship with Mr. and Mrs. Janvier, whose safe arrival at Calcutta has been noticed above.

At this mission the brethren have been permitted to pursue their labours without interruption, with the exception of Mr. Morrison, who was obliged to go to Sabathu in pursuit of health. In his journey of 500 miles, he was privileged, as far as his strength permitted, to preach the gospel in the numerous towns and villages on the road. His health at the latest accounts had not materially improved, and fears are entertained that his residence on the hills will be unavailing, and that to restore his health a sea voyage will be necessary.

The labours of the brethren have been somewhat diversified, but the chief employments of each are the following:—Mr. Wilson, in preparing tracts, revising and translating portions of the Old Testament into Hindustani, correcting proofs for the press, preaching to the Hindustani church, and in the bazars, and occasionally in English, and superintending the bazar schools; Mr. Warren, in superintending the press, study of languages, preaching in Hindustani, and occasionally in English; Mr. Freeman, in the management of the orphan boys' school, and of the bindery, in conducting a Hindustani Bible class, study of languages, and occasional English preaching; Mr. Owen, in the study of the languages, occasional English preaching, and going to the bazars with a native assistant.

Preaching and Religious Instruction.—Regular services in the English church have been conducted on the Sabbath; the average attendance consists of about thirty-one persons; Church members, exclusive of the mission families, ten.

Regular services have been continued also in the Hindustani church, which now consists of eleven native members. The meetings are held in a large room in the printing office. A neat and commodious chapel has been built in the centre of the native city, where a religious service has been held once a week. Besides this, the brethren go out as circumstances direct, and time will permit, to the landings on the river, and other places of concourse, to converse with those who are thus accessible, and to drop some of the good seed even by the way-side. In their walks and bazar-preaching excursions, they

always take a supply of tracts, to distribute to those who are able and willing to read them.

Accompanied by two native assistants, Mr. Wilson made a tour of nearly a month among the towns and villages on the south of Allahabad. The results of this journey, and the affecting scenes of moral darkness and destitution, through which Mr. Morrison passed on his way to the hills, have induced the brethren to make arrangements for greatly enlarging, in the coming year, the time employed in this branch of missionary labour.

The care and labour of the brethren, assisted by missionaries from other branches of the church, were bestowed as heretofore on the great annual mela at Allahabad. The attention of the people to the direct and plain preaching of the gospel was better than in any former year. The direct interruptions, and the efforts to engage in profitless abstract discussions, though not entirely given up, were much less frequent than usual. May the time be hastened, when the device of Satan, in bringing these crowds to his shrine, shall be the means of spreading the knowledge of the Saviour among the millions of India.

From Futtehpore Mr. Morrison writes :—

I went into the bazar about one o'clock, and took up a position in the shade, where there were many passing both ways. In a few minutes I had a large crowd, many of whom remained till I came away. I read the ten commandments, and the comment on them in Hindi, and then addressed the crowd on our lost and hopeless condition without a Saviour, and directed them to Christ, the only Saviour of sinners. So great was the interest, and so steady and attentive was the crowd about me, that I felt unwilling to leave them, until I became so fatigued I could hardly walk back to the tent. O that more would come to feed this starving, perishing people with the bread of life! What are we to the millions around us, who are perfectly accessible! Any thing like a general excitement on the subject of their salvation by Christ, would soon kill ten times our number, with the labour that would be forced upon them. O that the Presbyterian Church in the United States could but once see these deluded people, mad upon their idols for lack of the knowledge of the true God, and that she could then look upon the bazar scene to-day, and there behold one of her feeble sons, almost fainting with fatigue, endeavouring to give to each of that starving assembly a crumb of the bread of life—would she not then pray more! Could there remain hardness enough in a single heart touched by the love of Christ, to cause it to restrain prayer before God! I could not but reflect, that here I stood alone, only a passing stranger, with no other fellow labourer nearer to me on the one side than three days' journey, and the other side five days' journey, the whole of which intervening distance might be filled with such scenes, had we but the men to endure the fatigue. Again I would say to each member of our beloved church, will not *you* pray more for this cause! Your answer will be given in conduct if not in words, and that answer will be recorded on high, to meet you on the great day of accounts, and influence your eternal destiny.

At Kankarabad, after describing the labours of two days, Mr. Morrison observes :—

Here were young and old, rich and poor, Musalman and Hindu, all, after hearing me say I had no other object in view than to make them Christians, pressing upon me for the very means I was using for that purpose. Here were white-bearded Mohammedan and grey-headed Hindu religious teachers, with their disciples, all seeking that which is able to make them wise unto salvation. O could this scene, in its living reality, be transported into the midst of the churches in America, with all their pecuniary embarrassments upon them, or could they be transported here long enough to witness what I have witnessed to-day, would another of their missionaries ever again have to say that the most he could give to each reader was a single gospel, and some half-dozen tracts, and to the greater part nothing like that much! Or would it ever be said of that generation that the spirit of prayer was wanting among them? I leave these facts to speak for themselves, to plead with the churches
see of this perishing people.

It is but a few extracts from the journals of these brethren that can be embodied in this report. Writing from Gurh, Mr. Wilson remarks :—

I went into the village this afternoon, and was agreeably surprised to find it was a market day. I selected a conspicuous place near the head of the bazar, on a well, the wall of which was about two feet high. A crowd very soon assembled round us, and gave us a good opportunity of delivering our Master's message. The noise and confusion of people selling and buying in the market was considerable, but apart from this, they heard us without any contradiction or gainsaying. I turned their attention to the subject set forth in the fifth chapter of Romans, first few verses, especially Christ's dying for us while we were enemies, and the fruits of faith in him, viz., peace with God, who is a God of holiness, &c. I was heard with deep attention, and I thought seriousness, till I had exhausted my strength.

Mela at Allahabad.—We, *Christian Pandits*—writes Mr. Wilson—according to our custom, took our stand back at a distance from the bustle, and noise, and confusion, near the junction of the waters. We occupied two positions, in each of which we had a platform erected about two and a half feet high. Some of the missionary brethren from neighbouring stations came to help us during the throng of the mela. Here were, during the most crowded part of the mela, four of us, and four native brethren, eight in all. We occupied the two platforms from about eight A. M. to three or half-past three P. M., during which time we kept up nearly a constant succession of addresses; as the strength of one became exhausted, he sat down and another took his place. The fatigue of speaking in the open air, in the midst of din and confusion, under a burning sun, is very great. Seven hours a day of labour, amidst the wind, and sand, and heat, and light, and confusion of such a place, often induces a lassitude, which only they who come and try can realize.

Our preaching was more unmolested, and attended with less interruption than I have ever seen on such an occasion. The Pragwals and Pandits seem by one consent to have left us unmolested this year. Formerly their interruptions and opposition have been exceedingly annoying and deleterious in their influence. The attention of the people generally was very much better than I have ever seen on such an occasion before; and the amount of plain, clear, direct preaching, and setting forth the great doctrines of the gospel, was much greater than I have ever seen at a mela before. The people generally seemed able to hear the odious character of the deotas or idol gods more fully exposed, provided it was done in a solemn, serious, and impressive manner.

Schools.—The boys' boarding-school has thirty-three scholars.—Their progress in learning, and their general conduct have been satisfactory. The most of them have spent a part of the day in the bookbindery, at which they work with great cheerfulness. The girls' boarding-school has seventeen children. They read the Hindustani in the Roman character, Hindi in the Nagari, and most of them read English fluently. In both schools their religious instruction is specially attended to. They have committed to memory several chapters of sacred Scripture, a number of hymns, and the entire Shorter Catechism in Hindustani.

There are seven bazar schools; two of them at the expense of the mission, and five are supported by two benevolent residents of Allahabad. The average attendance in these schools is about 120 in all. They have acquired a considerable knowledge of Bible truth. They are chiefly employed in reading the New Testament, religious tracts, and elementary books prepared for them.

Translations.—Besides revising, and in part translating the books of Genesis, Exodus, Psalms, Proverbs, Matthew and John, Mr. Wilson has prepared the following original tracts.

Nicodemus, or the Inquirer, in Hindi.

World to Come, in Hindi.

The Trinity, in Urdu.

World to Come, in Urdu.

Pursuant to the direction of the General Assembly, the Presby of Allahabad has been constituted, and the brethren speak of meetings as seasons of encouragement in their arduous labours.

Printing.—During the year ending 1st October, 1841, the follo works have been printed.

Title of the Work.	Language.	Pages.	Copies.	No.
Gospel by Matthew - - - - -	Hindi, Nagari - - - - -	156	1000	11
do. do. - - - - -	Urdu, Persian - - - - -	156	1000	11
Genesis and Exodus to the 20th chap.	Urdu, Roman - - - - -	157	1000	11
Genesis - - - - -	do., do. - - - - -	112	500	1
Psalms and Proverbs - - - - -	Hindustani, Roman - - - - -	156	3000	41
Proverbs - - - - -	do., do. - - - - -	116	330	1
Word of God concerning Idolatry -	Hindi, Nagari, 2d edition -	12	5000	1
Refutation of Hinduism - - - - -	Hindi, Nagari - - - - -	48	10,000	41
Nicodemus, or the Inquirer - - -	Hindi, Nagari, 1st edit. -	12	10,000	11
do. do. - - - - -	do., do. 2d do. - - - - -	12	5000	1
World to come - - - - -	Hindi, Nagari - - - - -	12	5000	1
The Trinity - - - - -	Urdu, Roman - - - - -	28	10,000	21
World to come - - - - -	Urdu, Arabic - - - - -	12	10,000	11
Prophecies - - - - -	Urdu, Persian - - - - -	60	5000	31
Pilgrim's Progress - - - - -	Hindustani, Roman - - - - -	84	1000	1
Shorter Catechism - - - - -	do., do. - - - - -	32	500	1
Hindi Spelling-book - - - - -	Hindi, Roman - - - - -	20	500	1
Reader Azinghan - - - - -	do., Nagari - - - - -	252	770	11
Geometry - - - - -	do., do. - - - - -	254	500	11
Cellan's Abridgement - - - - -	do., do. - - - - -	171	1100	11
Khan Khob - - - - -	do., do. - - - - -	48	200	1
Questions - - - - -	do., Roman - - - - -	108	500	1
Reports - - - - -	English - - - - -	148	600	1
Catalogues - - - - -	do. - - - - -	72	800	1
Sundry, miscellaneous - - - - -				1
			75,300	3,34
In Hindi, Nagari character - - -				1,41
“ “ Roman “ - - - - -				1
“ “ Urdu, Persian “ - - - - -				71
“ “ Arabic “ - - - - -				11
“ “ Roman “ - - - - -				21
“ “ Hindustani, Roman “ - - -				61
“ English - - - - -				11
			Pages, 3,3	

FURRUKHABAD MISSION—NORTH INDIA.

FUTTEHGURH.—Rev. Henry R. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.

“ James L. Scott and Mrs. Scott.

“ Wm. H. McAuley and Mrs. McAuley.

“ John C. Rankin and Mrs. Rankin.

Miss Jane Vanderveer, teacher.

Gopinath Nundi, catechist.

Kala Chand Dat, assistant.

The removal of Mr. Wilson and his family to the hills for the provement of health, was mentioned in the last Report. Early i year, he returned to the mission with the health of Mrs. W greatly improved. During the year, Messrs. McAuley and R reached their field of labour, and since they arrived, have been gaged in the study of the native languages. Part of the time of Scott has been also so employed. Part of the time of Mr. Wilso

men required in superintending the building of two houses, and a house for the orphan asylum. The expense of the latter building was generously furnished by the liberality of European residents in India.

Preaching and Religious Instruction.—During the year, with these preparatory but indispensable engagements, it was but little that could be done in preaching the gospel. Still, as far as practicable, this important part of missionary labour was attended to. In the latter part of the year there has been regular preaching three times a week, in the large city of Furrukhabad; and on the Sabbath, in a large village near the station. In these places there is nothing specially encouraging or discouraging. The people listen attentively and respectfully, and receive tracts, of which many have been distributed. Arrangements have been made for two of the brethren, during the cold season, to make a missionary tour of considerable extent, for the purpose of preaching the gospel, distributing the Bible and tracts, and examining different cities, for the location of future missionaries.

Schools.—The orphan boarding-school continues to prosper, and is still favoured with the countenance and support of benevolent English residents. A few of the children have been removed by death, and in their places others have been received, so that the number still continues to exceed one hundred. The progress of the children in learning, and the docility with which they receive religious instruction, are encouraging. The carpet-weaving affords employment for a number of the boys, during part of the day, which insures them the means of an honest support when they leave the asylum. A Christian village has been commenced, which will retain them under religious instruction, and, by the blessing of God, will be as a light shining in a dark place.

The English and Persian school, in the city of Furrukhabad, has from the first been one of much promise. Kala Chand Dat, the native teacher, formerly a pupil in the Scottish mission-school in Calcutta, and now a member of the church, has had considerable experience in teaching, and thus far has given satisfaction. The boys are much attached to him, and are making good progress. One of the missionaries attends the school every other day, and spends an hour or two in teaching and examining the classes. The school contains seventy-eight scholars, in six classes, with an average attendance of sixty-two. All the classes, except the sixth, read the New Testament. The first class reads also the Pilgrim's Progress in Urdu.

At Futtehghurh a church has been formed, consisting of ten members, four of whom are natives. The Presbytery of Furrukhabad has been constituted, and the church taken under its care. Gopinath Nundi, a ruling elder in the church, was examined by the Presbytery on experimental piety, and taken under their care as a candidate for the gospel ministry, and subjects for trial assigned him for their next meeting.

In concluding their report, the brethren observe:—"We trust the Committee will not cease to remember us in their prayers. Never did we feel so much the utter hopelessness of our work, without assistance from on high. If to change the heart of one who all his life has been educated in Christian principles, be beyond the power of man, how much more hopeless must be the effort to change those whose minds are deeply imbued with every false principle of religion, whose

consciences are seared by error in doctrine and corruption in morals, and who look upon us as at best but selfish and mercenary, like themselves, in our efforts for their good. None but God can do this work. He can and will; and to Him shall be all the praise."

The late reverses of the British army in Affghanistan have excited some apprehensions concerning the repose of the border provinces of India. But the general impression of persons who are well informed is, that there is nothing to fear from the results of the present commotions in the neighbouring states.

There is cause of gratitude to God, for the advance which the missions in India have made during the last year. But every year brings more and more to view the desolations of this great moral wilderness, and the call for assistance from the brethren labouring there, becomes every year louder and more earnest. How far their pressing demands will be answered, depends on the progress of the missionary spirit in the churches at home.

MISSION HOUSE.

The Mission House has been completed, and is now occupied for the business of the Board. The rooms are found to be convenient, and well adapted for the purposes intended. The entire cost is the following:

Purchase of the lot	-	-	-	\$11,795	11
Buildings complete	-	-	-	9,988	73
					<hr/>
					\$21,783 84
Received on special donations	-			\$12,986	56
" Interest on the above	-			251	70
Borrowed	-	-	-	8,545	58
					<hr/>
					\$21,783 84

The premises consist of two buildings, one of them built expressly for the use of the Board. The second building is not needed at present, but when the business of the Board becomes enlarged, a part of it will be wanted. The expense of this building, including the ground, is estimated at \$8,800, and it is now rented for \$1025 per annum. This annual rent will discharge the interest on the sum borrowed, and gradually extinguish the principal. When that is paid off, there will be an annual income from this building of more than \$1000 for the purposes of the Board.

To enable the Committee to commence the building during the last year, it was necessary to purchase out the tenants occupying some small buildings on the lot, otherwise possession could not have been obtained till the 1st of May, 1842. It was therefore arranged, that \$460, the sum required, should be charged in the account of the coming year, in lieu of that much rent which would have been required if the building had been deferred another year. This sum, therefore, unless otherwise discharged, will come into the accounts of the next year.

It is ground of thankfulness that, by the blessing of God, a building every way suitable, and situated in the most eligible part of the city, has been finished. May his blessing, in all coming time, rest upon *this and all the other interests of our beloved church!*

REVIEW OF THE PAST, AND PROSPECTS OF THE FUTURE.

The close of the first five years of the operations of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, affords a suitable occasion to review the progress of the cause thus far, and to inquire into the prospects and necessity of its future enlargement, in view of the numbers, wealth, piety, and learning of the Church, the openings of Divine providence, and the perishing condition of the heathen.

The Western Foreign Missionary Society was formed by the Synod of Pittsburg, in 1832. From the commencement it was sustained and encouraged by donations from other parts of the Church, and in 1836 the Synod of Philadelphia was united in its direction and support. In May, 1837, there were under the care of that Society, eight ministers of the gospel, four teachers, and eleven females. Besides these, nine other ministers of the gospel had been sent out, four of whom had been removed by death, three had returned for want of health, and two others had left from other causes. During the year 1837, the entire operations of this Society were transferred to the present Board; and the first Annual Report was made to the General Assembly in May, 1838. Since the first of May, 1837, the receipts and expenditures of the Board have been as follows:—

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1837 Balance of this year,	\$3,106 99	
1838	45,498 62	\$44,405 17
1839	58,779 18	53,570 06
1840	54,644 65	66,514 87
1841	67,081 58	64,344 16
1842	57,908 29	59,039 82

In addition to the above, there have been received during the last five years for printing from the American Tract Society, \$7,500, from the American Bible Society, \$5,000, and from the Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburg, \$500. These sums are accounted for to those Societies respectively, and are therefore not included in the above expenditures. To these sums are to be added donations for the Mission House, \$13,238 26. Making the entire receipts for five years, including the balance from the Western Foreign Missionary Society, \$313,257 57.

In the first years of any foreign missionary enterprise, the number of missionaries employed does not truly exhibit the extent of its progress. The expenses of the first year of any missionary sent out, are much larger than they are the second and succeeding years. This is especially the case in Eastern missions. In missions to Africa, and to the Indian tribes, the difference is not so great, but even in them the expense of the first year is more than double that of the second.

In the first years also provision must be made to accommodate the mission families. At many of the stations rented houses are not to be obtained, and often the rent is very high. Hence the necessity of gradually building houses for the missionaries. Among the missions of the Board, an encouraging progress has been made in this particular. In India, there are twelve houses, two churches, two printing offices,

two binderies, three houses for native assistants, besides a commodious house for the boarding-school at Futtchgurh, built by the liberality of European residents. In Singapore there is one house, in Africa one among the Indians four, and two school houses. These buildings required comparatively large sums in the first instance, but ultimately they promote economy. The rent of the houses in the Eastern missions, would give from 12 to 15 per cent. annually on their cost.

Another item of expense at the commencement, is that connected with the press. In India are four printing presses, with fonts of type in English, Persian, Arabic, Indo Roman, and Deva Nagari characters. At these presses have been printed twelve millions of pages, and the paper on hand and on the way will be sufficient to print twelve millions of pages more. For these presses, the unavoidable embarrassments incident to their establishment in heathen countries have been overcome, and they are now fully prepared to supply to a large extent the unlimited demand for the scriptures and religious publications. The matrices for the Chinese metal type have been mostly procured, and the necessary tools and fixtures for a type foundry.

These various items of expense, falling, as from the very nature of the enterprise they must fall, on the first years of its operations, show that the number of missionaries is but one element from which to judge of the progress and advancement of the Foreign Missionary cause. It is true, that just as new missionaries and presses are sent out, will additional expense have to be incurred; but the relative proportion of that expense will lessen as the work enlarges. Thus if five new missionaries be added to ten already in the field, the extra expense would be much larger, in proportion to the whole sum wanted for the fifteen, than it would be if five new missionaries were added to fifty already in the field.

To understand fully the dependance of the missionary work upon the support of the church, we must look beyond the sums wanted for the food and clothing of the labourers. More than this is needed. Their labour embraces three distinct branches, but each in perfect harmony with the others, and in each of these they can only go forward as the church enables them.

1. As soon as the missionary has learned the proper native language it becomes his duty to preach the gospel. The time proper to be devoted to this part of the work, must be left to the decision of the respective mission-presbyteries, in view of all the circumstances in which they are placed, and of the providences of God as indications of his will.

2. Another branch of missionary labour, is the training up a native ministry from among the heathen themselves. This requires them to take the entire oversight of the religious education of the children and youth. The tens of thousands of ministers wanted for the heathen world, can only be supplied by the blessing of the Holy Spirit on their labours of his servants.

3. Not less important is the labour of translating, printing, and distributing the word of God, and religious publications.

The usefulness and strength of any mission will depend on the *efficiency with which these several branches of the work are carried*

forward. But every one of them involves expense beyond the mere salary of the missionary. In India for instance, the different Presbyteries, after the example of the Saviour, send the brethren two and two on a journey to preach the gospel, among the cities and towns, and the numerous villages around them. But whilst they go from place to place, no Hindu can receive them into his house, or give them any refreshment. If they receive a cup of water, the vessel is polluted in the estimation of these benighted heathen, and must be broken or purified. Hence they must carry their tents and other necessities with them. The additional expense is not large, but it must be met, or these perishing poor will not have the gospel preached to them.

The work of raising up a native ministry, including as it does the religious education of the youth and children, is of vital importance to the prosperity and success of the missionary cause. The future triumphs of the gospel among the heathen are dependant upon it. As this interest advances, the real strength and efficiency of the missions go forward. Just as qualified religious native teachers can be found, ought schools to be established; and just as pious catechists and native preachers are properly qualified, ought they to be brought into the service of the mission. Here again the people of God among his churches at home, will readily perceive the need which the Saviour's cause has of their free-will offerings.

If the Bible be wanted for the churches at home, it is equally wanted for the infant and rising churches among the heathen; especially at this time, when the man of sin is directing all his strength to mar the Lord's work in every missionary field. If the Bible be given, it must first be translated and printed. Presses must be purchased and sent out, suitable buildings provided, paper furnished, and workmen employed. For all these things pecuniary means are wanted. But how cheering is the thought that for a single cent, from ten to fifteen pages of the Bible, or of a religious tract, can be put into the hands of a poor idolater, in the language of India, of China, of Africa, or of Siam! What a motive for the Church to turn even small sums into the treasury of the Lord; and how clearly does this show that every one is able to do something to promote the Saviour's glory in the dark places of the earth!

From all this it appears, that just in proportion as the blessing and providence of God opens the way for his servants to carry forward these several branches of his work, will the means of the Church be wanted. It is encouraging however to reflect, that every journey for preaching the gospel; every school opened under a pious and qualified teacher; every native preacher employed; every Bible printed and circulated, is in answer to the prayers of the Church, and if it involves a large expenditure of money, it is yet a cause of thanksgiving to God. To no higher and better object can our earthly treasures be devoted.

The Foreign Missionary cause is thus seen to be dependant on the churches for its very existence. With the blessing of God, just as the hearts of his people are enlarged, will his work among the heathen be sustained and prosper. When rightly viewed, how near is this great interest to the churches at home. Whatever intermediate agency may be necessary, so that the whole church, under the direction of

her highest judicatory, may act in concert, the missionaries belong to the churches,—the native preachers, the schools, the printing presses are theirs. With what convenience, also, may every one take part in these labours of love and mercy. In the good providence of God, the way is now so fully prepared at home, that the smallest contribution of the most obscure and distant member of the church, in a few weeks after it is made, is on its way to aid the Saviour's cause in the most distant heathen land.

Here it may not be improper to notice an aspect of the Foreign Missionary cause, connected with the foregoing remarks. What assurance, it may be asked, have those who make these contributions that they will be faithfully applied? What responsibility exists, for the proper disbursement of large sums, in places so distant, and by so many individuals? These questions are pertinent and important, and ought to be distinctly and fully answered. This will best be accomplished by a simple exposition of the course now employed.

All donations by churches, societies, and individuals, are charged to the Treasurer on the books of the office, and published in the Missionary Chronicle; and no money is paid but on appropriations made by the Executive Committee.

The expenses at home are kept under distinct heads, and published in the report of the Treasurer at the end of the year.

For the missions abroad, detailed estimates made out carefully by the missionaries, in view of their wants and circumstances, are sent home in advance, which are approved or modified by the Committee, according to the prospect of receipts for the coming year. By these estimates, the wants and prospects of all the missions are brought before them; and it is an important part of their duty to dispose of them to the best advantage. It ought to be here noted, that every mission, and every proposed enlargement, pass every year under the supervision and control of the Board and the General Assembly, thus leaving to the Committee but the details of the work. When the estimates are returned, the missionaries know the amount they may expect to receive during the year, unless the receipts enable the Committee to forward additional sums, where they are wanted.

Every remittance made is charged to the Treasurer of the respective mission, on the books of the office; and a detailed statement of the expenditures, at stated periods, properly examined and certified by the whole mission, is sent to the office. It is then examined by the Committee, and entered on the books of the Treasurer. If any item requires explanation, which rarely occurs, it is immediately asked for.

By this procedure, the whole amount received is accounted for. The whole expenditure, with all its details, is recorded; and an inspection of the books will show, how every dollar and every cent has been expended, by whom, and for what purpose. No department of the civil government has a system of more exact accountability; no mercantile house has more certainty and clearness in its receipts and payments. It is true, that to effect these results, care and labour are required; but the example set by Ezra and his companions, teaches us, that the most exact account should be kept of the funds of the church, *Ezra, viii. 24—34.*

Without occupying any new field of labour the existing missions require during the coming two years the following enlargement :

Lodiana—two ministers and one physician.

Allahabad—two ministers and one teacher.

Furrukhabad—two ministers.

Calcutta—two ministers.

China—three ministers, one physician and one printer.

Siam—one minister and one physician.

Africa—two ministers, one physician and one teacher.

Creek Indians—one minister and two teachers.

To these should be added two ministers, for the long contemplated missions to France and to the Jews.

Thus to occupy specific fields, seventeen ministers of the Gospel, four physicians, and four teachers are required, who with their wives will add fifty to the present number of labourers in the foreign field.

The expense of the first and second years, for this increase, including the press and fixtures, and a printing office for China, and the gradual increase of the number of buildings at the different missions, will be \$33,000 each year. This added to the sum needed for the support of existing missions, and the expense at home, will require \$97,000. A large part of this additional sum will at first be wanted for outfits, passage of the missionaries, and buildings. In succeeding years, this amount would be applicable to sending out additional labourers, and enlarging the direct means of usefulness, at the different missions. Thus, if the receipts for a series of years were to be \$100,000, the Foreign Missionary work, with the blessing of God, would assume a permanency and a strength somewhat in proportion to the duty and responsibility of the church to the heathen world.

Without qualified men, whatever be the amount of means furnished, the work cannot go forward. It is ground of encouragement, and of gratitude to God, that he has put it into the hearts of so many of his servants to devote themselves to promote his glory among the benighted heathen. Seven ministers of the gospel, are making preparations to go out the present year; one physician, one printer, and one teacher are also engaged; and other brethren will be ready to go next year. The solemn question then comes home to the church, and to all her ministers and members, will you send the bread of life to these benighted heathen? or will you deny to them the knowledge of the Saviour, and leave them to perish in ignorance of his love and mercy?

But has the Presbyterian Church the ability to furnish annually \$100,000 for the Foreign Missionary cause?

Without going into a detail of facts and statistics, a single view of the subject seems to be conclusive.

There are in the church, more than 150,000 communicants. Let one-third be left out of the estimate, for the present, for vacant and feeble churches, and for those churches, which, though under the care of the General Assembly, support other missionary establishments, but give nothing to the Board of the Church. Two cents a week from each member of the remaining two-thirds would furnish the sum at present required. *Less than this even would produce the sum named.*

for many who are not communicants, much to their honour, and to the shame of many professing Christians, support this cause, and more or less every year is received from legacies.

The ability of the church therefore is indisputable. Of this not a doubt can rest upon the mind of any member of her communion. It is quite evident that the sum wanted would not be at all burdensome if the members of the church generally would take an interest in the cause and give it their support.

We now see where lies the weakness, and where lies the strength of the missionary cause, as far as the means to sustain it are concerned. The self-denial, and even the greatest sacrifices of a few individuals will do but little, whilst a small contribution from each member would afford means enough and to spare.

For the purpose of showing clearly the ability of the church, one third of her members were left out of the estimate, but the claim of the Saviour reaches every one of his followers. There is no true Christian who has not, again and again, repeated, in that form of prayer which our Lord taught his disciples, "Thy kingdom come thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." There are very few of his children, who cannot do something to hasten the coming of that kingdom. Two cents will print the Gospel by Mathew in a foreign language, and twelve cents the entire New Testament. He who taught his disciples to pray, commanded them to make known to all nations his love and mercy. Prayer, and the use of the appointed means were instituted by the Lord, and the Christian who in his practice separates them, puts asunder what God has joined together. If it be the duty of one Christian, or of one church, to sustain the missionary cause, it is the duty of all. All indeed are not required to sustain it by an equal amount of means. That must be regulated by the providence of God, according to the ability of the church and the individual, and of this they are the judges. Many of the churches are weak, and it may be are destitute of stated preaching, or struggling to sustain, for but a part of his time, one of the Lord's ministers to break to them the bread of life, and save their families from growing up in infidelity and sin. But the poor heathen are more destitute than any vacant or feeble church amongst us. They never hear of the Saviour—they have no Sabbaths—they have no Bibles. Where is the vacant or feeble church that could not send to them at least one Bible? Is there in our whole bounds a single church that does not contain some of God's dear children? It is their privilege to pray; and is it not an equal privilege, whilst they pray for the coming of his kingdom, to do something to tell the benighted heathen of Jesus Christ?

The word and providence of God do thus most clearly mark out the duty of every one of his children; no one may excuse himself unless that excuse will bear the trial of the judgment day.

These views, under various aspects, have been again and again presented to the members of the church, but up to this time it is but a small number that has given them due attention. It is difficult to account for such apathy, on a subject so important; and it would be most painful to come to the conclusion that this state of feeling is still to continue. Whilst a wide door of usefulness is open to the heathen

and the blessing of God is following the labours of his servants in the foreign field, the receipts of the church for four years have not advanced; and in the last year are less than the preceding. A general feeling that the church at large ought to do more will be of little avail, unless that feeling be brought to act in the different presbyteries and churches. If the foregoing estimate be not too large for the whole church, it will not in most cases be too large for any of its parts. Any presbytery, therefore, by comparing the number of its church members with their annual collections, can see at once whether that presbytery has done its part, to furnish the means needed, to enlarge and carry forward this cause. The attention of ministers and elders is earnestly requested to make these examinations with special reference to the respective presbyteries and synods. Such an examination will convince the brethren of many presbyteries, who now perhaps think they are doing their full part, that they are far behind the average required for the whole church.

It is cause of thanksgiving to God, that in all parts of the church there are many who esteem it their privilege to support this cause from year to year, and who pray with all their hearts for its advancement and increase. To them must the missionaries, while bearing the burden of the day, still look for support and encouragement. But besides the direct aid thus afforded, their assistance is wanted to plead and labour with their brethren at home to unite with them in the Lord's work. Could every one who has aided the cause hitherto, persuade another who is doing nothing to join in this labour of love, how encouraging would be the result in a single year!

The means to be employed to engage the prayers and efforts of every member of the church are various, and it is for the different churches, under the direction of the respective sessions, to adopt such arrangements as will best promote the object. An annual collection in every church is needed, so conducted that no individual be overlooked, but every one have the opportunity afforded to contribute as God has prospered him. At the monthly concert, the prayers and the alms of his people go up as a memorial before God. How often have these seasons of prayer been times of refreshing to the weary soul! It will be a blessed day for the church at home, and for the perishing heathen abroad, when these days of prayer are generally observed by all the churches. The organization of the youth and children in the sabbath schools, has already in many cases been attended with blessed influences to them, and afforded by their mite-contributions important aid to the cause. The pastor, the superintendant and the teachers, will find it an encouraging work to direct the minds of the rising generation to the moral desolations of the heathen world; to compare their privilege, sitting at the foot of the cross, with the condition of the poor children who have no pious parents, or kind teachers, and who have never heard of the blessed Saviour. The Foreign Missionary cause, with other objects of benevolence, claims also to be remembered in the final disposition of property by a last will and testament. Many are the instances, where individuals have left the means of doing good to the church of God, after they have rested from their labours; and here, as in other cases, small sums in the sight of God

may be of great price, where the ability to bequeath largely does not exist.

This review of the past, and the prospects of the future, show most clearly that the providence of God has placed the Presbyterian Church in a most solemn and responsible position. Many are the claims of the Saviour upon her; many are her duties for the promotion of his cause at home and abroad. The Head of the Church has greatly distinguished her, and he looks for the fruit of so many blessings. In view of the general harmony and unity of sentiment, by the blessing of God, existing in all parts of the church; in view of the number of her members, and the wealth which God in his providence has committed to her stewardship; in view of the piety, learning and zeal of her ministers, the number of her elders and deacons, their experience, their established character, and the large share of influence they exert in their respective circles; in view of the scriptural simplicity of her form of government, and the energy with which from her organization she is capable of moving, thus affording facility for doing good never yet developed; in view of the dying wail of the perishing heathen, which comes to us from every dark land, no one will deny that a great responsibility with regard to the benighted heathen rests somewhere in the church, that has never been fully met. It is a solemn question which God in his providence puts to every minister, and every professing Christian, what share of this responsibility rests upon me as an individual? The General Assembly, the Synods and Presbyteries, when met together in the name of the Lord, and guided as we trust by his Spirit, have recommended this great work to the prayers, and to the support of all the churches. This was necessary for unity of action in the Church at large. But unless the question comes home, as a personal, individual duty, the work will not go forward. It is not by the authority of the Church that this duty is enjoined. The Lord Jesus Christ, her King and Head, calls every one of his people to the work, that his glory may be promoted, the evidence of grace in the hearts of his people seen, and his purposes of love and mercy accomplished in saving souls from the dominion of sin. The condition of the benighted heathen, bewildered in the mazes of Satan, perishing for the bread of life, and fast hastening beyond the prayers and efforts of the Church, appeals to every Christian heart. It is for each one to whom this appeal is made to decide what is his individual duty. If the Spirit of God touches the hearts of his people, they will find that his service is a delight, and that he that watereth shall be watered also himself.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

*Statement of payments made on account of the Board of Foreign Missions of the
Presbyterian Church, from May 1, 1841, to May 1, 1842.*

MISSIONS.

Lodiana Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and supplies - - - -	15,456 27
Passage of the Rev. Levi Janvier and wife to	
Calcutta - - - - -	500 00
Outfit of do. - - - - -	324 50— 824 50—16,280 77

Allahabad Mission.

Remittances and supplies - - - - -	9,222 87
Passage of the Rev. John Wray and wife to	
Calcutta - - - - -	500 00
Outfit of do. - - - - -	600 00—1,100 00—10,322 87

Furrukhabad Mission.

Remittances and supplies - - - - -	7,105 61
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Mission to China.

Remittances and supplies - - - - -	5,284 42
Outfit of the Rev. Walter M. Lowrie - - - -	450 00— 5,714 42

Mission to Siam.

Remittances and supplies - - - - -	1,142 44
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Mission to Africa.

Remittances, drafts, and supplies - - - -	3,098 83
Passage of the Rev. Robert W. Sawyer and wife -	200 00— 3,298 83

Chippewa and Ottawa Mission.

Drafts and supplies - - - - -	1,422 24
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Mission to the Iowas and Sacs.

Drafts and supplies - - - - -	1,435 62
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Mission to the Creeks.

Expenses of the Rev. Robert M. Loughridge - - - -	65 00
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Mission to Texas.

Drafts and Books - - - - -	960 85
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\$47,748 65

AGENCIES.

Rev. Daniel McKinley, salary six months,	
at \$1000, - - - - -	500 00
Travelling expenses - - - - -	67 30— 567 30
Rev. Isaac N. Candee, one year's salary,	1,000 00
Travelling expenses - - - - -	196 22—1,196 22

Rev. Wm. M. Hall, salary five months, at \$1000 - - - - -	416 66	
One month, at \$800 - - - - -	66 66	
Travelling expenses, and moving family to Washington, Pa. - -	285 58—	768 90
Rev. P. J. Sparrow, in part, the balance being paid by Southern Board - - - - -		205 00
Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, salary three months, Travelling expenses - - - - -	96 00 52 26—	148 26
Corresponding Secretary, travelling expenses - - - - -		50 80
Assistant Secretary, " " - - - - -		58 51
Treasurer, " " - - - - -		27 00—

SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

Corresponding Secretary, salary, one year - - - - -	2,000 00
Assistant Secretary, " " - - - - -	1,500 00
Treasurer, " " - - - - -	1,500 00
Clerk hire and copying - - - - -	120 00—

PRINTING.

Free Chronicles sent to ministers, life directors, life members, and to persons contributing over ten dol- lars annually, in all 1700 copies - - - - -	1,332 49
3000 copies of the Fourth Annual Report - - - - -	114 75
8000 copies of the Abstract of do. - - - - -	44 45
19,000 copies of Missionary Papers, No. 7 to 13 in- clusive - - - - -	82 25—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rent of Mission Rooms, one year - - - - -	700 00
Fixtures and furniture - - - - -	125 12
Library, periodicals, maps, newspapers, &c. - - - - -	91 93
Blank Books and Stationery - - - - -	34 18
Fuel and lights - - - - -	70 32
Freight and cartage - - - - -	53 21
Postage - - - - -	383 90
Binding books, pamphlets, &c. - - - - -	27 29
Insurance on Mission House, and property in it - - - - -	58 50
Miscellaneous, boxes, twine, paper, nails, &c. - - - - -	30 70—

\$54

DANIEL WELLS, Treas

Mission House, New-York, May 1st, 1842.

The undersigned have examined the above account, and find it correct.

E. PLATT,	} Au
T. PRINGLE,	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in account with Daniel Wells, Treasurer.*

Cr.

1842. May 1,	To amount paid as per accompanying statement,	59,089 82
1842. May 1,	By Donations from Churches, individuals, and Associations, without the bounds of the Central and Southern Boards, - - - - -	44,480 61
	Central Board of Foreign Missions and churches within its bounds, - - - - -	4,832 64
	Southern Board of Foreign Missions and churches within its bounds, - - - - -	2,260 85
	Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, - - - - -	1,930 00
	Legacies, - - - - -	53,614 10
	Cash received from U. S. Government for the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, - - - - -	5,310 22
	Balance remaining on hand as per last Annual Report, - - - - -	1,400 00
		276 76
		<u>60,601 08</u>
	From which deduct discounts on uncurrent bills, loss on broken banks, exchanges, &c., - - - - -	2,416 08
	Nett amount received by the Treasurer, - - - - -	58,185 06
	Balance carried to new account, - - - - -	864 77
		<u>59,089 82</u>
		<u>59,089 82</u>

1842. May 1,	To balance due the Treasury on the 1st of May, 1842, brought down	59,089 82
		<u>864 77</u>

To balance due the Treasury on the 1st of May, 1842, brought down

59,089 82
864 77

The undersigned have examined the above account, and find it correct:

D. PLATT,
T. FARRIS, } Assistants.

DANIEL WELLS, Treasurer.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Committee on the Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions made a report, which was adopted, as follows, viz :

The Committee to whom was referred the Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions, would submit the following report :

The important document submitted to the examination of your Committee is one which in the cause it advocates, the facts and information it offers, and the appeals it contains, is well calculated to awaken peculiar emotions in the breasts of the members of this General Assembly, and those of the officers and members of our church generally ; the sentiments of gratitude and praise to God for having permitted our church to take an honoured place in the ranks of the consecrated hosts of God, which are now moving forward in the glorious enterprise of the world's conversion, and for the success with which he has been pleased thus far to crown her efforts to send forth the riches of his salvation to distant portions of the earth ; the feelings of a common and solemn obligation resting upon us and our successors in this communion, collectively and individually to persevere in this hallowed enterprise, and renew and augment our contributions and our prayers, until the spiritual dominion of the world is given to Christ, and the promised triumphs of his grace are realized among all nations. And it is also calculated to awaken the feelings of sorrow in our hearts, and grief and self-abasement before God, that we are, as a community and a generation of Christians, doing so little in proportion to our ability and our obligations to the Saviour of the world, for the benighted and perishing heathen—that so many of our churches seem unanxious and unwilling to share in the blessing which God will surely shed forth upon those, and those only, whose hearts and hands are open for the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom : and that the exertions of our Board are to so great an extent circumscribed and restrained by the want of necessary funds to carry on the work. Our condition and our duty as a denomination, in respect to this department of our work, plainly show that the state of the world must be still more plainly laid before our churches—missionary information far more extensively disseminated—obligation to Christ, and the interests of his kingdom more earnestly inculcated, and the duty and blessedness of fervent, persevering prayer, for the spread of his everlasting gospel, more constantly set forth and urged upon the followers of Christ. In view of these considerations, the Committee would propose the following resolutions, viz :

1. *Resolved*, That the Annual Report of the Board be approved and referred to the Executive Committee for publication and distribution among the churches, as extensively as may be found practicable.

2. *Resolved*, That the Foreign Missionary cause obviously claims from our church a great augmentation of funds, and this Assembly cordially approve of the suggestion that an effort be made to raise and place at the disposal of the Board the sum of \$100,000 for the expenses of the coming year, and that sum, or more, annually thereafter—believing that such an offering would eminently redound to her own temporal and spiritual welfare, as well as to the glory of God.

3. *Resolved*, That in order to call the attention of our churches in a special manner to such an endeavour, and to the throne of grace to humble ourselves before God, and implore the aids of his Holy Spirit, and his blessing upon the cause of missions in general, the first Monday of October next be, and the same hereby is appointed and set apart as a day of

public instruction on the subject of foreign missions, and of supplication and prayer throughout the bounds of our church, to the intent that our past sins and neglects may be duly recognized and deplored—our duty to the heathen distinctly set before the churches—our dependence upon the grace of God in this matter clearly presented, and the influences of the Holy Spirit upon ourselves and our missionary stations fervently invoked. And it is herein further recommended to all our Presbyteries to take order for a similar observance, and with a similar view, on the second Monday in January annually.

4. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly highly approve of the proposal of the Executive Committee to establish a small monthly paper to be denominated *The Foreign Missionary*, to be afforded to subscribers at the small sum of twelve-and-a-half cents per annum, exclusive of postage, in the belief that, with little exertion on the part of pastors and church sessions, there may be annually circulated among our people, and the youth and children of our congregations, and Sabbath schools, from fifty to one hundred thousand copies of a work thus calculated and adapted to furnish a great amount of select missionary information.

On motion of Mr. Dulty,

Resolved, That this General Assembly earnestly recommend the Bishops and Elders under its care to take special pains in directing the attention of the children and youth of the church to the great subject of missions; and in order to do this more effectually, advise the formation of Juvenile Missionary Societies wherever practicable, in every Sabbath school throughout the bounds of the church.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD,

AT THE

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, was held in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church on the 17th of May, on the 18th in the Walnut-street Presbyterian Church, on the 19th in the Lecture Room of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, on the 30th in the Seventh Presbyterian Church—at which were present :

Ministers.—REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D., President. A. ALEXANDER D.D., JOHN C. BACKUS, HENRY A. BOARDMAN, R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, D.D., HENRY R. WILSON, C. C. CUTLER, D.D., JOHN M. DICKEY, JACOB GREEN, J. J. JANEWAY, D.D., GEORGE W. JANVIER, JOSEPH H. JONES, JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., THOS. L. JANEWAY, NICHOLAS MURRAY, W. W. PHILLIPS, D.D., EDWARD D. SMITH, WM. D. SNODGRASS, D.D., JOHN C. LOWRIE, JOHN GRAY, WILLIS LORD, ASHBEL GREEN, D.D., E. P. SWIFT, D.D., JOHN J. EDGAR, D.D., WM. M. ENGLER, D.D.

Laymen.—A. W. MITCHELL, ROBERT WALLACE, JAMES AGNEW, SOLOMON ALLEN, HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, WALTER LOWRIE, MATTHEW L. BEVAN, J. J. BRYANT, JOSEPH P. ENGLER, ALEXANDER HENRY, JOSEPH PATTERSON, JOHN OWEN, WM. DULTY, CYRENUS BEERS.

The Rev Samuel Miller, D.D., President, in the chair. The Rev. John M. Krebs, Recording Secretary.

The Minutes of the Executive Committee were laid on the table by the Corresponding Secretary, and read and approved.

The Report of the Treasurer was read and referred to Messrs. Mitchell, Allen, and Patterson.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was presented and read by the Corresponding Secretary, and referred as follows :

Missions to the Indians, Texas, and to Africa, to Messrs. Snodgrass, Murray, and Agnew.

Missions to Siam and China to Messrs. Cuyler, Janvier, and Engles.

Missions to India, to Messrs. Wilson, J. Green, and Bryant.

Review of the Past, and Prospects of the Future, to Messrs. Breckinridge, Gray, and Bevan.

The Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's report, made the following report, which was adopted :

That they have examined the same, as far as the documents came under their notice, including the accounts of the Mission House, and find them to be correct, and recommend the Board to approve the same.

The Committee to whom was referred the Missions to Siam and China, made a report, which was adopted, as follows :

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Annual Report which relates to the Missions to Siam and China, beg leave to report, that they feel it to be matter of devout gratitude to God that the attention of the Board has been directed to the multitudinous population of these countries, more of whom are already accessible than we can supply ;

signs of the times indicate, that China itself will be laid wide open before the mission of the cross will be prepared to enter in and possess the land. Your Committee therefore most earnestly recommend, that these missions should not only be maintained vigorously prosecuted, but, as soon as practicable, be greatly strengthened. In suggestion, they recommend the approval of this part of the Report.

Committees to whom were referred the other parts of the Report of the Executive Committee, reported, recommending that the same be adopted as the report of the Board to the General Assembly. The reports were adopted.

Executive Committee submitted the draft of a memorial to the General Assembly, with reference to the defective contributions of the Church for the support of foreign missions, and recommending the observance of a day of fasting and prayer on behalf of this cause. The memorial was adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Rev. Dr. Nass, for the sermon preached before them on Sabbath evening, 1st of May, and that a copy be requested for publication.

Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, D.D., was appointed to preach a sermon at the next annual meeting of the Board in Philadelphia, and the Hon. Henry A. Boardman as his alternate.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

At the meetings of the Board were opened and closed with prayer. On Sabbath evening the 22d of May, the Annual Sermon was preached before the Board in the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Wm. D. Snodgrass, D.D., from 2 Cor. x. 15, 16: "But I hope, when your faith is increased, that we shall be enlarged also, according to our rule abundantly, to preach the gospel in the land beyond you."

Tuesday, the 24th of May, the Report was submitted to the General Assembly, and having been read, was referred to a Committee. On the 26th May, the Committee reported the Resolutions, pp. 34, 35, and, after solemn and appropriate remarks by several members of the General Assembly, were adopted.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

The following persons were elected Officers of the Board for the coming year.

President.

REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.

Vice Presidents.

WM. M'DONALD,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
SILAS HOLMES,
HARMER DENNY,
ALEXANDER HENRY,
MATTHEW L. BEVAN,

SIDNEY BAXTER,
NATHANIEL EWING,
ALEXANDER C. HENDERSON,
JAMES BLAKE,
JOHN T. M'COUN,
JOHN M. M'CALLA.

Executive Committee.

REV. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D.
" JOSEPH M'ELROY, D.D.

MR. JAMES LENOX,
" WILLIAM STEELE,

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

- " JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D. Mr. HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
 " GEORGE POTTS, D.D. " WALTER LOWRIE, *ex. off.*
 " JOHN M. KREBS, D.D.
 " GARDINER SPRING, D.D.
 " DANIEL WELLS, *ex. off.*

Corresponding Secretary, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq.

Recording Secretary, REV. JOHN M. KREBS, D.D.

Assistant Secretary, REV. JOHN C. LOWRIE.

Treasurer, REV. DANIEL WELLS.

Auditors, THOMAS PRINGLE, EBENEZER PLATT.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.

May, 1843.

Ministers.

Willis Lord,
 Cornelius C. Cuyler, D.D.,
 J. Chamberlain, D.D.,
 Charles Cummins, D.D.,
 James L. Dinwiddie,
 S. S. Davis,
 John M. Dickey,
 Wm. L. Breckinridge,
 David Elliot, D.D.,
 Thomas Goulding, D.D.,
 Samuel L. Graham, D.D.,
 Ashbel Green, D.D.,
 Jacob Green,
 Francis Herron, D.D.,
 James Hoge, D.D.,

Laymen.

Robert Archer, M.D.,
 Matthew L. Bevan,
 Wm. Blake,
 N. Brewer,
 John J. Bryant,
 James N. Dickson,
 Joseph P. Engles,
 Nathaniel Ewing,
 James Fitzgerald,
 John Hannen,
 William Harris, M.D.,
 Alexander Henry,
 Robert Jaffray,
 John Kerr, M.D.,
 James Lenox.

May, 1844.

George Junkin, D.D.,
 Jacob J. Janeway, D.D.,
 A. W. Leland, D.D.,
 George W. Janvier,
 John Johnston, —
 Joseph H. Jones,
 John M. Krebs, D.D.,
 John McDowell, D.D.,
 Joseph McElroy, D.D.,
 William McPheeters, D.D.,
 Samuel Miller, D.D.,
 Thomas L. Janeway,
 Nicholas Murray,
 George W. Musgrave,
 Wm. W. Phillips, D.D.,

D. C. Campbell,
 John Henderson,
 J. H. Lumpkin,
 William McIlvain,
 William McDonald,
 Benjamin McDowell,
 Thomas McKeen,
 George Morris,
 Robert C. Grier,
 Matthew Newkirk,
 Frederick Nash,
 Eugenius A. Nesbit,
 Peter Sken Smith,
 C. K. Stribling,
 Joseph Patterson.

May, 1845.

Daniel McKinley,
 J. B. Patterson,
 Wm. S. Plumer, D.D.,
 George Potts, D.D.,
 John N. C. Greir, D.D.,
 Edward D. Smith,
 Thomas Smyth,
 Gardiner Spring, D.D.,
 Elihu P. Smith, D.D.,

Wm. Maxwell,
 James Meeks,
 A. W. Mitchell,
 James Sanderson,
 James Paton,
 Cyrenius Beers,
 Thomas Pringle,
 Robert L. Stuart,
 Gilbert W. Swain,

Ministers.

William D. Snodgrass, D.D.,
 Andrew Todd,
 John C. Lowrie,
 John Gray,
 Joshua L. Wilson, D.D.,
 John Witherspoon, D.D.,

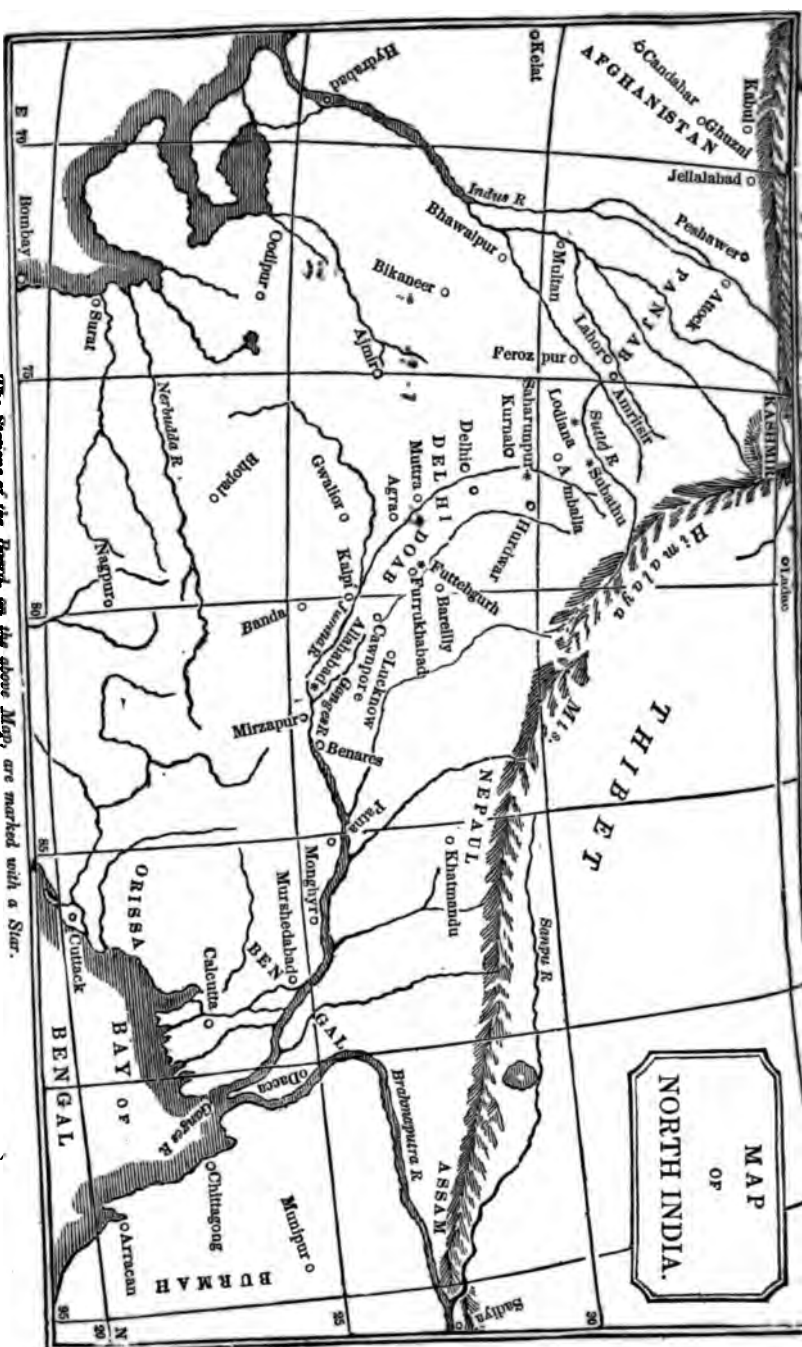
Laymen.

Alexander Symington,
 Samuel Thompson,
 Charles S. Todd,
 Robert Wallace,
 John Woodworth,
 Samuel Winfree.

May, 1846.

John T. Edgar, D.D.,
 Archibald Alexander, D.D.,
 William M. Atkinson,
 John C. Backus,
 William C. Anderson,
 Peyton Harrison,
 Henry A. Boardman,
 Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D.,
 John N. Campbell, D.D.,
 Henry R. Weed, D.D.,
 Henry R. Wilson,
 Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.,
 William M. Engles, D.D.,
 William Neil, D.D.,
 Richard W. Dickinson,

James Adger,
 James Agnew,
 John Hill,
 Moses Allen,
 Solomon Allen,
 Samuel C. Anderson,
 Hugh Auchincloss,
 Walter Lowrie,
 George Brown,
 Charles Chauncey,
 Harmer Denny,
 William Shear,
 Edgar C. Wilson,
 William Steele,
 William Dulty.



The Stations of the Deccan, on the above Map, are marked with a Star.

THE
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

MAY, 1843.

NEW-YORK:
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD.
1843.

M. LUDWIG, PRINTER,
78, Vesey-street, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

THE Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, submit to the General Assembly the Report of the Executive Committee as their Report of the Foreign Missionary operations of the last year.

Whilst the state and prospects of all the Missions are encouraging, and whilst they all need to be sustained, and some of them to be strengthened and enlarged, the Board would respectfully call the attention of the General Assembly to the providences of God in relation to the China Mission, and the necessity of more enlarged means, to enable the Church to send the bread of life to this ancient and perishing people. Whether the funds needed can be best obtained by bringing distinctly to the notice of the Churches, the need of more enlarged contributions on their part, or whether the claims of China would justify a special effort, are questions which the Board would refer to the General Assembly.

The Board would also respectfully submit that the General Assembly issue an affectionate and earnest request to the Churches, to implore the King of Zion and hearer of prayer, to pour out more largely the spirit of missions upon the ministers of the gospel and the professed disciples of the Saviour within our bounds and throughout the world.

Finances.

The receipts for the year ending the 1st of May, 1843, from all sources, as mentioned in the Treasurer's Re- port, have been	- - - - -	56,159 95
From which deduct discounts,	- - - 996 29	
And balance of last year,	- - - 854 77	1,851 06
Leaving for the services of the year,	- - -	54,308 89
The Expenditures for the same time have been	- - -	54,374 31
Leaving a balance against the Treasury of	- - -	65 42

In addition to the above there have been received—

From the American Bible Society for printing the Sacred
Scriptures in North India - - - - - 3,000 00

And one hundred Bibles and two hundred Testaments,
to be distributed on the frontier settlements near the Io-
wa Mission; two hundred Bibles and two hundred
Testaments, for such pupils in the Government Schools
in North India as may be willing to receive them.

From the American Tract Society, for printing approved
religious Tracts in North India - - - - - 2,200 00

And forty-nine thousand eight hundred and five pages of
Tracts for distribution by the Missionaries of the Board.

From a friend of the cause, five complete sets of the books of the
Board of Publication, and ten extra sets of the British Reformers:—
four of these sets, with the extra volumes for the Missions in In-
dia, and the other set with the extra volumes for the Creek Mission.

From Mr. Robert Carter thirty copies of Moffat's Missionary La-
bours in Southern Africa; and thirty volumes of books for the Mis-
sion in Western Africa.

The ladies in a number of the churches have also prepared and
forwarded many boxes of clothing of much value.

There have been received for the Mission House, from
churches and individuals, during the year - - - 3,375 00

There yet remains unpaid, including the sum of \$460
mentioned in the last Report, as paid for purchasing out
the tenants, and which has been transferred to, and
charged upon this account, the sum of - - - 5,600 58

Publications.

Five thousand copies of the Missionary Chronicle are now circulated.
Seventeen hundred of these are free copies, sent to Ministers, and
to annual subscribers of ten dollars and upward. Thirteen thousand
copies of the Foreign Missionary are circulated, and twenty thousand
copies of the Abstract of the Annual Report were distributed.

Agencies.

The Rev. Isaac N. Candee has continued in the service of the
Board for the whole year, among the churches in the Synods of Ohio,
Cincinnati, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

The Rev. Wm. M. Hall has continued in the service of the Board for the whole year ; prior to the 1st of December, among the churches in the Synods of Pittsburg and Wheeling, and since that time among the churches in the Synod of Philadelphia.

The Rev. Alexander Van Court spent five and a half months among the churches in the Synods of Tennessee and Mississippi.

The Rev. A. B. Quay accepted an agency on the 1st of February, and since that time has been labouring among the churches in the Synods of Pittsburg and Wheeling.

The Rev. Wm. Henry Foote is the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the Central Board of Foreign Missions. By the Southern Board of Foreign Missions no Agent has been employed during the year.

The Assistant Secretary fulfilled at different times during the year four months of agency labour ; and the Secretary and Treasurer three months, chiefly among the churches in the four eastern Synods.

New Missionaries.

During the year the following missionaries and assistant missionaries have been sent out :

To Lodiana, North India.

Dr. Willis Greene.

To Western Africa.

Rev. Thomas Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.

" James M. Priest and Mrs. Priest.

Mr. Washington McDonough.

To the Creek Indians.

Mrs. Loughridge.

Mission to Texas.

The last Report mentioned the interruption of the Mission to Texas, by an invasion from Mexico. The suspension was of short duration, and missionary labour was soon resumed, with the usual prospect of usefulness. But it was again interrupted, and again resumed. The last accounts state that Victoria is once more in possession of another invading force. In this state of uncertainty and excitement regular missionary labour cannot be carried forward. But we know that God is able to bring good out of evil, to overrule for good the most adverse circumstances, and to cause the wrath of man to praise Him, and to make even war itself prepare the way for the Prince of peace.

Whilst permitted to remain at the station, and during the time he was forced to remain in the interior of the country, Mr. Blair continued his regular ministerial labours. Except when he was moving back and forward, although the times were troublous, the way was open for him to preach the Gospel, and distribute Bibles, Tracts, and Sunday School Books, among a people greatly destitute of spiritual blessings. Even the Mexican soldiers will carry back with them copies of the word of God in the Spanish language, and thus aid in the triumph of the Gospel over the darkness and intolerance which now hold Mexico in the thralldom of the man of sin.

Mission to the Iowa and Sac Indians.

Rev. W. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton.

Mr. S. M. Irvin, Teacher, and Mrs. Irvin.

Mr. F. Irvin, Farmer, and Mrs. Irvin.

Station, on the Nemahaw River, west of the State of Missouri.

Among these Indians the light is struggling with the darkness, as a desire of order with a spirit of lawless violence. A sense of the degraded condition, their need of instruction, and the benefit of industry, is steadily advancing; while many in their lives and practice show little improvement under the faithful and untiring labours of the brethren for their good. The curse of intemperance still rests upon them; yet the cause of temperance has made some progress, and life or death is involved in the contest. The cold-blooded whiskey trade with the spirit of a demon, for the sake of gain, sets the laws of God and man at defiance, and scatters among this destitute people, the seeds of disorder, poverty, disease and murder. "Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, that maketh him drunken also, that thou mayest look on their nakedness."

The school numbers twenty-five boys and twenty girls; but the attendance is far from being regular. In learning to read in the native language they manifest much interest, and their progress, under all their disadvantages, has been good.

In the labours of the mission, both in the schools and in religious instruction, the want of books in the Indian language has been greatly felt. The brethren have succeeded in reducing the Iowa language to writing, and have made some progress in translating the sacred Scriptures, and the necessary books for the instruction of beginners. During the summer they earnestly requested that a small printing press should be sent to the Mission, being willing to take the labour of the printing into their own hands. Though satisfied of the importance of this measure, and though the whole expense of a press of the size wanted, including the type and the fixtures, did not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, the Committee were for months unable to comply with their request, for want of funds. Early in April this efficient addition to their means of usefulness was procured and forwarded.

The following extracts are from the Report of the Mission:

28th March, 1843.—We have finished the translation of the gospel by Matthew, the first eleven chapters of Genesis, the Commandments, and other portions of Scripture together with an elementary book. All will be transcribed and ready for the press when it arrives.

A few from among the Iowas have attended the school during the winter. From the Sacs, only one boy continues to come regularly. Nothing almost has been done among the Sacs. They seem to have a very great prejudice against the truth; and this is much increased by the influence of one man, who in a civil community would be called an aspiring demagogue. We are still in hopes they may see the evil he is bringing upon them, and be led to listen to instruction.

Our prospects are more encouraging with regard to temperance than formerly; though we would rejoice with trembling. On one of the evenings of our weekly prayer-meetings we met at the agency house, and formed a Temperance Society, consisting of persons who reside here, with a few who have been doing work for the government. Measures were also taken to have the subject held up before the minds of the Indians, in order to induce as many as possible to unite with us. Between fifty and sixty have already signed a pledge, and we would fondly hope that many more may be induced to unite with the

et wish by these statements to encourage false hopes; time alone can tell the
f even a few are reclaimed the labour is not lost, but we trust many will be

near has in some respects been much unlike former years, both as it regards the
habits of the Indians and the fatality that has attended such indulgence. It
as if the prince of darkness was mustering all his force to keep this people
their present ignorant and degraded condition, but to sink them still lower in
etchedness of every kind. And were it not for the promises of God we
tempted to fall into the opinion of the world, who look upon them as past
d destined ere long to be numbered with the nations that have passed away.
we conceive, the part of Christianity to look upon any nation as beyond the
s, or incapable of being regenerated and sanctified by the cleansing blood of
, and the quickening influences of the Holy Spirit; even if there were no
record of what the grace of God can do for the most abject of the human
nd, therefore, of abandoning any people who are willing to be taught, on
their apparently helpless condition or the smallness of their number, we feel
is the duty of the church to continue to supply them with the means of
ing to God for his promised blessing.

Mission to the Chippewas and Ottawas.

Rev. Peter Dougherty and Mrs. Dougherty.

Mr. Henry Bradley and Mrs. Bradley.

, on-Grand Traverse Bay, Lake Huron.

ention of the Indians at this mission to religious instruction,
improving habits of industry, have afforded the brethren
h encouragement during the last year. Religious service is
d on the Sabbath, and the attendance of the Indians has
lar and orderly. For some time many of them have been
inquiring, what they shall do to be saved? and some give
vidence of true piety.

to their parents being part of the year absent at their hunt-
ls and sugar camps, the attendance of the children in the
not regular. The number of scholars is sixty, with an
tendance of between thirty-five and forty. Their progress has
uraging, and they greatly delight to read in their own lan-
The Upper Canada Bible Society presented to the Board for
ion thirty copies of Genesis, and the Gospel by John in
. Nothing could have been more acceptable, especially to
were inquiring the way to Zion. A supply of hymn-books
e language has also been procured.

e of worship was greatly needed at this Mission, and the
roposed, that, if the boards, glass, and nails were furnished,
d put up a substantial log building. These articles were
in the fall, and preparations have been made to put up the
rly in the spring. These Indians are poor, and have been
labour; it shows the estimate they place on religious instruc-
in their deep poverty they are willing to make such exer-
ovide themselves with a house for the worship of God.
Following extracts of letters will exhibit some of the details of
y labour among these Indians:—

!—“ Meetings on the Sabbath have been well attended. I have two ser-
chool-house on the Sabbath, and one at the house of the old Chief, Niche-

gum-e-kia-shin. The Indians have a prayer-meeting in the evening conducted by themselves. They generally have four prayers, and it is affecting to hear these poor heathen calling on the name of Jesus in prayer, and uniting in singing his praise. How new and strange to hear such things, where but a short time since was heard only the noisy worship of some evil spirit, or the songs and revellings of the drunkard. The Sabbath, which was before unknown, is now observed as in a Christian land. Sobriety and many of the blessings of civilization are now visible among them. The work, however, is but just commenced. Whether these favourable indications are to increase, and the renovating power of God's Spirit be felt on their hearts, we cannot say. There are some for whom we hope. They express a strong desire to be baptized. They say they have forsaken all for Christ, and are willing to follow him, even if they are cast off and hated by their friends. I am sometimes at a great loss to know how to act in this matter. I am fearful of hasty admissions to the church, and deem it best to delay that they may have time for further instruction, and to evidence the spirit they are of."

January, 1843.—"On the 1st instant we celebrated the death of our Lord. We were but a small company, yet, I trust, we found it to be a privilege to obey the dying command of our Saviour. There were twelve in all, three of whom are members of the Baptist church. There were none of the natives received, as it was thought best they should first witness the observance of this solemn ordinance. There are some we hope who will be prepared to join by the next season, which will be in May.

"We have just had a meeting on the subject of temperance. Through the influence exerted over them while they were receiving their annuities at Mackinac a number had broken their pledge. One of the chiefs stated, that when there a white man urged him to drink a little, telling him there was no harm to take a glass or two, for Christian people did so. After he had tasted it he wanted more, and drank to intoxication. He felt very bad afterwards, and now publicly confessed his fault, and pledged himself to entire abstinence.

"After receiving the Chippewa books we organized a Sabbath school, and are much pleased to see the interest the adults take in trying to learn to read the word of God. There are upwards of forty who regularly attend.

"We did not succeed in getting the church up before the winter set in. The logs are all hewed, and we expect to build it early in the spring."

Mission to the Creek Indians.

Rev. R. M. Loughridge and Mrs. Loughridge.

The visit of Mr. Loughridge to the Creek Indians, and his acceptance by the chiefs and people, were stated in the last report. Having secured the object of his visit, he returned to the United States, to make preparation for the permanent establishment of the mission. It was the anxious wish of the Committee, that the expressed desire of the Indians for missionaries and teachers should be met. But an empty treasury put it out of their power to send out even one missionary to this people, till more than half the year had passed.

In December, 1842, Mr. and Mrs. Loughridge left Selma, in Alabama, and proceeded by water to Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas river. After stopping a few days at Mobile and New-Orleans, they reached the Creek Agency on the 8th of February, and were most joyfully received by the Indians. Supplies of the most necessary articles required at the commencement of a mission, have been forwarded from Pittsburg. Till a house can be erected, the mission family has been able to procure boarding with one of the residents.

This large tribe, numbering more than 20,000, have long been destitute of the means of grace, and are now anxious that another missionary be sent without delay to join the one already there. They wish also to have schools of the various kinds established among them. This mission to our nearest heathen neighbours, so full of promise, cannot be neglected, and most urgently requires to be carried

forward and increased. But for two years every mission of the Board has been painfully restricted for want of means ; and if the Creek mission and other important missions, are to be increased, it can only be by enlarged effort on the part of the Church.

Mission to Western Africa.

SETTRA-KROO.—Rev. Robert W. Sawyer and Mrs. Sawyer.
 Rev. James M. Priest and Mrs. Priest.
 Mr. Washington McDonough, teacher.
 Miss Cecilia Van Tyne, teacher.

SINOE.———Rev. Thomas Wilson.

MONROVIA.——Rev. James Eden.

Again have we to record the death of an able and devoted Missionary, when fully prepared for usefulness among the benighted natives of Africa. The Rev. Oren K. Canfield, after a short illness, was removed from his earthly labours on the 7th of May, 1842. His end was peace and joy in God his Saviour.

Having, in February and March, erected the Mission House sent from this country, Mr. Canfield removed his family from Cape Palmas to Settra-Kroo, early in April. In preparing his residence among a wild and barbarous people, he met with many difficulties, and many things to try his temper and patience. He suffered also from unavoidable exposure, and from the effect of labours which he could not shun. When settled on the new Mission premises, his prospects of usefulness were bright, and his letters to the Committee full of hope and encouragement. His most ardent desire was to be useful to neglected, benighted Africa. For the good of her people, he was willing to labour, to bear afflictions, and to die. But the work assigned to him by his Lord and Master was finished. To the last he rejoiced in his missionary labours for Africa ; and expressed his unwavering confidence that God would prepare and sanctify a people from among them for himself. The health of Mrs. Canfield had suffered much from the fever of the country, and it was the opinion of her husband, in his last illness, and of her physician, that she should return to the United States.

On the death of Mr. Canfield, the whole care of the Mission devolved upon Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer. This was to them a trying situation. They had been but a few months in Africa, consequently were but very imperfectly acclimated. But without fear or discouragement, committing themselves to God, they entered on their missionary labours. They have been greatly tried by their poor degraded neighbours ; but they have also been greatly interested in their welfare ; and are not without encouraging prospects of usefulness among them. In September, a school-house, built in the native style was finished, and a boarding-school for boys opened. In one month the scholars increased to 30, which were all that could be accommodated. Pressing application was made for others, but they could not be received.

The scholars board and lodge in the mission premises, and are under the immediate care and instruction of the missionaries. Their

progress and improvement are fully equal to that of children in America.

In January, Mrs. Sawyer took charge of six girls as boarding scholars. Beside the usual education, they are taught to sew, wash clothes, and other duties of housekeeping. More assistance was, at that time, greatly needed in the Mission. The following extracts from Mr. Sawyer's letters give to some extent a view of his labours and prospects.

"*July 27th, 1842.*—We heard to-night, that the Soldier King threatens to rob and burn the Mission-house, and to take the Mission family back towards the interior as slaves. We do not fear this threat, knowing that the Lord reigns; though there is good reason to believe that a feeling corresponding with such an action exists in the man's heart. He is the same person that became so enraged at me for turning his son from school, forstealing."

"*August 2d.*—This is the second or third day that has been entirely consumed in settling with Mr. Canfield's trade-man. I have at last brought him to terms, in a measure, satisfactory to myself, and he left this evening in a friendly manner. He is the same man that acted as guide for Messrs. Canfield, Alward, and Pinney, in all their wanderings through the Kroo country, and whom they were so anxious to take with them to America. He has fine talents, and withal is a very good looking man. Oh, how it would increase your interest in Africa to see him, and become acquainted with him; for, with all his heathenish feelings and habits, he has many excellent qualities, which go to make him, as one of his countrymen represented him to me, "a fine fellow." Many times, when I have been talking with him, and others like him, the thought and the feeling have rushed upon me, why withhold from such a people the Gospel? And could my voice be heard to-night in all our beloved churches, I would ask all—If, in view of all the gifts which nature has bestowed upon this people, and in view of their condition as dying heathen men, greater sacrifices should not be made to give them the Gospel of Christ?"

"*August 7th.*—In the morning, very unwell; but, at ten o'clock, got up and conducted religious worship; the exercises were short, but to me very interesting, because of the Lord's relieving my distress, and assisting me, and because of the presence and good attention of a very influential man, the Soldier King, the man mentioned under date of July 27th. He had previously sent word that he wanted to come and see me: but he felt ashamed. I made remarks upon the conversation between Christ and Nicodemus, one of the head men of the Jews, as I called him, and dwelt on the absolute necessity of being born again,—a change necessary to the Krooman as well as all others. He was serious and respectful. O, that the truth, by the Spirit of God, might be blessed to him as it seems to have been to the ruler of the Jews."

"*August 21st.*—Every day brings with it increasing evidence of the importance of this mission. If it can be permanently established, there can be no question of its proving a fountain from which shall proceed streams that shall make glad hundreds and thousands—yea, millions of immortal beings. The people of this country have no steam-boats, nor rail-roads; still they travel a great deal, and their intercourse with other tribes is very great. Since I have come to this place, one man came four days' journey to see the Mission-house. They who live in the interior, are compelled to come to the towns on the beach for the supply of their wants; so that if the Church of Christ is established in this place, the spread of the gospel into the interior will be very natural and easy, if not necessary. And why cannot the Church of Christ be established in this place? May God grant that the answer may no longer be, a want of money, and of more willingness to suffer for Christ's sake and the good of souls!

"I think it would be well to form a station at Nanny Kroo, as soon as the Board can make it convenient. The distance from Settra-Kroo is sufficiently great, being eight or ten miles, and the place, in itself considered, is very important; but especially is it so with reference to access to the interior of the country. The people, too, are willing and anxious for such a measure, (if it be proper to use these terms, in speaking of heathen wishes for teachers and preachers of the word.) A station formed at Nanny Kroo would add very much to the strength and influence of the Mission in this place. If successful the two would probably, in the course of three or four years, secure a permanent influence over all the intervening and very important country, as well as over that on one side of them, to a considerable extent; which being once acquired, a wide and an effectual door for the spread of the gospel in Africa would be opened.

"This is a work so momentous in its consequences to millions of benighted, degraded, and now hopeless souls, and so intimately connected with the glory of the Saviour, in the extension of his kingdom, that the Church might not, with impunity, refuse to engage in it, were she absolutely certain that, to accomplish the same, would cost the lives of hundreds and of thousands of the very best of her sons, as well as millions of her treasures."

at 23d.—King Peter came to-day and forbade the men disturbing a certain re, he said, the devil resided, and held conversations. 'He told the men he was d therefore they should obey him rather than myself. Mr. Watson, a colonist, e thought not, and commenced cutting. The natives were afraid to touch the pt as I went ahead of them. The bush was about twenty-five or thirty feet in nce, and so thick as to make it dark in the interior. King Peter said his father tomed to worship in that place, and taught him and his people to do the same— ther and he had often brought wash-bowls and plates, and poured out rice and the devil. (Their manner of worship is, to prepare food and drink, and leave it e of his majesty's abode. They pour out the liquor, and break the basins and t themselves or others should steal them.) What they will do when the bush is l away, I know not."

at 26th.—I have under charge three boys who have been members of Mr. school. John C. Lowrie, and Jonathan P. Alward, have been mentioned, the ring the name of Dr. Chas. Hodge, of Princeton, is about sixteen years of age, the others, is naturally a very promising boy; he is quite a good scholar, though s is rude and disposed to be refractory. I know you and the Christian friends vll remember these three boys with special interest, at the throne of grace. rget that the present is the most critical period of their lives, and that every gents of the devil (in human form) are seeking to lead them in the ways which on hell."

ber 8th.—Our attachment to this people is daily increasing, not so much on f their virtues, as on account of the increasing hope that this mission will / do them great good. I have lately felt much assured of the success of the this place. Indeed I can no longer doubt, that God has in store a blessing—a sing for this people; if I should, I would be chargeable with denying the con- tween prayer for, and the reception of his blessing. For certain it is to my never would have excited so many of his people to continue in prayer for a object, if he did not intend to grant the thing desired. Let none however inted if dark days and darker nights intervene."

ber 18th—Sabbath.—In the afternoon, asked the king for permission to hold t the palaver house; he made me no reply but walked away. I read a chapter, some remarks by the door of a private dwelling. Two of the head trademen ent, and four others, all of whom could understand me. The trademen both were opposed to brother Canfield's coming to settle at this place, promised of accord to send their boys to school. It is now within a few days of four incoo our arrival at Settra Kroo; and to-day for the first time, a woman was church. The men are abundantly careless, but alas, for the poor women! to have no care about God, eternity, or their own souls; and yet, considering ntages and circumstances, they are far more intelligent and interesting, than supposed."

ary 1st, 1843.—Sabbath mornings I have preaching in the Mission Chapel, built of native materials and in native style. In the afternoon I have had the town, as often as health would allow; and on Thursday evening of each gular public service has been attended. Sometimes we have quite a goodly then again but few attend besides those connected with the mission. On Sab- ing, a Bible Class for the scholars, and Tuesday evening, rehearse and explain him.

ave also a Sabbath-School, which is quite interesting. There are nine of the each of whom ought to have a Bible, but we have none for them. I have each boy that learns to read in the school, a Bible when he leaves it."

Rev. James M. Priest, a member of the Presbytery of New- who sailed with his wife, in the Atalanta, April 20th, is appointed tation at Settra Kroo. Mr. Sawyer has been long and anxi- coking for assistance. Additional labourers are still greatly to occupy the important station at Nanny Kroo, as well as Sestres, the chief town of a large adjoining tribe of the same

Rev. Thomas Wilson, a member of the Presbytery of New- o sailed with his family in the same ship, will settle for the in the Mississippi colony, either at Sinoe or Blue Barre. His will be principally among the colonists, where the preaching

of the gospel is greatly needed. The natives on the borders of the colony or who may come into the colonial settlements to reside, will also receive a part of his labours. His place of residence will be but a short distance from Settra Kroo, which will enable him and the missionaries there to assist each other by their joint counsels, and frequent interchange of labours. Mr. Wilson took with him a frame house ready to set up when he reaches the colony.

The Rev. James Eden has for a number of years been the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Monrovia. He and his people have had to struggle with many difficulties incident to a new settlement. A small salary assigned to him by the Board, and occasional donations of clothing suitable for himself and family, and his connection with the mission, have greatly encouraged him in his labours. The church has thirty-two members in full communion, and a small Sabbath school of eighteen scholars. The church edifice is greatly out of repair, but the limited funds of the Board do not permit the Committee to afford any aid, although a small sum would be of great service.

Mr. Washington McDonough was sent out in June last as a teacher. He was originally from New Orleans, and for three years had been a school in Easton, Pa., supported chiefly, by John McDonough, Esq. who had previously given him his freedom. At the last accounts he had passed safely through the fever of the country.

The mission to Africa presents many considerations of the most serious and solemn import. Again and again has the Church been called to mourn over the early graves of her beloved missionaries sent to that benighted and oppressed people. On the other hand, with the exception of a few small colonies, the whole land is covered with the pall of death. And the colonies themselves need to be assisted with men and means, in sustaining and promoting the influence of religion. Many in the Church, oppressed, grieved and discouraged at the early deaths of missionaries, have come to the conclusion that white missionaries ought not to be sent there. This is a serious question, and ought only to be decided after much prayer. Very few qualified coloured missionaries can be obtained. It is also the judgment of the missionaries already there, and of others who have examined the question with most care, that in the present state of the missionary work in Western Africa, at least a portion of white men are indispensable. As far as qualified coloured men can be obtained, they ought by all means to be sent; and there is cause of thanksgiving to God that two such men have just been sent out. The principal labour of evangelizing Africa must devolve on her sons, either natives, or those born in other lands. But if white missionaries are wanted at first, they must not be withheld. No one will contend that Africa is excluded from the commission given by the Blessed Saviour to the Church, and yet virtually she may be excluded, or the blessings contemplated indefinitely postponed, by Christians' shrinking from the dangers and difficulties in the way. In deciding these questions, hasty conclusions are to be avoided, and Divine direction sought by united and persevering prayer.

Lodiana Mission—North India.

- ANA.** Rev. John Newton and Mrs. Newton.
 “ Joseph Porter,
 “ Levi Janvier and Mrs. Janvier.
 Dr. Willis Green.
 Mr. Reese Morris and Mrs. Morris.
 Golok Nath, Catechist.
- RUNPUR.** Rev. James R. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell.
 “ Joseph Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell.
 Mr. James Craig, and Mrs. Craig.
 Catechist—John Coleman.
- THU.** Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson and Mrs. Jamieson.
 r way to the United States—Rev. William S. Rogers and
 Mrs. Rogers.

e month of March, 1842, Mrs. Porter was removed by death. d was peace ; and her remains sleep in the Mission Burial , far from the land of her birth. Dear in the memory of the is the missionary's grave, and precious in the sight of the the death of his saints. Mrs. Rogers' impaired health was ed in the last report, and fears were then expressed that she be obliged to return home. During the year her health con- o decrease, and in October Mr. Rogers and his family were to leave their fellow labourers, with whom they had been so id so harmoniously associated. The trials of missionaries, ing their friends and the privileges of the Church of God, to nd dwell among a heathen people, are known and appreciated churches and the people of God at home. But few are aware s a far greater trial to the missionary, who has the spirit of ter, to be forced, in the providence of God, to leave his field of when by his knowledge of the language, and by an acquaint- th the manners and habits of the people, he is prepared for ess in his missionary work. The path of duty for Mr. Rogers ar to all his brethren of the mission, although to them exceed- ainful. It was equally clear to the Executive Committee, h they felt the extent of the loss his return will occasion to sion. Mr. Rogers left Lodiana in November, and by last s was near Calcutta.

Rev. Levi Janvier and his wife reached the station at Lodiana mber last. He remained some months with the brethren at ad and Futtehgurh, where he had every facility for the study native language.

Willis Green left the United States on the 23d of July, and in ber he reached Calcutta ; at the last accounts he was ascending ges on his way to his field of labour.

aching and Religious Instruction.—At Lodiana, preaching in and Hindustani have been regularly continued on the Sabbath. has been preaching in Hindustani every Thursday afternoon by

Mr. Newton. This service is principally intended for the native Christians. A few Hindus from the city have likewise attended. These men profess to be Hindus, though some of them have a considerable knowledge of Christianity, and would have it understood that they think it a good religion. A Bible Class is conducted by Mr. Porter every Sabbath morning, composed chiefly of the scholars of the High School. The regularity of their attendance, which is not compulsory, shows that they feel an interest in the exercises. After going through the Epistle to the Romans, the class requested that Isaiah might be taken up. The recitations are nominally in English, but much of the explanation is given in Hindustani; while translating the passage into Hindustani is a regular part of the exercise. A Bible Class, composed of native Christians and inquirers, and another connected with the Orphan school both conducted by Mr. Newton, are taught altogether in Hindustani. These Bible Class services afford good opportunities of explaining the truth and of pressing it upon the conscience.

During most of the last summer a Bible Class service has been maintained every Wednesday evening, by Mr. Newton and Mr. Porter among a few of the foreigners at the station. The subject of study has been the gospel by John. One interesting feature of this class is, that it sometimes presents a little band of English, Scotch Irish, French and American Christians, all united in study over the common text-book of our salvation.

During the year several journeys were made among the villages in the vicinity of Lodiana, and in other towns and villages more remote, for the purpose of preaching the gospel, and the distribution of books. In a number of places within the reach of the different stations, the Mohammedans have annual religious fairs. These have been visited, and in every instance facilities were found to exist for evangelical labours. The number of books distributed were greater than in any former year. With all the care that can be exercised many tracts and books fall into the hands of those who care not for them, and who even use them as common waste paper. In many places the books are no longer a curiosity, and as they teach a pure and holy religion they are viewed with indifference or aversion. But the precious seed of divine truth must be sown, although some of it fall by the way side, among thorns, and in stony places; some of it will fall on good ground and bring forth fruit unto eternal life.

At Saharunpur divine service in Hindustani, conducted alternately by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Caldwell, has been held regularly every Sabbath morning at the school Bungalow. Frequent visits to the bazar are made for preaching and distributing books.

Extensive tours for preaching and distributing books were made by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Caldwell, accompanied by their native assistants. These missionary journeys, though laborious and attended with privations, afford opportunities of preaching the gospel to large numbers, who can be reached in no other way.

At Sabathu, preaching in Hindustani, unless when prevented by other duties, has been maintained during the year at the bazar school house. On Sabbath mornings there has been divine service in

English during most of the year. These meetings were commenced at the request of the European residents, and Mr. Jamieson preaches as frequently as his other missionary duties will permit.

Messrs. Campbell, Caldwell, and Jamieson spent two weeks at the great fair at Hurdwar, preaching and distributing tracts to the multitude of idolaters assembled there. It has been ascertained that those pilgrims who live at a distance, seldom visit Hurdwar more than once, and hence, have but a single opportunity of obtaining any knowledge of the way of salvation.

Schools.—At Lodiana, the high-school for the last year has been under the care of Mr. Porter. The number of scholars on the roll continues to be about 70, with an average attendance of 55. The course of studies, in the higher department, has been geometry, history, algebra, arithmetic, political economy, natural theology, geography, grammar, natural history, reading, translation, and composition. In the primary department—in *English*, Evidences of Christianity, Parley's sun, moon, and stars, reading, and translating, and arithmetic; in *Hindustani*, astronomy, geography, reading, Genesis and the New Testament, and Esop's Fables. Hitherto the desire of the parents to have their children employed as soon as they have learning to be useful, has not permitted a single class to remain long enough to complete their education.

The girls' boarding-school, consisting of eight scholars, has been subjected to some reverses during the year. The education of native females, especially their religious instruction, is an exceedingly interesting part of missionary labour; but from the manners and customs of the community, it is one exceedingly difficult to carry forward, and requires the most unremitting care and attention. Most of the girls read well, and all who are old enough spend a portion of every day in some useful work, by which they are acquiring industrious habits, and earning what contributes partly to their support.

At Saharunpur, the orphan's boarding-school, consisting of 21 boys, continues to prosper and to afford hopes of usefulness to the missionary cause. They are indefatigable in the acquisition of knowledge, and their moral conduct is good. Several of the boys are in a serious and interesting state of mind, and all are attentive to the religious instruction they receive. The English school, owing to the distance of the mission premises from the city, has declined to 11 or 12 scholars. The bazar school in the city is more promising. About 20 youth are generally in attendance, while 24 names are on the roll. The prejudices of the parents against Christian books, especially of Mohammedans, will tend to keep the school small for a length of time; but those who do attend are making good progress in common and religious instruction. At Sabathu, the bazar school has been removed to the mission premises, and numbers from 15 to 20 scholars. Those more advanced, read the Scriptures, and study geography, arithmetic, and grammar.

Translations.—During the year Mr. Rogers translated into Hindustani the following tracts: The Two Old Men—The Happy Waterman—The Young Cottager—Poor Joseph—African Servant—The

Roll Call—Divinity of Christ—Barren Fig-Tree—Dairyman's Daughter—What is your Religion—and, Don't put it Off—together with one prepared originally by himself, entitled Refutation of Mohammedanism. Mr. Caldwell has prepared several tracts for publication, and Mr. Campbell has carried through the press the Confession of Faith, revised Todd's Lectures, and made some progress in other translations. Mr. Jamieson has translated into Hindi, Little Henry and his Bearer, and revised two Tibétan tracts.

Printing.—Under the direction of Mr. Morris, the amount of printing executed during the year has exceeded that of all former years put together. The following is a tabular view of the work executed during the last year.

No.	Title Hindustani.	Copies.	pp.	Whole pp.
1	Christian Indeed, 3d edition.	5,050	28	141,400
2	Fall and Recovery of Man, 3d ed.	5,050	40	202,000
3	Day of Judgment, 3d ed.	5,050	26	131,300
4	Life of Christ, 2d ed.	5,050	30	151,500
7	Integrity of the Scriptures, 2d ed.	5,050	28	141,400
8	Who is the Son of God, 2d ed.	5,050	18	90,900
9	Death of the Lord of Glory, 3d ed.	5,050	24	121,200
10	On Justification, 2d ed.	5,050	30	151,500
11	Friendly Counsel, 2d ed.	5,050	12	60,000
13	On Repentance, 2d ed.	5,050	24	121,200
14	Worth of the Soul, 2d ed.	5,050	24	121,200
15	Two Ways and Two Ends	3,050	14	49,700
16	On Holiness	3,050	50	152,700
17	Parable and Exposition	3,050	16	48,000
18	Reasons for Belief	10,960	60	603,000
19	Character of Christ, &c.	5,050	76	383,800
20	Happy Waterman	5,050	24	121,200
21	Poor Joseph	10,050	12	120,600
22	African Servant	5,050	50	252,500
23	Roll Call	5,050	28	141,400
24	Young Cottager	5,050	84	424,200
25	Bob the Cabin Boy	5,050	14	70,700
26	To the Children of Adam	5,050	66	333,300
27	Salvation not by Works	5,050	64	323,200
28	Barren Fig-Tree	10,050	16	160,800
29	What is your Religion	10,050	16	160,800
30	Divinity of Christ	3,050	72	219,600
31	Two Old Men	5,050	34	171,700
32	Don't put it Off	10,050	18	180,900
33	Dairyman's Daughter	8,050	60	483,000
34	Idolatry	5,050	24	121,200
35	Brief Bible History	5,050	148	747,400
Total Hindustani,		181,600	1,230	6,776,900
Hindi.				
Epistles—Rom.—2 Cor.		2,050	132	270,600
Do. Gal.—Philemon		2,050	108	241,900
Do. Heb.—Jude		2,050	96	196,800
On the Ten Commandments, 2d ed.		5,050	6	30,360
Total Hindi,		11,200	342	739,660
Panjabi.				
To Pilgrims, 2d ed.		10,000	12	120,000
Life of Christ, 2d ed.		5,050	24	121,200
Total Panjabi,		15,050	36	241,200

Title....Persian.	Copies.	pp.	Whole pp.
Brass Serpent, 2d ed. - - - -	10,050	18	180,900
Sermon for the Whole World - - -	5,050	36	181,800
Total Persian, - - - - -	15,600	54	362,700
Recapitulation.			
In Hindustani, - - - - -			6,776,200
" Hindi, - - - - -			739,660
" Panjabi, - - - - -			241,200
" Persian, - - - - -			362,700
Grand Total, - - - - -			8,120,460

From the above report," the brethren write, "it will be seen that those engaged in work of missions among the heathen, must walk by faith and not by sight.

From the Bible we learn that the gospel must be preached to every creature, that the world will in due time be converted unto God, and the whole earth filled with the glory of the Lord.

With this obligation resting upon us, and so many divine assurances of success, it is to us to despair of the cause of missions, however dark our prospects may be; we do therefore desire, in a humble, prayerful spirit, to wait on the Lord for his blessing and labours, feeling assured that the present mere twilight of the gospel in heathen lands will increase to the millennial day of glory."

Allahabad Mission.

ALLAHABAD.—Rev. James Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.

" Joseph Warren and Mrs. Warren.

" John E. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman.

" Joseph Owen.

" John Wray and Mrs. Wray.

their way to the sea coast, the Rev. John H. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison.

At this mission the health of the brethren during the year, although uniform, has been such as not to interfere materially with their missionary labours, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison. Mr. Morrison's residence on the Hills was continued until near the close of the year, when all hope of the recovery of either without a sea voyage was given up. They set out from the Hills in October, and at the end of the year had reached Calcutta. Mr. Morrison's health had not improved by the journey, but Mrs. Morrison was not expected to survive many days. Truly does this brother, under these multiplied severe trials, need the prayers of the Church, that he may receive sustaining influences of the grace of God.

Teaching and Religious Instruction.—In the first part of the year, the English Church was, at the request of its members, taken under the care of the Presbytery of Allahabad; and regular preaching on the Sabbath was continued by the brethren in rotation. Regular services were also continued in the Hindustani church, and during the year eight native members had been received on the confession of their faith, five of whom were baptized; the other three having been baptized in their infancy. Nine children were also baptized. One native member was removed by death, as were three children of Missionary families, who were recognized as infant members of the church.

For the religious instruction of the workmen and their families, connected with the press, there has been preaching once on the

Sabbath, in one of the rooms of the printing office ; also a Bible class, at noon, both in the Hindustani.

Letters received from the mission as late as January, 1843, state that an application had been made to the Presbytery to have the two churches united into one, and that this arrangement had taken place with entire unanimity and cordiality. The church takes the name of the "Hindustani Mission Church." It has in communion 9 Americans, 3 Europeans, 8 East Indians, and 11 Natives—31 members in all.

Preaching to the Heathen.—"This important branch of labour," write the brethren "has received increased attention during the past year. During the latter part of October and early part of November, Mr. Warren made a missionary trip to Benares, and enjoyed several opportunities for preaching and distributing printed portions of the word of God. During the months of November and December, Messrs. Wilson and Owen, accompanied by two native assistants, made a missionary tour through the cities of Futtehpore, Cawnpore, Calpi, Hamirpur and Banda ; in each of which they spent several days, preaching the gospel to large numbers of people, and distributing to such as could read, portions of the word of God and religious tracts. On the way between these places, they preached in the villages, and found many who listened attentively to the word of life. Throughout the season of the annual mela in this place, preaching was almost the only occupation of some of the missionaries for more than a month. Bazar preaching has also been the almost daily work of some one or more of our number during the greater part of the remainder of the year. Few, if any, results of these labours have appeared as yet. Knowing that this is the work of God, we must go steadily forward in it, with our faith resting firmly on the Divine promises. And these are so full and abundant that we have no reason to despond, but every reason to be 'steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, inasmuch as we know that our labour is not in vain in the Lord.'"

Schools.—The boys' boarding school contains thirty-four scholars. Owing to the want of an assistant teacher, and the pressure of other Missionary duties, the school has laboured under disadvantage for a part of the year. The progress of the scholars in learning, however, has been good ; and their general conduct, industry, and attention to religious instruction have been satisfactory. In folding, stitching, and binding the publications of the press, the work done by the boys has amounted to 479 rupees 8 annas, or nearly 250 dollars.

In the girls' boarding school, three promising children have been removed by death, leaving fourteen still in the school. One of the elder girls has become a member of the church—and the deportment of all the others has been modest, affectionate and obedient. Their attention to common and religious instruction, and in learning to sew, and other necessary employments, has been good.

Bazar Schools.—"During the present year," the Mission report, "the arrangement of the Bazar schools has been considerably modified. It has been merged into a larger system. A number of Christian friends at the station, made a monthly subscription for the support of Bazar schools. In this our mission had just as much or as little to do as they had time or inclination. On the strength of this fund, 12 schools have been kept in operation for almost 8 months. An intelligent native has been employed as a superintendent to look after all the schools, as to their attendance—the diligence, fidelity, &c. of the native teachers, all of whom are Hindus, or Mohammedans. The children are required to attend some place of worship on the Sabbath. Accordingly four schools, averaging about 100 boys, attend every Sabbath, with their teachers, at the chapel of Rev. Mr. McIntosh (of the Baptist Mission) as they live in his vicinity. Two schools, averaging about 35 boys, attend, with their teachers, the service of Mr. Warren, at the printing office. And six schools, averaging about 150 boys, attend the service of Mr. J. Wilson in the chapel near the Jumna. The deportment of these children, considering

in numbers, their youthful undisciplined state, &c., considering also the 'hole of the pit whence they were digged,' is on the whole encouraging. There is a manifest improvement in their habits, their cleanliness of person and dress, and appearance of attention, as they began to attend. Thus a silent honor is put upon the Sabbath and its services, which indicates even in this very incipient stage what the Sabbath promises in time to be for them. The positive advancement made by any of them, or the real acquisition of knowledge, is very little. Still a large number, or rather succession of boys, are taught to read a little—are made acquainted with our elementary books—our opinions—religious institutions—our Sabbath—our Bible—ourselves. This places this whole class of the tag community in a position somewhat nearer to ourselves than their fathers were; or as they would be if these schools were not in existence. Thus if the husbandman can save long patience' can continue sowing the seed, and wait for the early and the latter in, and praying that the dews of divine grace may descend and cover this dreary sand with verdure, then there is hope that the seed thus sown will vegetate, and bring forth fruit, when we shall not be present to behold it:—as when one sows his seed on a ledge of India's sandy rivers, the bank falls in and the seed is with it carried by the water far down the stream; yet who can tell that it will not lodge at some place where it will find moisture and a soil, and surprise and gladden some other husbandman with verdure and fruit, the seed of which he did not sow?

"It is due to our good friends here, to state that Mr. Fraser, the Chaplain, and others, have contributed the principal part of the funds—and also taken a most active part in the whole affair. Our mission contributes about the average expense of two schools, and whatever time can be spared in looking after the schools, and the teachers."

By a late order of the East India Government, the Revenue and Judicial Departments are transferred from Allahabad to Agra. This change will remove from Allahabad many of the Christian friends by whom these schools were supported, and if they are continued it must hereafter be done principally at the expense of the Mission. The brethren are anxiously desirous to have these schools sustained. It would be most painful to see them disbanded. They are now under the care of one of their native assistants; are visited statedly by the Missionaries, and have the promise of much good. This is but one of the many instances in which the labours of the brethren are restricted for want of means.

The Press.—On this important agency, the Mission remarks:—

"It is with much gratitude we report that the press has been well employed this year, and has been permitted to accomplish essentially all that we had led you to hope by our report: though by reference to that, it will be seen that we have not published all the works mentioned there. We have indeed been disappointed in some things; but on the whole have accomplished quite as much as we expected. The greatest want the press experiences is that of writers and translators (to prepare works for the press.) A multitude of works might be at once named, which are highly desirable—which all missionaries wish may be prepared and printed immediately—but no one prepares them, and the press cannot of itself supply the acknowledged want. Still, in this respect, during the past year, there has been an improvement. There seems to be a greater desire or willingness, on the part of Missionaries in our own and other connections, to expend part of their time in labours for the press. And there is now a greater amount of preparation of works of this kind, amongst the several Missionaries in this region, than there formerly was. Our prospects, are, therefore, in this respect, better than last year, and will probably improve constantly.

"A new fount of Arabic type has been added to the office—the manufacture, from first to last, of our own workmen. The type-caster has also completed the punches for the new fount of Dev Nāgrī, which we can now renew at any time, at a small comparative expense, as well as supply our other press whenever it may require new type of this kind. He is now engaged on the smaller Arabic. When this is complete, we shall be able to supply four different founts.

"The new press, since its arrival, has been constantly at work, mostly on works in the same character. We could not have conducted our business without it; and we are very grateful for this added blessing.

"We have now in the press, all of which will soon be completed, a book of Hindustani songs and Hymns; the Gospel of Matthew in the native character, Urdu dialect; Dr.

Wilson's Refutation of Hinduism, our second edition, in Hinduf; a work entitled "I Hagg ki Fahqig," which may be rendered "An Inquiry concerning the True Religion." It was prepared by the Church Missionaries at Benares, at the request of the Bishop of Calcutta. The work is done here for them, but we are striking off, by consent, 100 copies for our own use. We hope it will prove a very valuable aid to us. It is a work of nearly 300 octavo pages, in the Arabic letter, and will soon be completed.

"We have also commenced the Quran, with notes, in the Roman character. This work proceeds slowly, because we would do it carefully; but we hope to finish it during the year. We have but little difficulty in securing the necessary assistance from Mullahs; but the scorn and enmity with which the mullahs who help us are surrounded amongst their own people, is sufficient evidence that they dread the work, and encourage us to go on. We have also in the press *Luke* and the *Acts*, in Urdu Roman character, for the use of schools.

"The operations of the year before us we cannot venture to foretell. Several of the works heretofore published will be renewed, some of the Epistles may be printed, and we hope to add several new and valuable works to our list; but we have learned that the health and leisure of missionaries in this country are both so uncertain, that we cannot be assured of anything of the kind before its actual reception."

WORKS PRINTED.

Urdu Native Character.

No.	Names of Works.	Ed.	No. of Cop.	Pages.	Whole No.
1.	Gospel of John, - - - -	1	2,000	86	172,000
2.	Character of Christ as Human and Divine, - - - -	1	5,000	60	300,000
3.	World to Come, - - - -	2	5,000	12	60,000
4.	Reasons for Belief - - - -	1	5,000	48	220,000
5.	Luke and Acts, - - - -	1	2,000	217	434,000
6.	Rise, Progress, and Decline of Mohammedanism, - - - -	1	5,000	96	480,000
7.	The New Birth, - - - -	1	5,000	28	140,000
8.	The Lord's Supper, - - - -	1	5,000	52	260,000
9.	Sellan's Abridgement, - - - -	1	1,175	47	55,225
Total, - - - -			35,175	646	2,121,225

Urdu Roman Character.

10.	Confession of Faith, - - - -	1	500	100	50,000
11.	Psalms and Proverbs, - - - -	1	3,000	60	180,000
12.	Hindustani Spelling Book, - - - -	2	2,000	24	48,000
Total, - - - -			5,500	184	278,000

English.

13.	Hymn Book, - - - -	1	500	130	65,000
14.	Sundry Reports, - - - -	1	250	134	33,500
Total, - - - -			750	264	98,500

Hindi Nagari Character.

15.	Gospel of John, - - - -	1	2,000	104	280,000
16.	Nicodemus, - - - -	3	10,000	12	120,000
17.	World to Come, - - - -	2	5,000	12	60,000
"	" " " - - - -	3	5,000	12	60,000
18.	Luke and Acts, - - - -	1	5,000	250	1,250,000
Total, - - - -			27,000	390	1,770,000

Recapitulation.

No.	Kinds of Works.	No. of Works.	No. of Cop.	Pages.	Whole No. of Pages.
1.	Urdu Persian and Arabic character, -	9	35,175	646	2,120,525
2.	Urdu Roman character, - - -	3	5,500	184	278,000
3.	English, - - - -	2	750	264	98,500
4.	Hindi Nagari character, - - -	4	27,000	390	1,770,000
5.	{ Khair Khhuah in Hindi, { monthly, {		150		
	{ Urd. Rom. char., newspaper, {		1,800	48	7,200
6.	Other works, estimated at - - -	-	-	-	150,000
Grand Totals, - - -		19	70,225	1,532	4,494,225

Thus," the mission remark, "in the review of the labours and experience of the and their apparent results, we feel encouraged, as we think we see in them the instant beginnings of progressive and more marked results hereafter. We do not think in the present state of native society in India, the best specimens of the influences of the gospel, and evidences that it is really progressing, are always those which come before the notice of the public. As yet, of the comparatively few that do break the hindrances which oppose their professing Christianity, so many are spoiled by indulgence, through the kindly feelings of those connected with them, or repelled by severity lest they be too assuming, and all have such a propensity for being spoiled, their previous habits and education, and from their very crude ideas respecting their position and prerogatives when they have been recognized as brethren in the Church of Christ—that we shall generally see their characters clouded by inconsistencies, and often really at a loss to know whether they be really Christians in anything but the name. In, we are strongly tempted to judge of them more severely than they deserve. They have few facilities for the development of Christian character in its consistency and earnestness; they have the Bible, it is true, which many of them can read, but they have no familiarity with Bible history—no commentaries—no helps to make the Bible plain, practical, and interesting. Many of its most beautiful allusions and impressive passages are therefore shorn of their beauty and power. Then their intercourse is so constant with those whose hearts are not irradiated with a single ray from the Bible, and that intercourse so easy and natural, and their thoughts so exceedingly ready to flow out in old channels all the time, except the very small proportion of it which they spend in company of those whose society is improving, that it is not really surprising that their developments of Christian character are often dwarfish and doubtful.

We are apt to think of the Bible as being so admirably adapted to awaken and call forth action all the better feelings of our nature, wherever it comes first in contact with a heart possessing susceptibilities, and to look upon the native mind as possessing all these capabilities, but having never come in contact with that which gives life and vigor to all noblest feelings, that we almost expect, when a native has once laid his heart open to the message of the Bible, to see a brightening, increasing, expanding, overpowering influence, such as we see when a spark is applied to a mass of combustible matter, ready, tingling, and almost eager for its action. Yet we should remember that the mass upon which the Bible has to act is not thus prepared. It is rather like a great mass of that which is in itself combustible but which is saturated with whatever is suited to check progress of the fire. In such a case we would expect to see a large amount of smoke from there was but little fire; and if we saw a stick or a shred here and there burning, or even a flickering brightness, we should take it as evidence that the fire was promising, and giving intimation that in due time it will dry the mass, and show a flame girded with less of smoke and of far more steadiness, brightness, and beauty. We have witnessed the Bible coming into contact with this saturated mass; and when we see, at single distant intervals, a single individual sharing a little of the brightness and purity which the Bible communicates, even when obscured by much that is smoky and doubtful, we ought to hail it as indicating what the Bible is preparing the way for, when a great saturated mass shall be brought under its steady and unembarrassed influence. In this light, every case of conversion which we are permitted to see, stands before us clothed with a tenfold interest. It brings with it not merely the interest of a soul redeemed from the thralldom of sin and made an heir of eternal blessedness, but it stands before us as a pledge of better days, when the Bible itself informs us men shall flee in crowds to the refuge it provides, as doves fly in crowds to their windows before the face of the gathering storm. Each solitary case is not only a conversion, it is also a pledge to Him who has declared that His word shall not return void, that he remembers his covenant, and while He tries our faith by delay, does not leave us without an occasional aid from the sense of sight also, to keep our faith bending steadily forward towards its object and its completion; and while it is quite in accordance with the word, and the providence of God, and the past history of the Church, that there must be a vast amount of preparatory work done before we shall see Christianity putting on her strength and beauty in India, it is equally attested by the Bible and by past experience, that in proportion as our faith is humble and sincere, and our efforts judiciously directed, the Lord will permit us to see the fruits of these among the nations. In view of the fact that a large proportion of the labours for India's evangelization must for some time be prospective in their bearing, we view the conversion of every one that professes faith and trust in Jesus as the one Redeemer, the 'way, the truth, and the life,' and evinces the verity of that profession by a consistent life, as a token of present favour and of future blessing."

Furrukhabad Mission.

FUTTEHGURH.—Rev. Henry R. Wilson,
 " James L. Scott,
 " Wm. H. McAuley and
 " John C. Rankin, and their wives.
 Miss Van Derveer, Teacher.
 Gopee Nath Nundy, Assistant Missionary.
 Kali Chund Datt, Teacher.

The brethren of this mission have been greatly favoured in the enjoyment of health during the year.

A most important part of labour in the first years of every missionary is the study of the language, or languages of the natives among whom he resides. In this important duty all the brethren have been to some extent engaged, and Messrs. Scott, McAuley and Rankin have given to it the principal part of their time. The chief language in this part of India is the Hindustani, but the Hindi and the Persian must also be studied by some at least of the mission.

Preaching and Religious Instruction.—In the English church organized about a year ago, there is preaching in English every Sabbath, a weekly Bible class, and the observance of the monthly concert for prayer. On Sabbath afternoon there is a regular service for the natives; all the parts of the worship being conducted in the native language; the congregation consists of the natives employed by the mission families, a few from neighbouring families, the teachers in the schools, and the older orphan boys, numbering in all about seventy or eighty. At the close of the service, the brethren are in the habit of going in different directions to the villages, to preach the gospel to the poor in the streets and by the highways and hedges, and to distribute to such of them as are able to read, religious tracts and portions of the word of God. During the cold season three successive tours were made among the more remote towns and villages. In these preaching tours the brethren have been interested and encouraged. Wherever they went, without let or hinderance, they had full opportunity to preach the gospel, and distribute the Scriptures among the people. In the city of Furrukhabad the gospel has been preached pretty regularly three or four times a week. In this great city their labours are much restricted for want of one or more chapels, into which the people could be invited from the street. From necessity they are now compelled to preach in the streets. In many cases the streets soon become so obstructed by the crowd, that there is no passing either way. The brethren have been sent to labour in this great city, and it is painful to see their efforts so much embarrassed for want of means.

"In our preaching excursions," the Mission write, "we have been greatly aided by our native assistants, some of whom also go out by themselves, to read and talk to the people. Would that we had a host of them. In this part of the work, we have had our faith both shaken and strengthened. At times, we have been heard with so much apparent interest as greatly to encourage us, and render the work of instructing them, truly delightful; but often our message has been so lightly esteemed and the most solemn warnings and admonitions of God's gracious word ridiculed and spurned with contempt, as greatly to grieve and sadden our hearts. Yet we cannot despair when we are assured

at this is not only God's appointed means; but that it is mainly 'through the foolishness of preaching,' that He is pleased to make the ignorant 'wise unto salvation.'"

Schools.—The orphan boys' school numbers fifty-three, and is taught by Gopee Nath, assisted by an Urdu teacher, and Adam, one of the more advanced scholars. With the exception of a few small boys, all read their own language, the Hindi, fluently. More than half of them read the Hindustani, and two classes read English. The Bible is made a text book, and no pains are spared to make them acquainted with its precious contents.

The orphan girls' school contains forty-one, a number having been removed by death during the year. Some of these are instructed both in English and Hindi, and others in Hindi only. Nearly all of them read the word of God fluently in their own language, and have treasured up much of it in their memories, which we trust the Holy Spirit will seal upon their hearts. They are besides taught knitting, spinning, and needle work, which will fit them for usefulness in after life.

The city school numbers sixty-five boys, with an average attendance of fifty. It is taught by Kalli Chund Datt, assisted by a Munshi and four monitors. The Hindi, Hindustani, Sanscrit and English are taught; and the word of God is daily read and explained to the pupils. The improvement of the scholars, and their demeanor are encouraging. The school is attended every other day by one of the missionaries, who takes the same opportunity either before or after school, to preach the gospel in some part of the city. "We hope," say the brethren, "the day is not distant when some of these pupils will be brought under the enlightening and saving influence of that blessed truth which they daily read and hear. But while we pray and labour for this, we almost dread the convulsion which such an occurrence would produce in this great city, given wholly to idolatry, and until lately in the undisputed possession of the great adversary of souls." The village school at Begaderpur, near the mission premises, consisting of twelve scholars, was continued for five months. But not meeting the expectation of the brethren, it was discontinued.

The village school at Lolepur, one and a half miles from the mission, contains thirty-five scholars. It is supported by Major Wheeler. The Bible is daily read and explained, and reading, writing and arithmetic taught after the native manner.

"In conclusion," the Mission write, "we would say, that although it is as yet 'a day of small things' with us and we have much, very much over which to mourn, yet it would be ungrateful in us, not to recognize the hand of our God upon us, for good, in having opened to us so wide a field for labour, and in giving us such free access to the people; field, to which our energies are wholly inadequate—and a people almost as the sand by the sea-shore in point of number. But 'what are we among so many, that every one of us have a little of the bread of life? Oh, that God would put it into the hearts of very many to regard the Macedonian cry, which we would unitedly and importunately send them from these ends of the earth, so as to induce them, in the sincerity of their hearts respond 'Here, Lord, are we, send us,' and Oh! that the hearts of the Committee may be gladdened, and their hands strengthened, by the free-will offerings of God's people to enable them to thrust forth into the field those who are ready and willing to offer themselves on this altar!

"Finally, brethren, pray for us.' These are not mere words, of course. We do feel least in some measure, our utter insufficiency of ourselves, for this work, and our absolute need of God's grace, to restrain, guide, and make us a blessing to this perishing peo-

ple. Unless stronger faith than we possess be exercised by the church, we fear this mighty empire must long remain under the dominion of Satan, and unless the hands of your missionaries like those of Moses be stayed up, by the prayers of God's people, the enemies of God, and of righteousness will triumph over our weak and fruitless attempts to plant the standard of the Cross, and the Prince of Darkness continue to sway his iron sceptre over the benighted millions of India."

Mission to Siam.

Rev. Wm. P. Buell and Mrs. Buell.

The church has still but a single missionary in this great field of labour. As far as the Siamese population is concerned, nothing during the last year has occurred to lessen the interest and importance of the mission to them. The change in regard to China will render it inexpedient at present to send missionaries to the Chinese population residing in Siam. But another minister and a physician are greatly needed to strengthen the mission to the natives of the country.

Mr. Buell still continues to reside in Bangkok, labouring in peace and harmony with the missionaries from sister churches in that great city. He has made good progress in his knowledge of the language, and of the wants and habits of the people, their deep degradation, and the best means to be used for their benefit, the knowledge he has acquired, especially his knowledge of the language, will be of immediate service to any brother who may join him; as the company, counsel and assistance of one or more missionaries would add greatly to the usefulness of this mission.

The government of Siam still continues to afford protection, and the missionaries have been permitted to prosecute their labours no man forbidding them. The king of Siam cannot be ignorant of their labours, and that they are trying to introduce a religion the very opposite of his own. Yet conducting themselves with judgment, they are permitted to go forward without let or hinderance. At the same time, the king has adopted some severe measures against the profligate priesthood of the country. He has ordered a series of questions to be drawn up, and the whole priesthood to be examined by them. All who could not stand the examination were taken into the army, and those found guilty of crimes were punished with severity.

"The priesthood," Mr. Buell writes, "are sorely complaining that the present king should go beyond his predecessors in invading their rights, and the common people are restless under the oppression and extortion of their rulers.

"There is a disturbed state of feeling amongst the people here, which indicates that all is not right, and that the eve of some important change, to prove more or less favourable to their welfare, is approaching."

"Who can say but that God is stirring up this people and preparing them by his missionary servants here for a glorious deliverance from the servitude of Satan and the iron despotism of idolatry! If such is to be the result, then would we exclaim in an ecstasy of joy for this people, 'O glorious day! O happy era! May thy dawning soon appear, and may the full blaze of the blessed Gospel soon cheer the hearts of this cheerless people—soon enlighten the darkness of this benighted land, and soon convert this moral waste and wilderness into a lovely garden of the Lord.'"

Mission to China.

Rev. Thos. L. McBryde, and Mrs. McBryde.

“ Walter M. Lowrie.

Dr. J. C. Hepburn, and Mrs. Hepburn.

The weak state of Mr. McBryde's health obliged him to leave Singapore and seek a more northern climate. On the 21st Nov. 1841, he left for Macao, accompanied by Mrs. McBryde, where they arrived on 23d of December. During the cold season his health greatly improved.

The Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, as mentioned in the last Annual Report, sailed for China, the 19th of January, 1842. After a prosperous voyage, he reached China the 27th of May following. Meeting there with Mr. McBryde, after making the necessary inquiries as to the prospects and facility of missionary labours at Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong, it was arranged that Mr. McBryde should spend the summer at Ku-lang-su, a small island in the vicinity of the great city of Amoy, and that pursuant to the wishes of the Committee, Mr. Lowrie should proceed to Singapore. The question of removing from Singapore to China, and concentrating the whole force of the mission there had been submitted to the brethren of the Chinese mission. As this was a question of much importance, it required full consideration, and in coming to a judicious conclusion, a knowledge of the facts and circumstances was necessary.

Mr. Lowrie left Macao the 18th of June, 1842, in the *Sea Queen*, and after being at sea sixty-eight days, the vessel becoming short of provisions, and needing repairs, was forced to put into Manila. The trials of a solitary missionary for so long a period in a vessel of inferior accommodations were not light. A friend at Manila having offered him a free passage to Singapore, in a ship of much better accommodations, the offer was gratefully accepted. Mr. Lowrie left Manila in the *Harmony*, a new and strongly built vessel of 700 tons burden, and a week afterwards, on the 18th of September, this noble vessel, was wrecked on a sunken shoal, and the passengers and crew, twenty-nine in number, after a hasty preparation, put to sea—twenty-three in the long-boat, and six in a smaller boat. Their situation was now one of extreme peril. They were more than 400 miles distant from any land, exposed in open boats to the sun and rain, and the breaking of the waves over the sides of their deeply-laden and slender barks. They escaped from their sinking ship on Sabbath evening; and after enduring great trials and sufferings, and passing through many dangers, the long-boat reached the small island of Luban, without loss of life, on Friday morning. Soon after leaving the ship, the two boats had separated. On Thursday, the other boat reached the same island; but when within a short distance of the shore, the boat was upset by the violence of the waves, and four out of the six men were drowned. A small vessel in that port took the shipwrecked party to Manila, from whence, a free passage having been kindly offered by a friend, Mr. Lowrie reached Hong Kong on the 18th October.

During the time of these disastrous voyages, the providence of God had made the question plain, on which the brethren were seeking for light. Not a doubt could remain with them, or with the Committee at home, that the time had come when the labours of the church in behalf of China should no longer be carried on at a distant out-post.

Dr. Hepburn, after the departure of Mr. McBryde from Singapore, continued the study of the Chinese language, and in his intercourse with the inhabitants, his medical knowledge opened a way for him to point the sick and the dying to the great Physician of souls. During part of the time, he had charge of a small boarding-school, which was finally given up in view of the circumstances of the mission. When last heard from, he had made some preparation for removal to China. Part of the property of the Board had been sold at an advance on its original cost; and early in the spring, it was his expectation to join his colleagues in China.

After leaving Macao, Mr. McBryde reached Ku-lang-su with his family in safety. The Rev. Mr. Abeel, of the American Board; the Rev. Mr. Boone, of the Episcopal Board; and Dr. Cummings, a pious physician from the United States, spent the summer on this island also. The principal labour of Mr. McBryde has been the study of the Chinese language. As far as circumstances permitted, he joined the other missionaries in promoting the great work in which they were all engaged, by conversation and the distribution of books. The following extracts of letters from Mr. McBryde show the kindness and respect with which they have been received by the Chinese officers and people.

"October 28, 1842.—Several Mandarins have returned to Amoy and resumed their duties. Among them is the Hae Hong, or chief man of the city. This officer sent his card yesterday to our little company, with the address—Several gentlemen teachers. Enclosed, on a sheet of red paper, were written all the Hae Hong's titles; and on a small script was an invitation to come and drink tea. We accepted the invitation, and Mr. Boone, Dr. Cummings, and myself, (Mr. Abeel being unwell,) paid the visit to-day. Two respectable men, one of them an officer, were sent by the Hae Hong to accompany us. When we landed at Amoy, sedan chairs were in waiting for us, and we passed through the narrow streets, without being oppressed by the crowd as is usual in the city. We were received at the gate by several under-officers, and our host received us in front of the door with the usual Chinese salutation. It is their custom to put on their hats when they salute a person; hence we appeared quite odd to him when we took ours off: but he only remarked on the difference of customs. He addressed us in the Mandarin dialect through an interpreter, who spoke in Hokien to Mr. Boone. His remarks at first related to our country and to England; then to the peace with England. His whole treatment of us was exceedingly polite and kind, and Mr. Boone had several opportunities of making known our business and office, and of saying a word respecting our holy religion. He agreed to receive a copy of the New Testament, and some religious tracts. We remained an hour and a half with him, and were invited to come again, and as often as we chose."

"November 24, 1842.—The fact of our being the invited guests of the Hae Hong was soon noised abroad, and has added greatly to the esteem and confidence with which we were already regarded by the people. Yesterday he returned our visit with several inferior officers, which was marked by the same friendliness that characterized our visit to him. To-day we received a visit from the Tay-tok, or admiral of this province, in company with other officers of rank. They had been paying complimentary calls on the English Plenipotentiary and General now in this place. The people are exceedingly friendly towards us, and seem rejoiced that they can show us kindness without fear of the displeasure of their rulers. One of our best friends is Yu-a-Ko, a son of the ex-admiral of another province. He is a wealthy man, and has very little to occupy his attention. Not long since, he invited Mrs. McBryde to visit his family and spend the day with them. The

she did, and Mr. Abeel and myself accompanied her. There were from 150 to 200 females present to see her; and she was most kindly received by her hostess, and by all present; but that was not all. Mr. Abeel was invited by our host to preach the gospel to this fair audience. Who ever heard of Chinese females being permitted to hear of Christ before? or even thought worthy to know anything of this new doctrine? I pray God that this may be the beginning of better days to them."

This great country so long closed against the gospel, has, during the last year, been opened to every Christian effort. A desolating war has been closed by a treaty of peace, with which the contending parties appear to be satisfied. Every one will rejoice that the devouring sword has ceased to slay, and that a great people, sitting in darkness, and wholly given to idolatry, will now enjoy the light of the glorious gospel of the Son of God. For years the prayers of God's people have been offered, that He would remove the barriers out of the way, and that in the ancient land of Sinim his churches might be established and multiplied, and that in the long desolations of that dark land, there should "be found joy and gladness, thanksgiving, and the voice of melody." How high and wonderful are the displays of Divine Providence! He makes the wrath of man to praise him; he has overruled the ravages of war for good, and has prepared a highway for the messengers of the Prince of Peace to carry to the millions of China the knowledge of the Saviour's love and mercy.

By the treaty of peace, it is provided that five cities shall be opened to British merchants; and that consular officers shall be appointed to reside at them, and regular and just tariffs of duties be established and published. The island of Hong Kong has been ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain. It is most clearly the interest of the Chinese that the same principles of trade and commerce be extended to the United States, and other commercial nations. And this view of the subject is confirmed by all the information received in this country. Religious intercourse will go hand in hand with these commercial openings, for already do they begin to appreciate the true and peaceful character of missionaries, and to treat them with kindness and respect.

The points named, are chief cities of four of the most populous maritime provinces of the empire, extending along the sea coast a distance of nine hundred miles. These provinces contain 265,000 square miles, and, according to the Chinese census of 1812, a population of 132,220,784. This part of the empire is highly favoured in fertility of soil, a high state of cultivation, advantages and extent of trade and commerce, both foreign and domestic. Among the inhabitants are as large a proportion of educated and intelligent men as in any other part of the empire. Nothing can exceed the patient industry and untiring perseverance of the working classes; and, for ingenuity and excellence in many of their articles of manufacture, they are not exceeded by any other people.

These four provinces are described as containing 44 cities of the first rank, and 314 of the second and third; besides towns and villages. The five cities mentioned in the treaty, are the following, viz:—

1. *Canton*.—Latitude 23° 30'.—This city is in the province of the same name, and is described as containing a population of 250,000.

For a long series of years, it has been the only city in China at which foreigners were permitted to trade. Hence it is a place of extended commerce, for which it possesses many advantages. Heretofore the restrictions have been many, and oppressive. Among other vexations, the foreign merchants were not permitted to have their families with them, and could themselves remain but a part of the year.

2. *Amoy*, in latitude $24^{\circ} 27'$, is the capital of the island of the same name, belonging to the province of Fokien. Amoy has a population of 150,000. Its harbour is one of the finest in the world; in March, 1842, more than two hundred vessels were counted in the harbour, although, on account of the war, many had gone to other places. *Kulang-su* is a small island, opposite Amoy, where Mr. McBryde, and two other missionaries, resided during the last summer. The kindness and respect manifested to these brethren, by the principal officers of this great city, and the good will of the inhabitants, as already mentioned, are pleasing and encouraging circumstances in the commencement of missionary intercourse with this people.

3. *Fu-chou-fu*, in latitude $26^{\circ} 4'$, on the river Min, is the capital of the province of Fokien. Its population is stated at 400,000, and it is the emporium of the black tea trade. No missionary has yet reached this great city, and the silence of spiritual death remains unbroken.

4. *Ningpo*, in latitude $29^{\circ} 58'$, in the province of Che-Keang, opposite Chusan, the largest of the islands which form the Chusan Archipelago. Ningpo has an estimated population of 250,000, who are largely embarked in the silk trade. To this emporium the Chinese merchants of Siam and Batavia repair every year to buy silks. A great trade also is carried on with Japan, the distance being but two days' sail. The removal of barriers to the entrance of the gospel to Ning-po, removes them, in a great measure, from Japan, by giving access to the sailors in the trading vessels; and thus one of the last strong holds of Satan is shaken to its centre, by the mighty march of the providence of God.

5. *Shanghae*, in latitude $31^{\circ} 10'$, on the Woosung river, in the large province of Keang-nan. The mouths of the two great rivers, Yang-tse-Kiang and Ho-ang-Ho, are in this province. For the fertility of its soil, the extent of its commerce and manufactures, this province is among the first in China. Their silk and cotton cloths, their paper and their varnished ware, are held in the highest esteem. These two great rivers, among the largest in the old world, bring down to the sea the trade and productions of three-fourths of China proper, and the imperial canal, passing from north to south, completes its commercial advantages. The city of Shang-hae is one of the great-estemporiums of commerce on the eastern coast of China, and shares largely in the manufactures of the surrounding country.

Besides the openings here enumerated, the island of Hong-Kong is under the direction of a liberal and enlightened government, where full protection for life and property are secured to all. This alone would have afforded great facilities for disseminating the truth in China, but, connected as it is with all the other places, its importance is increased a thousand fold. While this secure foot-hold gives *much of solidity* and permanence to missionary efforts at all the other

their extent and magnitude raise this little island to a cone in the great cause of Foreign Missions, which will be fully ad only in its actual progress.

is a brief description of the places now open to receive the missionary. Should it be asked, what certainty is there government will not order the missionaries to leave the country or persecute them if they remain? it must be answered, that no certainty exists; but the aspect of existing circumstances gives of brighter results. The late riotous proceedings in Canton, supposed to be an exception. That, however, was an out-lawless men, many of whom complained of acts of oppression and violence by the British soldiers. The number of the rioters was augmented by many worthless individuals, who had been armed with, or had followed the Chinese army. The Chinese government had nothing to do with it, and promptly offered to make satisfaction for the losses sustained.

great cause of uneasiness, however, yet remains; and that is, want to which the contraband trade in opium is still carried on.

encouraging consideration, that the government of the United States gives no countenance, and will not even afford protection, to her citizens who may be found engaged in this demoralizing

May we not hope, that other commercial nations will adopt the same policy; and that the melancholy spectacle of ships from various nations, for the sake of lawless gain, carrying the seeds of ruin and death to an unoffending people, shall cease. The time will come, when every Christian and philanthropist, in whatever country he may reside, should raise his voice and exert his influence to

stop a traffic which, as it respects China, is a disgrace to humanity and religion. But whatever may be the result of adverse influences in future, it is sufficient for the Church to know that the door is now open; her duty to send her messengers to speak the gospel to the gentiles, that they may be saved, is plain; and the future will be trusted in the hands of Him, who has promised to be with her to the end of the world. In these dispensations, the voice of

his Church is too clear to be misunderstood, and too solemnly disregarded without incurring his displeasure. His providence has gone before with such majestic steps, and opening up the way by the removal of such mountains, that his people will be inexcusable if they do not forth and take possession of the land in his name.

It is easy to enlarge on the magnitude and the extent of this new field of Foreign Missions. But enough has been said to show the solemn responsibility now resting on the Presbyterian Church, to move forward and assume her part of the work. It is encouraging to find that sister churches are willing and prepared to engage in the

Some of them, in this country and in England, have matured plans, and have appealed to their members, for their prayers, aid, and their means, to enable them to go forward. The work of spreading the truth in China, will be one of no common intellectual difficulty. Besides the strong holds of idolatry and Atheism, the inveterate superstition and prejudices of twenty centuries, the influence of Sin is there in great force, abundantly supplied with men and

means, and willing to compass sea and land to make one proselyte, thereby substituting one form of idolatry for another. In such a time as this, shall our beloved Zion stand with folded hands? Three of her sons are now there; are these all that a great and united Church can furnish and support in labouring for the eternal interests of more than one hundred millions of heathen men? For a few years, at first, this Mission, like all others, will be more expensive, in proportion to the number of labourers, than it will be when the Mission is fairly established. A station must, in the first instance, be established at Hong-Kong, to be, in some aspects, the head-quarters of the Mission, and the centre of communication with the other stations, and the churches at home. Amoy, at this time, presents a most encouraging prospect for another station. But places still further north, are wanted for those missionaries whose constitutions cannot bear a southern climate, and for places of retreat for those whose health may fail at Hong-Kong or Amoy. Ningpo, or Chusan, and Shang-hae, are such places. These cities also have other advantages peculiar to themselves. From Ningpo, or Chusan, the publications of the press could be sent to Japan, by every returning ship; and from Shang hae, by the two great rivers and the imperial canal, the word of life could be sent to every part of the empire. To occupy these four places, six additional ministers of the Gospel are wanted. To these must be added, the printer for China, and the printing press. The printer has been long detained, and the agency of the press, in this great field, is indispensable. The Chinese Mission would then consist of eight ministers of the Gospel, one physician, and one printer. To send out this number, and provide for their settlement at the different stations, including the missionaries now there, would require, for a few years at first, \$20,000 a year. After the necessary buildings are provided, the same sum annually would support half as many more, and still leave a large surplus for schools and printing.

The magnitude and the extent of the field, and what is needed on the part of the Church, are now presented side by side. God, in great mercy, and in answer to the prayers of his people, has raised up the qualified men; and thus the entire responsibility turns on the simple question:—Will the Church provide the means? The question thus raised, in the providence of God, and in his providence, also, thus narrowed down to a single point, is one of deep and vital interest, not only to these benighted heathen, but to the Church herself. These perishing men are indeed immediately and directly interested, but not more so than the Church. Her spirituality, her usefulness, and her existence, depend upon the blessing and the smiles of her adorable Head; and she cannot suffer his voice to pass by her unheeded, without incurring his displeasure and rebuke.

One of the missionaries of the Board, thus writes from Hong-Kong, December, 1842:—

"I see by the last Annual Report that you wish to send out three ministers, one physician and one printer within two years. I do not see how we can get along with a less number of labourers than you have mentioned. If you could add another minister as much the better, because we could then occupy three stations with two ministers at each. If the whole number were here by next October, they might be immediately settled in the several stations. There is no difficulty in procuring houses to rent at low

into Chusan and Amoy; so that those designed for those places might go on immediately. Those for Hong-Hong could rent a house at Macao till a building could be prepared.

"I feel astonished when I look at the greatness of the openings before us, and sad to find so few to enter them. As a little stream that had long been slowly wending about the foot of some great mountain, seeking for a passage among its defiles, would be for a time driven back and almost lost in the convulsion that should remove that mountain from its course; so we, the protestant missionaries to China, have been astonished and confounded at the wideness of the breach, where we had so long seen an impassable barrier in our way. Nay, when we attempt to enter in at these new openings, so few are our numbers, that we are lost and almost disappear in the vastness of the field before us. I would that I had a voice—or a pen, to call for more labourers—but when I try, I am forced again and again to give up in despair, for *words* do not convey the force of the ideas I wish to express. Oh, Lord of the harvest, send forth labourers into thy harvest!"

It is not desirable, nor is it intended by these remarks, that China be supplied either with men or means at the expense, or to the detriment of the other missions. While the blessing of God continues to rest upon them, and his providence to watch over them, they cannot be given up, or reduced. Whatever, therefore, is done for China, must be by enlarged effort on the part of the church. During the last year God has been preparing his churches for greater usefulness. The Saviour, it is believed, has been among them, and the Divine influences of the Holy Spirit have revived many a heart, and added many others to the fold of Christ. If these revivals have been genuine, as we trust they have, the fruits will appear in increased and more enlarged effort to send the knowledge of the blessed Saviour to those who are perishing in darkness and the shades of death.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It is ground of great encouragement, and of thanksgiving to God, that qualified men in sufficient numbers have been found willing to labour in the foreign field. Even now, when the call for help is so earnest and so loud, and when so many are wanted, the labourers are ready to go forth unto the harvest. From the first the Presbyterian Church has acted in full view of the importance of having an educated, as well as a pious ministry, and God has blessed her efforts while thus engaged in promoting so great an object. In all her interests at home, the blessed fruits of this policy have been seen; and now when she is engaged in the work of foreign missions, she finds herself furnished with men prepared and richly qualified to go far hence to the Gentiles.

Hitherto there has been a deficiency of means, and this is emphatically the case at present. For four years the funds have not materially increased or diminished. It is known to all, however, that during that period, severe commercial embarrassment existed in the community, and in many sections of the country the currency was greatly devalued. This pressure, it is believed, reached its lowest point during the last year, and we may now look forward to a steady and permanent improvement. As the receipts, in these adverse circumstances, have continued the same, an advance of the missionary spirit in the church, in one important aspect, has been clearly shown. Although the aggregate amount has not increased, in no one year have there been so

many contributions, nor so much self-denial exercised by its friends to sustain the cause. This view merits a special notice, because it gives encouragement and promise for the future. It must be noted, however, that the missionary work has been greatly embarrassed by the receipts having thus continued stationary. During the last four years, number of missionaries have been sent out, and hence a larger amount of funds than the average receipts of that period is wanted to support the labourers now in the field. If others are sent out, therefore, it can only be in the hope that an amount of funds will be received, corresponding to the increased expense. The general impression that the receipts ought to be increased, and that they would be increased from year to year, with the smallness of the actual receipts, has caused a little difficulty in conducting this enterprise. Last year the General Assembly cordially approved of an effort to raise \$100,000, and the sum or more annually thereafter. Several synods and presbyteries responded to the recommendation of the General Assembly; but the result shows that less than \$60,000 have been received. In passing the resolution, the General Assembly acted in view of the great principle, that it is the duty of every Christian to do something to send the gospel to the heathen; and nothing is wanted now, to realize that entire sum, and more, but that the whole Church act on that plain requirement. But it is painful to see how far this is from being the case. But a small portion of the members of the Church support the cause and hundreds of her ministers stand aloof from the dying heathen, to pass by on the other side.

While so many of our fellow men are going down to the grave without the knowledge of the Saviour, and while the missionaries of the Church are standing, as it were, on the shore, waiting till the churches furnish the means to bear them on their errand of mercy, it is a painful spectacle to see so many ministers and professing Christians doing nothing, to send to the poor and the perishing the pearl of great price which they themselves profess to prize so highly. It were easy to show how great is the duty here neglected. But the providence of God, as referred to in this Report, has placed the duty of his ministers and people in so strong a light, that words and arguments would but weaken the impression of the subject.

The missionary cause requires associated effort, and the way is now open by which every individual in the church may aid in sustaining it. If any one be able to contribute in the course of the whole year, but a single dime or half a dime, even that sum can be used in making known the Saviour's name. Nay, a single cent will print a tract filled with precious truth. Every individual, therefore, has it in his power to do something; the responsibility rests upon him as an individual. God has placed it there, and year by year his providence is making the duty more clear and more urgent.

To the tens of thousands in the Church who have heretofore done nothing, the appeal is now made. We would point these our brethren to the fields in part occupied by the Church, and in the name of benighted, perishing men, we would entreat them to come to their assistance. We would remind them, that to the Christian, in the lively exercises of faith, it is not only a duty but a high privilege to speak of Jes-

, and tell the perishing of salvation through his cross. When laid in the bed of death, it will be no cause of regret that you have done this—that you have even exercised great self-denial, to make the name of the blessed Saviour in India, in China, in Africa, and among the Indians on our own borders. We would also call upon those friends who have heretofore sustained the cause, and we would urge them to the astonishing march of the providence of God. The openings require enlarged effort, and if need be, more severe trial than at any former period. God, in answer to the prayers of the church, has opened the way to the heart of Satan's kingdom. In answer to the prayers of the church, has provided the qualified men who are waiting for you to send them; and God, in his providence, has opened the way by which every individual can do something thus bringing the duty and the privilege home to every bosom. We all, in such a time as this, much prayer is wanted. How precious the prayer of the solitary missionary in China, in view of the vastness of the work, "Oh, Lord of the harvest, send forth labourers to reap!" Oh for the time when the whole church, with one accord, shall call on God for help; and looking away from all dependence on human agency, feel indeed, that the spirit and power of God alone, can give efficacy to the appointed means.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS

*Statement of payments made on account of the Board of Foreign Missions
Presbyterian Church, for the year ending May 1, 1843.*

MISSIONS.

LODIANA MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	-	-	-	11,471	56
Passage of Dr. Willis Green from Boston to Calcutta				250	00
Outfit of do do	-	-	-	236	10
					11,9

ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	8,1
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FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

Remittances and supplies	-	-	-	-	6,6
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MISSION TO CHINA.

Remittances and supplies	-	-	-	-	8,3
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MISSION TO SIAM.

Remittance and supplies	-	-	-	-	1
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MISSION TO AFRICA.

Remittances, drafts, supplies, outfits and passages of Missionaries	-	-	-	-	4,6
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CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	1,4
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MISSION TO THE CREEKS.

Remittances and supplies	-	-	-	-	1,1
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MISSION TO THE IOWAS AND SACS.

Drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	4
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MISSION TO TEXAS.

Drafts	-	-	-	-	9
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AGENCIES.

Rev. I. N. Candee, one year's salary	-	-	-	1000	00
do do travelling expenses, postage, &c., including part of last year,	-	-	-	332	12
Rev. Wm. M. Hall, one year's salary	-	-	-	800	00
do do travelling expenses, postage, &c.	-	-	-	235	36
Rev. Alex. Van Court, salary for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ months	-	-	-	450	00
do do travelling expenses	-	-	-	151	30
Rev. A. B. Quay, salary and travelling expenses in part	-	-	-	200	00
Corresponding Secretary's travelling expenses	-	-	-	78	75
Assistant Secretary's do do	-	-	-	62	52
Treasurer's do do	-	-	-	20	59
Travelling expenses of voluntary agents	-	-	-	24	44
					3,3
					47,9

Amount brought forward - - - - - 47,254 84

SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Adding Secretary's salary, one year	-	-	1,700	00
Secretary's do do	-	-	1,500	00
Treasurer's do do	-	-	1,500	00
Printing and copying	-	-	120	00
				4,820 00

PRINTING.

Circulars sent to ministers, life members and			820	00
Members, and to persons contributing \$10 annually			124	75
Copies of the 5th Annual Report	-	-	116	20
Copies of the Abstract of do	-	-	270	00
Missionary, excess of expenses above receipts,			60	77
Certificates of life members, &c.	-	-		1,392 41

MISCELLANEOUS.

	-	-	314	22
Light	-	-	85	00
Furniture, window gratings for Miss. House, &c.	-	-	119	72
Maps, newspapers, pamphlets, &c.	-	-	107	98
Books and stationery	-	-	34	02
Wagon and cartage	-	-	28	78
Books, periodicals, &c.	-	-	47	44
Expenses on Mission House and property in it	-	-	26	67
do do	-	-	120	92
Fuel, boxes, paper, twine, nails, &c.	-	-	21	05
				907 06
				<u>\$54,374 31</u>

DANIEL WELLS, *Treasurer.*

at House, New-York, May 1st, 1843.

Undersigned have examined the above statement, and find it correct.

E. PLATT,	} <i>Auditors.</i>
T. PRINGLE,	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in account current with Daniel Wells, Treasurer. Ca.

Da.

1843.

May 1,

To balance due the Treasury as per last report, 854 77
To payments on account of the Board, as per
accompanying statement, - - - 54,374 31

1843.

May 1,

By donations from Churches, individuals and Associations, without the bounds of the Central and Southern Boards, - - - 45,614 30

Received from the Central Board of Foreign Missions and Churches within its bounds, - - - 4,628 42

Received from the Southern Board of Foreign Missions and Churches within its bounds, - - - 3,020 53

Received from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, - - - 421 00

Legacies, - - - - - 1,077 70

Received from the U. S. Government for the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, - - - - -

From which deduct discounts, exchanges, &c.

Nett amount received by the Treasurer for service of the year, - - - - -

Balance against the Treasury carried to new account, - - - - -

1843.

May 1,

To balance due the Treasury from old account, 65 42

The undersigned have examined the above account and find it correct.

E. PLATT, }
Auditors.

DANIEL WELLS, Treasurer.

54,759 05

1,400 00

53,159 95

986 29

55,168 06

65 42

55,229 08

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD,

AT THE

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, was held in the Duane-street Church, New-York, on the 6th and 7th of May; and by adjournment in the Central Church, Philadelphia, on the 16th, 17th, and 29th of May, at which the following were present,

Members.—SAMUEL MILLER, D.D., President. A. ALEXANDER, D.D., WILLIS LORD, D.D., CUTLER, D.D., JOHN M. DICKEY, SAMUEL L. GRAHAM, D.D., ASHBEL GREEN, D.D., JAMES HOOGE, D.D., JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D., A. W. LELAND, D.D., GEORGE W. JANVIER, JOSEPH H. JONES, JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., JOHN M'DOWELL, D.D., AS L. JANEWAY, NICHOLAS MURRAY, WM. W. PHILLIPS, D.D., GEORGE POTTS, D.D., N. C. GRIER, D.D., GARDINER SPRING, D.D., WM. D. SNODGRASS, D.D., JOHN C. NEIL, WM. M. ATKINSON, HENRY A. BOARDMAN, WM. M. ENGLS, D.D., WM. NEIL, RICHARD W. DICKINSON, D.D., DANIEL MCKINLEY, D. V. McLEAN.

Members-at-Large.—SILAS HOLMES, ALEXANDER HENRY, and MATTHEW L. BEVAN, Vice-Presidents; JAMES N. DICKSON, ROBERT JAFFRAY, BENJAMIN MCDOWELL, MATTHEW GREEN, JOSEPH PATTERSON, A. W. MITCHELL, THOMAS PRINGLE, ROBERT L. STUART, ANDER SYMINGTON, ROBERT WALLACE, JAMES AGNEW, MOSES ALLEN, SOLOMON B. HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, WALTER LOWRIE, WM. STEELE.

The Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., President, in the chair. The Rev. John M. Krebs, D.D., Recording Secretary.

The Minutes of the Executive Committee were laid on the table, referred to Messrs. Murray and Moses Allen, who reported that they had examined the same, and recommended that they be approved.

Report was agreed to.

The Report of the Treasurer was read, and referred to Messrs. J. Green, Lord and Bevan.

The Report of the Executive Committee was read, and referred to the following:

Missions to the Indian Tribes and Texas, to Messrs. J. Green, Jones and Patterson.

Mission to Western Africa, to Messrs. Snodgrass, Engles and Peterson.

Missions to North India, to Messrs. Cuyler, Jones and Mitchell.

Missions to China and Siam, to Messrs. Graham, J. Green and J. Green.

Mr. Murray from the Committee on the Treasurer's accounts made the following report, which was adopted:

That they have examined the Treasurer's accounts, and that they find them correct and duly audited, and recommend that they be approved by the Board.

Mr. Green from the Committee to whom was referred the Missions to the Indian tribes and to Texas, reported that the report of the Executive Committee concerning those Missions be approved. The report was adopted.

Dr. Engles from the Committee on the Mission to Western Africa, made the following report, which was adopted :

The Committee appointed to report on the operations of the Executive Committee in relation to the African Mission, would respectfully state, that, in their opinion, the Mission is one of profound interest, inasmuch as, in the providence of God, the benighted inhabitants of a large portion of that continent are prepared to receive missionaries, and to protect them in the discharge of their duties. The prospects of usefulness are at present encouraging ; and although many who have devoted themselves to this work, have prematurely fallen on the field of their labours, still the indications of Providence are favourable to the continued and more energetic prosecution of this Mission. The Committee recommend that this part of the Report be approved.

Dr. Cuyler from the Committee to whom was referred the Missions to North India, made the following report, which was adopted :

This field, as now occupied by your missionaries, is one of great extent and importance, and is susceptible of almost indefinite enlargement. In this field there are at present, three missions ; viz. Lodiāna, Allahabad, and Furrukhabad, comprising seventeen ordained ministers of the gospel, one physician, one teacher, two printers, and the wives of the missionaries, besides native assistant missionaries and catechists. With some exceptions the missionaries have generally been blessed with the enjoyment of comfortable health, and appear to have been assiduously occupied with their appropriate work, and sustained of the Lord they have been enabled to sow much of the good seed, in the hope that the Lord of the harvest will cause it to spring up and bear much fruit to his glory. The missionaries have been occupied in acquiring a knowledge of the native languages, preparing, printing, and distributing the scriptures and religious tracts,—establishing, conducting, or supervising schools,—and in preaching the gospel at their stations, on missionary tours, and wherever they were brought into contact with their fellow men. While they have met with discouragements, they feel as if they are preparing a field which will eventually produce a plentiful and glorious harvest, especially from among the youth whom they are training in their schools. The Committee have nothing to suggest with respect to this part of the Report, and recommend that it be approved.

Dr. Graham from the Committee on the Missions to China and Siam, made a report, which was considered and adopted :

That this part of the report of the Executive Committee be approved, and presented to the General Assembly as the Report of the Board.

The Committee deem the facts embodied in the Report of the China Mission, as exceedingly interesting and most deeply important. The one-half of the heathen world, has during the last year, been opened to the efforts of the Church, and her responsibility has been consequently greatly increased. But, as correctly stated in the Report, unless additional means are furnished, this great field, now in the providence of God, white unto the harvest, must remain unoccupied. This important opening in the Foreign Missionary field, must engage the attention of the General Assembly, as well as the means proper to be adopted for obtaining the necessary funds. Whether that can be best accomplished, by bringing distinctly to the notice of the churches, the need of more enlarged contributions on their part, or whether the claims of China would justify a special effort to obtain the means wanted, are questions that had better be referred to the General Assembly.

It was then resolved that the entire report of the Executive Committee be approved, and submitted to the General Assembly as the Report of the Board of the Foreign Missionary operations of the last year.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Rev. Dr. Plumer, for the sermon preached before them on Sabbath evening, the 21st of May, and that a copy be requested for publication.

The Rev. Henry A. Boardman was appointed to preach the next annual sermon before the Board in Louisville, Ky., and the Rev. Nicholas Murray, as his alternate.

Resolved, That the next meeting of the Board be held in New-York, on the 6th day of May, 1844, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Mission House.

The Board will also meet in Louisville, Ky., during the sessions of the next General Assembly.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES—RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The meetings of the Board were opened and closed with prayer; and at its first meeting in New-York, on the 6th May, a solemn and appropriate address was made by the President of the Board.

On Sabbath evening, the 7th May, a missionary meeting was held at the Board in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New-York. The exercises were prayer and praise, and reading the sacred scriptures; addresses also were made by the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev.uben Smith, and the Rev. J. Addison Alexander.

On Sabbath evening, the 21st May, the Annual Sermon was preached before the Board in the Penn Square Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. W. S. Plumer, D.D., from Psalms xi. 3. "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?"

On Tuesday, the 23d of May, the Report, which had been distributed to the members of the General Assembly in a printed form, received the consideration of that venerable body.

A review of all the missions, and an exposition of their present state and prospects were made by the Corresponding Secretary, in an address to the Assembly; after which, appropriate and impressive remarks were made by the Rev. A. W. Leland, D.D., the Rev. Lewis Green, D.D., and the Rev. Nicholas Murray. The Report was then referred to a Committee. On the 27th May, the Committee reported the preamble and resolutions inserted below, which were adopted by the General Assembly:—

The General Assembly recognise, with a solemn sense of obligation, with unfeigned attitude, and with mingled emotions of humiliation and hope, the great work of giving the Gospel to the world, committed to the Church, in part, by her exalted Head, and committed by the Board of Foreign Missions. And they acknowledge that they are bound to persevere and increase in this work of faith and labour of love. Approving the management of this department of Christian effort as exhibited in the Report, and hoping for an enlargement of exertion, and an increase of success will be recorded during the present year, they adopt the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions be approved, and referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

2. Resolved, That it is exceedingly important to enlarge and strengthen the Missions of our Church at almost every point, both with additional labourers and increased means of usefulness; and, if the door shall be open, to establish other Missions, during the present year.

3. Resolved, That Missions among the Indian tribes on our Western border, have a peculiar claim on the Church in our land.

4. Resolved, That particular attention ought to be given to the training of our children and youth in the Sabbath schools and churches, in the knowledge and love of the missionary cause.

In the view of this Assembly no Pastor discharges his whole duty who neglects to enlighten and impress his people in regard to their duty on the great subject of Foreign Missions. Therefore,

5. Resolved, That much good has been found by experience to result from the circulation of the missionary papers of the Board among the churches. It is therefore urged upon Pastors and benevolent individuals to diffuse as widely as possible among our churches these papers, and especially the Foreign Missionary, the price of which is so low as to bring it within the reach of all.

And whereas the great empire of China is in the providence of God open to the Christian missionary, and the wide spread moral desolations of that ancient people present strong and pressing claims for the bread of life; and whereas qualified men are prepared to go on this errand of love and mercy, and are only waiting till the necessary means be afforded, Therefore,

6. Resolved, That the claims of China be and they are hereby presented to the friends and liberal support of the churches; and without deciding in favour of a special appeal to the General Assembly do hereby authorize the Board to receive donations from individuals and from churches, in aid of this mission; but they would remind the churches of the wants of China, great and pressing as they are, ought not to be supplied at the expense of existing missions, and that these can only be sustained, and at the same time the mission to China carried forward, by a support increased and enlarged above that of previous years.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

The following persons were elected officers of the Board for the ensuing year:

President.

REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.

Vice Presidents.

WM M'DONALD,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
SILAS HOLMES,
HARMER DENNY,
ALEXANDER HENRY,
MATTHEW L. BEVAN,

SIDNEY S. BAXTER,
NATHANIEL EWING,
ALEXANDER C. HENDERSON.
JAMES BLAKE,
JOHN T. McCOUN,
JOHN M. M'CALLA.

Executive Committee.

REV. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D.
" JOSEPH M'ELROY, D.D.
" JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D.
" GEORGE POTTS, D.D.
" JOHN M. KREBS, D.D.
" GARDINER SPRING, D.D.

REV. DANIEL WELLS, *ex. off.*
MR. JAMES LENOX,
" WILLIAM STEELE,
" HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
" WALTER LOWRIE, *ex. off.*

Corresponding Secretary, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq.

Recording Secretary, REV. JACOB GREEN.

Assistant Secretary, REV. JOHN C. LOWRIE.

Treasurer, REV. DANIEL WELLS.

Auditors, THOMAS PRINGLE, EBENEZER PLATT.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.

May, 1844.

Ministers.

George Junkin, D.D.,
Jacob J. Janeway, D.D.,
A. W. Leland, D.D.,
George W. Jaffier,
John Johnston,
Joseph H. Jones,
John M. Krebs, D.D.,
John McDowell, D.D.,
Joseph McElroy, D.D.,
Robert Davidson, D.D.,
Samuel Miller, D.D.,
Thomas L. Janeway,
Nicholas Murray,
George W. Musgrave,
Wm. W. Phillips, D.D.,

Laymen.

D. C. Campbell,
John Henderson,
J. H. Lumpkin,
William McIlvain,
William McDonald,
Benjamin McDowell,
Thomas McKeen,
George Morris,
Robert C. Grier,
Matthew Newkirk,
Frederick Nash,
Eugenius A. Nesbit,
Peter Sken Smith,
C. K. Stribling,
Joseph Patterson.

May, 1845.

Ministers.

Daniel McKinley,
 J. B. Patterson,
 Wm. S. Plumer, D.D.,
 George Potts, D.D.,
 John N. C. Grier, D.D.,
 Edward D. Smith,
 Thomas Smyth,
 Gardiner Spring, D.D.,
 Elisha P. Swift, D.D.,
 William D. Snodgrass, D.D.,
 Andrew Todd,
 John C. Lowrie,
 John Gray,
 Joshua L. Wilson, D.D.,
 John Witherspoon, D.D.

Laymen.

Wm. Maxwell,
 James Meeks,
 A. W. Mitchell,
 James Sanderson,
 James Paton,
 Cyrenius Beers,
 Thomas Pringle,
 Robert L. Stuart,
 Gilbert T. Snowden,
 Alexander Symington,
 Samuel Thompson,
 Charles S. Todd,
 Robert Wallace,
 John Woodworth,
 Samuel Winfree.

May, 1846.

John T. Edgar, D.D.,
 Archibald Alexander, D.D.,
 Wm. M. Atkinson,
 John C. Backus,
 Wm. C. Anderson,
 Peyton Harrison,
 Henry A. Boardman,
 Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D.,
 John N. Campbell, D.D.,
 Henry R. Weed, D.D.,
 Henry R. Wilson, D.D.,
 Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.,
 Wm. M. Engles, D.D.,
 William Niel, D.D.,
 Richard W. Dickinson, D.D.

James Adger,
 James Agnew,
 John H. Hill,
 Moses Allen,
 Solomon Allen,
 Samuel C. Anderson,
 Hugh Auchincloss,
 Walter Lowrie,
 George Brown,
 Charles Chauncey,
 Harmer Denny,
 William Shear,
 Edgar C. Wilson,
 William Steele,
 William Dulty.

May, 1847.

Willis Lord,
 C. C. Cuyler, D.D.,
 S. S. Davis,
 John M. Dickey,
 Wm. L. Breckinridge,
 David Elliot, D.D.,
 Samuel L. Graham, D.D.,
 Ashbel Green, D.D.,
 Jacob Green,
 James Hoge, D.D.,
 D. V. McLean,
 Reuben Smith,
 James M. McDonald,
 Benjamin H. Rice, D.D.

Robert Archer, M.D.,
 Matthew L. Bevan,
 John J. Bryant,
 James N. Dickinson,
 Joseph P. Engles,
 Nathaniel Ewing,
 James H. Fitzgerald,
 Wm. Harris, M.D.,
 Alexander Henry,
 Robert Jaffray,
 John Kerr, M.D.,
 James Lenox,
 D. W. C. Olyphant,
 Robert Carter,
 John T. Gilchrist.



THE
SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

MAY, 1844.

NEW-YORK:
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD.
1844.

J. WESTALL, PRINTER,
23, ANN-STREET.

R E P O R T O F T H E B O A R D .

THE Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, submit to the General Assembly the Report of the Executive Committee as their Report of the Foreign Missionary operations of the last year.

The state of the different Missions has now become one of deep and painful interest and solicitude. An advance of means, small in comparison with the ability of the Church, would strengthen all the Missions, and save any of them from being reduced or withdrawn. The facts contained in the Report show clearly, that one or other of these alternatives cannot be much longer delayed. Nothing the Board could say would add weight to the naked statement of the condition of these different, but most interesting fields of labour.

In view of these solemn considerations, the Board submit the whole subject to the General Assembly. They rejoice that such is the organization of our beloved Church, that these questions, so connected with the Saviour's glory,—so deeply important to the perishing heathen,—and so vital to the best interests of the Church herself, will come under the examination and decision of her highest judicatory, when met together in the name of the Lord.

REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE return of another Annual Meeting of the Board, brings with it the duty of the Executive Committee to submit a Report of their proceedings for the year ending on the first day of May, 1844.

While the past year has not been without its trials and discouragements, both at home and in the foreign field, the presence and the blessing of God have not been withheld ; and the mighty voice of his providence is still summoning his whole people to fulfil their covenanted engagements, by faithful labours and earnest prayers, for the conversion of the world. While the past year has shed a clearer, and still increasing light on the duty and obligation of all who name the name of Christ Jesus, his servants have had increased experience and conviction of the weakness and inefficiency of all human agency, without the blessing of the adorable Head of the Church. But it is sufficient for them to know that they act under his authority,—that the means used are of Divine appointment,—and that year by year it is the duty of his people to persevere till the Lord come. Not until the last soul of the redeemed is born of the Spirit of God, will the great commission given to the Church, to preach the Gospel to every creature, be fulfilled. And trusting to the promises of God, his people are required to labour and pray in his service, with faith and patience, till one by one their warfare is accomplished, and their works of love are ended. The professing Christian, who from a regard to his own convenience, or a love of the things of time, withholds his aid from the Lord's work, or gives it but a cold and occasional support would do well to try the foundation of his hope, and examine again the terms of discipleship. It was not by an occasional or cold-hearted service that our blessed Lord performed the work of man's redemption. " Now, if any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his."

FINANCES.

The receipts for the year have fallen below what was needed, as will be seen more clearly in the report of the state and circumstances of the different Missions; and it will be seen also, that to give them proper efficiency, more enlarged support is greatly wanted.

The receipts for the year ending the first of May, 1844, as mentioned in the Treasurer's report, have been		\$68,074 07
From which deduct balance of last year	\$65 42	
“ “ “ balance unexpended of		
special donations for China Mission	4,355 63	4,421 05
Leaving for the service of the year		63,653 02
The Expenditures for the year have been		63,653 14
Leaving a balance against the Treasury of		200 12

In addition to the above there have been received—

From the American Bible Society, for printing the Sacred Scriptures in North India	3,000 00
And 200 Bibles and Testaments for the Mission at Settra Kroo.	

From the American Tract Society, for printing approved religious Tracts in North India and China	3,300 00
And 286,495 pages of Tracts for distribution by the Missionaries of the Board.	

The Ladies in a number of the churches have also prepared and forwarded many boxes of clothing of much value.

PUBLICATIONS.

The circulation of the Missionary Chronicle has somewhat diminished during the year, while there has been more punctuality in the payment of subscriptions. A large sum is still due from subscribers, which would tend to relieve the funds of the Board, if promptly paid. The circulation of the Foreign Missionary has increased, and it is believed to be exerting a good influence among the churches, as well as among the youth and children, by whom it is taken.

Of the Sixth Annual Report 3,300 copies were printed.

AGENCIES.

During the greater part of the year, three Agents have been employed. At present, however, there is but one.

The Rev. Wm. M. Hall laboured among the churches in the Synod of Philadelphia, till the first of February. The Rev. A. B. Quay laboured among the churches in the Synods of Pittsburg and Wheeling

till the 30th of April. The labours of these brethren in their respective fields were faithful and abundant ; but it became evident, that in those sections of the Church, ordinary agency labour at present was unproductive. Hence these Agencies have been discontinued.

The Rev. I. N. Candee is the only Agent now employed ; his field of agency is in the Western and South Western Synods.

The Rev. Wm. Henry Foote is the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the Central Board. The Southern Board have had no agent for the past year.

The Rev. Wm. S. Rogers, and the Rev. John H. Morrison, after their return from India, were employed a few months in visiting the churches in the Eastern Synods.

As heretofore the Assistant Secretary has fulfilled, at different times during the year, several months of agency labour ; and as far as their other duties would permit, the other officers of the Board were engaged in the same service.

The Committee cannot look without solicitude on the withdrawing, at the same time, of two agents from such large and populous sections of the Church as the Synods of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Wheeling. It may be expedient to modify the system of agencies, but it is very evident that the time has not yet come to abandon it entirely.

NEW MISSIONARIES.

During the year the Rev. I. J. Henderson, and the Rev. Hugh Wilson, who were already in Texas, have been appointed missionaries of the Board.

There have also been sent out :

To the Creek Mission.

Rev. Edmund McKinney and Mrs. McKinney.
Mr. W. W. Crawford.

To the Furrukhabad Mission.

Rev. John J. Walsh and Mrs. Walsh:

To the Siam Mission.

Rev. Richard Q. Way and Mrs. Way.

To the China Mission.

D. B. McCartee, M. D.

Mr. Richard Cole, printer, and Mrs. Cole.

Preparing to sail for China, early in the summer, the Rev. Messrs. John Lloyd, M. S. Culbertson, A. W. Loomis, H. A. Brown and A. P. Happer ; Mr. H. is also a physician.

MISSION TO TEXAS.

GALVESTON.—Rev. I. J. Henderson.

INDEPENDENCE.—Rev. Hugh Wilson.

VICTORIA.—Rev. Wm. C. Blair.

At the last meeting of the General Assembly, Texas was assigned to the Foreign Board as a field of missionary labour. Two brethren, who for years had been struggling, unaided, to preach the Gospel in that country, have become connected with the Board, in addition to the single missionary reported last year. Many other places in Texas should be occupied, and two or three itinerating missionaries, to do the full work of evangelists, are greatly needed.

For years to come this entire country must look to the Protestant Church in the United States for a supply of ministers of the Gospel. The inhabitants are now struggling with the difficulties incident to new settlements. Colleges and seminaries of learning are not yet established; and under the most favourable circumstances, years must elapse before a ministry duly qualified can be raised up from among themselves. It will not be long, however, till many of their churches will be able to support a Gospel ministry. This at present they are able to do but in part. In the present circumstances of that country, unless ministers can receive a part of their support from the United States, the principal part of the population must be without the stated means of grace. To them and to their children, and to their coming generations, it is a matter of the utmost moment that their institutions, from the first, should be brought under the blessed influences of the Gospel. Nor is it a light matter to our own country, whether a great and powerful community, on our very borders, be overrun with infidelity and popery, or be trained up in the knowledge and enjoyment of true religion, without which civil liberty can have no foundation or existence.

Not merely are the interests of Texas affected by the missionary efforts of the Church; wider and higher interests are involved. Let the principles of civil and religious liberty, as existing in the United States, be established among the future millions of Texas, and nothing is more certain than that these principles will spread and prevail, till the fair portions of our hemisphere to the West and South, embracing the Mexican and South American States, shall be no longer held under the power of the Man of Sin. Every missionary, therefore, every Bible, every religious publication now sent to Texas, "shall be like an handful of corn in the earth, upon the top of the mountains; and the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon." This contest, indeed, is not like "the battle of the warrior, with confused noise, and garments rolled in blood;" but is carried on with "good will to men," and will end in the glorious triumphs of the Prince of Peace.

MISSION TO THE CREEK INDIANS.

Rev. R. M. Loughridge and Mrs. Loughridge.

Mr. W. W. Crawford, teacher.

Rev. Edmund McKinney superintendent of Spencer Academy, and Mrs. McKinney.

Mr. McKinney, with his family, reached the mission station on the 4th of July. Early in the fall, with the consent of the Committee, he accepted from the Government the appointment of Superintendent of Spencer Academy. This institution is among the Choctaws, and is amply endowed, chiefly from the funds of that tribe. Besides his duties in the direction of the Academy, there is a large and destitute field, where ministerial labour is greatly needed.

Mr. W. W. Crawford, a member of the church in Vicksburg, has been appointed to this mission, as an assistant missionary.

We have located the mission (writes Mr. Loughridge) about twenty-five miles west of Fort Gibson, our nearest post-office, and twenty miles from the Creek agency, our steam boat landing. It is pleasantly situated on a beautiful ridge, high, dry, and healthy; the land rich; with wood and water tolerably convenient, having the Arkansas river on the south about one mile distant, and the prairies one-fourth of a mile distant, extending as far as the eye can reach on the north and east. It is also very convenient to several towns of Indians, for sending their children to school from home, and coming themselves to preaching.

Mr. Loughridge has regular preaching on the Sabbath, though at great inconvenience for want of a house of worship. The congregation, though small, is increasing in numbers and attention. From the 25th of June a school has been conducted in a small, rough, log house, and the attention and progress of the children are encouraging. A Sabbath school also is of much interest to them.

During the year Mr. Loughridge has succeeded in building a log house for his family. A building of the same materials, of suitable size for a school-house and chapel, is greatly wanted. The earnest desire of the Committee was to have commenced a boarding school; but their funds would not permit their undertaking its support, to the great disappointment and discouragement both of the missionaries and the Indians.

It is painful to contemplate the system of measures commenced for the benefit of this numerous tribe arrested for want of means. For years, under the delusion of Satan, these Indians would permit no missionary to reside among them; now, when in the merciful providence of God, this delusion is ended, the means necessary to sustain efficient missionary labours are withheld, and our poor heathen neighbours, living almost at the door of the Church, are in a great measure unheeded and forgotten.

MISSION TO THE IOWAS AND SACS.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton.

Mr. S. M. Irvin, teacher, and Mrs. Irvin.

Mr. Francis Irvin, farmer, and Mrs. Irvin.

During the year religious instruction has been continued as heretofore. In October one Indian girl and one coloured girl were received as members in communion with the church on profession of faith.

The school, consisting of 55 scholars, has been continued as in previous years. It is a great drawback to the benefit of the scholars, that they are so soon taken from the school to assist their parents, or that they should yield to the solicitations of their companions and leave it of their own accord. Their places, it is true, are supplied by younger children, but the full advantage of a religious training is only partially effected, on account of their irregular attendance, and the success of temptations to leave the school entirely at an early age.

The only works yet printed at the mission press, are a hymn book, and some elementary books for the school. These have been found of great assistance, and when other works are prepared and printed, they will encourage the adult Indians, as well as the youth and children to learn to read.

The condition of these tribes continues to be one of deep interest, and is contemplated by the missionaries with solicitude and hope. A majority of the Iowas, both of the chiefs and the people, are now desirous to encourage and sustain the missionary work. They are extremely anxious to have a manual labour boarding school established for their children, and are willing to defray the expense to the full extent of their annuities from the government. At the Council of the tribe in August last, they appropriated \$2000 of their back annuities, "to be laid out in building a house and other improvements for a manual labour school, at the mission establishment on our land." At the same meeting of the Council they entered on their minutes—"Many of us feel inclined to change our way of living, and are anxious to see our children raised up to business, and habits of virtue." Besides some aid for the erection of the buildings expected from the government, there will be wanted \$1000 from the funds of the Board.

Were such an institution in operation it would be a great blessing to these tribes. Indeed it is considered by the missionaries, as well as the excellent and intelligent agent of the government residing among them, that the prosperity or total extinction of these tribes, in all human probability, turns on the proposed measure being carried out or abandoned.

But it is not only these two small tribes that are interested in this matter:—the attention of all the tribes in the Indian Territory has been more or less drawn to the importance of education for their children, but they desire at the same time that they should be trained in habits of industry, and instructed in the knowledge of agriculture and

the mechanic arts;—and further, that all this should be done in their own country, where their parents and their chiefs can retain the charge of them. Keeping their sons thus at home while receiving their education, they hope to guard against their becoming aliens to their own people—a result which unhappily too often follows their remaining for a series of years at a distant school. These views are just and forcible, and must command the approval of all reflecting men.

To the tribes adjoining the Iowas and Sacs, this institution would be of almost equal importance. Were it once in operation, there is every reason to believe there would soon be collected under its salutary influence as many children as it could contain;—and that too not at the expense of the Board, but chiefly of the different tribes concerned.

Besides the sum wanted to prepare the buildings, the Committee deem it of great importance, that provision be made for supporting a number of scholars, not at present exceeding twenty, by the funds of the Board. Some of the tribes are probably too poor to support any of their children, or they may be unwilling;—it is most desirable to show to them what Christian education and habits of industry really are. An additional assistant to the present force of the mission, at the annual expense of \$500, is all that will be wanted till the institution becomes greatly enlarged.

How painful it is that such vital measures have been postponed for a whole year, for want of funds so small in amount. And how much more painful is the thought, that there is so much danger that these measures must be finally abandoned from the same cause.

MISSION TO THE CHIPPEWAS AND OTTAWAS.

Rev. Peter Dougherty and Mrs. Dougherty.

Mr. Henry Bradley and Mrs. Bradley.

Station, on Grand Traverse Bay, Lake Huron.

The condition and prospects of this mission are still encouraging. The church consists of twenty-three members, fifteen of whom are native Indians. Others are inquiring, and will probably soon be admitted to the same high privilege. A church edifice 40 by 25 feet, has been finished, with the exception of the cupola. For this building the Board furnished materials to the amount of \$270. The Indians, assisted by the brethren, chiefly performed the labour of building it. The walls are of hewed timber, carefully and substantially built, and finished in the inside with lath and plaster.

The school contains 40 Indian children, and 11 white children. Owing to the circumstances and employment of many of the parents, the attendance of the children has never been regular.

September 1, 1843. Besides the regular school, writes Mr. Dougherty, there has been a Sabbath school, with a regular attendance of between forty and fifty, chiefly adults. Of those in attendance on the Sabbath school, several heads of families have learned to read their own

language with a good degree of correctness. Others manifest an anxiety to learn, and are making progress in the acquisition. The chief, Ahgson, is a regular attendant on the Sabbath school, as also some of his headmen.

The moral improvement is very manifest in most who have given attention to the Gospel. Temperance is advancing. Some, who three years since were debased in intemperance, whose reformation was ridiculed by many, are now perfectly sober, and are members of the church. The external change in the native members, in personal cleanliness, in their dwellings, in their industry, in their sober and correct habits, is very great; and we hope there is a corresponding internal change, which is the only sure pledge that they will continue to advance towards a state of moral perfection. One of the chiefs has enrolled his name among the followers of the Saviour. Several others have requested admission to the church, who, if they continue to walk correctly, will, in due time, be admitted.

February 28, 1844. Our congregation, both in the morning and evening, has been larger than usual. The members of the church are attentive at all our meetings, and I think are growing in grace. I was pleased the other morning, as I entered one of the houses, just after sunrise, to find them attending family worship. The little daughter was reading in the Gospel of John, in Chippewa, and the parents were sitting by her listening to catch every word. When she had finished, the father knelt down, and offered up a prayer, asking for the influences of the Holy Ghost to enlighten their minds to understand his Word, and to help them to persevere in his service.

A spelling book in Chippewa and English of 84 pages, 12mo., prepared by Mr. Dougherty, has just been printed in this city. This will be of great service to the children and adult Indians, many of whom are desirous to read their own language. The Book of Genesis, the Gospel of John, and a Hymn Book, are the only other works translated into this language. Other portions of the Sacred Scriptures will be prepared and printed as fast as the other labours of the missionaries will permit.

MISSION TO WESTERN AFRICA.

SETTRA KROO. Mrs. Sawyer.

Rev. James M. Priest and Mrs. Priest.

Mr. Washington McDonough.

Miss Cecilia Van Tyne.

Charles Hodge, }
John C. Lowrie, } native teachers.

MONROVIA.

Rev. James Eden.

SINOE.

“ Thomas Wilson.

Until late in the fall the mission family at Settra Kroo continued to enjoy good health. In the latter part of November Mr. Sawyer was partially confined with a severe cold and pain in the head, but was not considered dangerously ill till the first of December, when he was attacked with a severe chill, which ended in a high fever. All the means used were in vain, and at 11½ o'clock P. M. he died. Thus has another devoted servant of the Lord finished his work, and received as we trust the welcome of his Saviour: “Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.”

Dr. J. Lawrence Day, late Colonial Physician, who reached Settra Kroo the 2d of Dec., thus writes in relation to Mr. Sawyer's illness and death:

An account of my visit to this place in Dec. 1843, would be but a repetition of the one in May, 1842. But it may be proper for me to remark, that from all I can learn of the illness,

as said to have been the cause of Mr. Sawyer's death, I do not think I could have ch, if any, service to him. It seems to have been the effect of protracted ailments, most serious of which, was no doubt an affection of the liver, from which I understood when in the United States."

Rev. Thomas Wilson, and the Rev. James M. Priest, reached ia after a voyage of the usual length. By the advice of his Mr. Wilson remained at Monrovia with his family till after attack of fever. Their sickness was severe, and Mrs. Wilch to the regret of her family and friends, was removed by Mr. Priest passed on to Settra Kroo, and both he and his ve so far suffered but little, if they have not altogether escaped ; acclimating fever.

Eden still continues to labour in the church at Monrovia ; and care and oversight of the school attached to that station. The of scholars is 63, of whom three are from the native tribes. school is free to all who choose to attend, and it is conducted unligious influence ; the Bible is neither excluded nor made to a merely nominal place in the school. Mr. Eden's whole devoted to preaching on the Sabbath, and the care of the school the week.

Wilson had reached Sinoe, at the last accounts, and was preo establish a station there. The labours of Messrs. Eden and will be chiefly confined to the colonists, among whom their are greatly needed.

mission among the natives at Settra Kroo, continues to prosugh suffering greatly from Mr. Sawyer's death. The loss of sels, his experienced judgment, his unceasing application to his ury duties, was most deeply felt by his bereaved companion, other members of the mission. A kind providence sent Dr. ay to the mission the day after Mr. Sawyer's death ; his resi- ere of two months, his active business habits, and his know- f the native character, enabled him to render great service. he active and efficient supervision of Mrs. Sawyer, the schools : instruction of the natives, as far as practicable, were going l as usual. She has sent the most pressing appeal for another o join them without delay.

e 2d of December, the United States' Squadron, under Commor- ry, touched at Settra Kroo, to hold a palaver with the natives - attack on an American captain while trading with them some o. This difficulty was settled amicably and in the most satisfac- nner. The commodore required them to insert in the document ng their sorrow for what they had done, that in future they respect the persons and property of all American citizens, and ly the American missionaries to their country ; promising a his part, that friendly acts would be met in the same spirit, of hostility would be most certainly and severely punished.

hanks of the Board, and of the Christian community are most e to this distinguished officer, for the care he took to secure interests of the mission ; and the kindness and sympathy of and the other officers towards Mrs. Sawyer, is gratefully ac-

knowledge^d.* The visit of the Squadron will be long remembered by the natives, and in the providence of God it has given the mission a security with them which it never possessed before.

During Mr. Sawyer's life, arrangements were in progress for Mr. Priest to occupy a new station at Nanna Kroo. This had been delayed for want of means. Some further delay may now be necessary before it will be expedient for Mr. Priest to leave the present station.

The following extracts from the journal and letters of Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer show the state and prospects of the mission.

Feb. 11, 1843. Occupied the forenoon in studying the native language. In the afternoon taught in the school. Felt an unusual interest in the temporal and eternal interests of the scholars. Said to myself—Dear children—how interesting! How interesting; but how few care for your souls!

12th. An unusual degree of solemnity pervaded our minds and hearts; owing principally to our recent disappointment in not receiving the long-looked-for reinforcement; and also to the responsibility of our situation, and to the disposition manifested by some professing Christians and ministers at home, to believe themselves, and to persuade others, that the time had not yet arrived for sending the Gospel to Africa; and, at any rate, that no more white missionaries should be sent there. We could not but think all such persons, if sincere, were wholly unacquainted with the true state of things in Africa... The truth is, too many professing Christians, in the United States and elsewhere, feel towards the inhabitants of Africa, as the Jews once felt towards the Gentiles. Too many say, at least practically, We care but very little for their souls. . . .

March 29. Presented a Bible to the boy that bears my name, at his own request, but not without shedding tears of joy and gratitude when I looked back and thought what and where he was one year ago. Poor boy! he has recently lost a kind mother, whom he loved very much. Pray that the Lord may take the charge of him, and make him a holy and useful man.

June 15 Attended a funeral, and had religious services. Spoke from Heb. ix. 27: "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." About four or five hundred persons were present, and Charles Hodge interpreted in a loud and distinct manner.

July 28. Visited Nanna Kroo, and King Will's town; at the latter all assembled in crowds round the king's house, and listened, probably for the first time, to the story of Calvary. Charles Hodge interpreted. They told us they would like to hear more about him who had lived and died, and who could take away all their bad hearts and feelings, and give them new hearts and good feelings; that they had never heard, in their country, of one man dying to save another man's life; and finally, they wished for some person to come and teach their people.

At Nanna Kroo there was a large meeting from both towns. . . . I told them that formerly the Bible, God's book, did not live in their country. Now God had sent it to them, and had sent his people to tell them the good news it contained. That it mentioned particularly about Jesus Christ, who died to save sinners, such as I and they were. . . . I think it decidedly best to proceed as early as possible in the erection of a house for the mission station. The expense will be small, as we shall build principally of native materials, and by native men.

August 6. For the last seven months the natives have given us very little trouble. Sometimes they had raged and threatened, but the Lord kept them in subjection. Blessed be his holy name! The former king, though opposed to Mr. Canfield and us at first, had become decidedly friendly; had placed one of his own family in the school; and had promised to make his people keep the Sabbath. The present acting governor has ever been a good friend to us; has a fine boy in the school, of whose success he is very proud. The scholars very soon become attached to us; and the parents seeing the difference between the boys out of, and in the school, by degrees regard us as the friends of their children and themselves.

* Commodore P. kindly offered a passage to Mrs. Sawyer to any other part of the coast, from which she might more readily return to the United States. This offer she felt constrained to decline by her own views of duty. "Here is my place, and here my work; and in the present state of the mission I cannot leave it," was her self-sacrificing reply.

Oct. 28. The several members of our mission have been greatly favoured with health for a long time; and we are at present enjoying good health for Africa. Our school has never been so prosperous. It numbers forty or forty-one scholars, of which number nine are girls. Charles Hodge is now an excellent teacher. We allow him to spend but a part of his time in teaching, as we wish him to progress in his studies. John C. Lowrie is assisting me in the language, and I hope in time he will be of great assistance in this way. My native teacher and four other men are learning to read. Their progress has been, and is, very gratifying. I have no doubt but that some of them will soon be able to read the Word of God. I have promised the man who learns first to read a handsome Bible, of large print; and I could greatly wish that some kind friend would send each of the five a good plain Bible, with large print. Formerly I could not find a man but what appeared to feel ashamed when found teaching the country languages. My present teacher now actually takes pride in teaching and having us understand his language. He says he prays to God to teach him the right way.

Mrs. Sawyer has commenced the preparation of a Kroo and English Spelling Book. I have been enabled to write down quite a long list of words, and to translate a brief account of the creation and of the fall of man, and two other short pieces.

Pray for us that God will spare and assist us in giving some of his Word to this people. The work in which we, and you, and the Church are engaged, never appeared so important and excellent as now.

Oct. 28th. We have, [writes Mrs. Sawyer.] now been in this mission two years. We have taught about one hundred heathen children to read. Twenty have learned to write quite well. We have a class in Geography of eleven; one in Arithmetic of eighteen; an Alphabet class of fourteen; a small class in Natural Philosophy of seven. To provide food, cloth, instruct, govern, and direct all these, must cause much labour, care, and anxiety, and requires both wisdom and prudence. Mr. Sawyer has been engaged in the school one or two hours each day; at which time he has heard them recite the Shorter Catechism, and opened and closed the school with singing and prayer. Thus the whole number of readers learn the important doctrines of our holy religion. This, you know, is very necessary to root out their heathenish superstitions. These children require a knowledge of the English language, and learn to read as fast as any children in the United States. Many of them are taken from us just as they begin to learn. Their parents and friends persuade or force them away to labour on the plantations, which are some miles distant.

The heathen are much averse to have their female children educated. They seem to think, the more ignorant the poor female is, the better slave she will be. There is no doubt but what education will lead the females here to take a decided stand against the oppressions and cruelties that are now practised upon them. Poor creatures! It is enough to cause any virtuous feeling person to shed tears to witness their degradation and misery. Several captains of vessels have been at this place during the last few months, who have traded with this people, and left much rum amongst them. This, you know, is very wicked, and causes much trouble. . . . We have a fine Sabbath school. We hold it in the afternoon at half-past two o'clock. We have preaching on Sabbath morning, a lecture in the evening, and prayer meeting on Saturday evening.

Since September, 1812, we have for the most part enjoyed good health. The first year after our arrival we suffered exceedingly. Pray for us; we are lonely missionaries; and God is our only friend and helper.

After the death of Mr. Sawyer his bereaved partner writes as follows, December 6th:

It becomes my painful duty to inform you, that my beloved husband, and your faithful missionary, died on the evening of December 1st. R. W. Sawyer is no longer your missionary in Africa. God has graciously called him home. It was his earnest prayer but his last illness might be brief, which petition was actually granted. He was really ill but about twelve hours. . . . His work was done, and the Master called for him. He is gone! Shall I mourn or murmur? God forbid. I know, and have confidence in the character of that Sovereign, under whose government this affliction has been permitted to come upon me. Shall I be so ungrateful as to quarrel with the lawful Possessor, when he comes to claim his own? Shall I be so selfish as to desire my beloved husband to forego the bliss of heaven, to tabernacle a few days with me in this vale of tears? I have, it is true, sustained an irreparable loss; one which I must feel. By the grace of God I have been enabled thus far to sustain my bereavement beyond what I anticipated. God is faithful to his promise—'Thy Maker is thy husband.' Christ is still my Prophet, Priest, and King. In all these offices he is still the same tender and

compassionate, as well as omnipotent Saviour. 'He is my refuge, a high tower, and rock of defence.

As it regards my intentions and plans: I intend to remain in the mission, and go forward in the management of the school, and the domestic affairs, just as heretofore. I intend to do all I can in completing the small books, commenced by Mr. Sawyer, in the Kroo language. If the Lord spares my life, when they are ready to put to press, which I think will be in about one year, then I intend, if permitted, to return to America on a visit, *but not to stay*, unless my return is prevented by some special providence. My own health is very good; I am able to labour with scarce any interruption. Try to send us another missionary family soon. All things are ready for their labours.

J. 16, 1841. You will have learned, [writes Mrs. Sawyer,] before this reaches you, that Dr. Day arrived here the day after my dear husband's death. O, how acceptable was his arrival! He was present to aid in the interment, and his presence since that time has greatly aided in sustaining me. I am but feeble, and liable to wither under the blighting stroke of His almighty hand.

As I have written at length in previous letters respecting Mr. Sawyer's decease, and the state of the mission, it will not be necessary to repeat them here. I mourn my personal loss, and the loss sustained by the mission; but I do rejoice in his infinite gain. *Rest in peace.*

Your letters received by Captain Brown were all addressed to one who was an inhabitant of the upper world. I read them with interest indeed. . . . I have engaged Charles Hodge as my native assistant in the school for this year. He is competent to take full charge of it. As an encouragement for him to remain in the mission I have promised him a small salary. May the Lord reward you for the Bibles and Testaments. I am glad to see them here.

Can you not send us . . . in 1844? O! do, if possible.

For some years the Colony of Liberia will require that educated and qualified ministers be sent to labour among their young and feeble churches, and for a time they will need support from abroad. The same work which the Board have to perform in Texas must be done for Liberia. Two or three additional missionaries are at this time

needed. The Church in Liberia would enable the colony to exert a powerful influence upon the native tribes, far beyond its present power. Though the coast of Africa will be a blessing to the interior, so far only as it is blessed by the influence of the Gospel. As this is a community of free citizens, governed by their own laws, and depending upon their own exertions, it is proper that the missionaries sent to them be coloured men; and the time it is believed has fully come, when the missionary work in the colony may be confided to them.

Missions to the native tribes, however, are more complicated, and more difficult in their management. The experience of the different missionary institutions, and the judgment of missionaries actually in this field, all concur in shewing that the aid of white men as missionaries cannot as yet be dispensed with, although much of the work may be done by coloured men. Nor is it strange that this should be so. Few coloured men amongst us have had the opportunity of obtaining the education, and those habits of business which fit them for the entire oversight of a missionary establishment: and of the few who have been educated, scarcely any are willing to go as foreign missionaries. Hence the present state of the missions to Western Africa, if white men are withdrawn from the field, the work amongst the natives must be discontinued.

There is perhaps no heathen country where the work of missions has required stronger faith, or met with more discouragements, than in Western Africa. But these discouragements have not arisen from difficulty of access to the country,—from any unusual expense of the work,—from an obstinate rejection of the gospel on the part of the natives, or from the want of the Divine blessing on the labours of his servants. On the contrary, the country is easy of access,—the missions are less expensive than in many other places,—in no heathen field have the poor benighted natives shewn a greater readiness to receive the truth:—and every mission to this benighted race has received the blessing of the adorable Head of the Church. At this moment no other heathen country has more encouraging indications for its evangelization, according to the amount of means employed, than Western Africa.

The Church and the Wesleyan Missionary Societies of England were among the first to send missionaries to this field. In Sierra Leone their labours have been greatly blessed. Some years after the missions had been established, natives from almost every tribe in Africa, by the return of recaptured slaves, were brought to Sierra Leone; and thus, in the wonderful providence of God, were the representatives of many an inland tribe and nation, brought at once under the influence of the Gospel. The missionary had not gone to the various kingdoms in the interior, but God in his providence brought the people of those nations to him. And the blessed result now is, that those very individuals are returning to their own people, all of them instructed in much useful knowledge, many of them truly pious and carrying with them the blessings of the Gospel of peace. By their means already have missions been established by both those noble institutions in Ashantee, in Dahomey, and in Badagry, three places which a few years ago were apparently the most hopeless of any under the dominion of Satan. Space is not afforded in this Report to speak of the encouraging state of the Wesleyan missions on the Senegal, which have already advanced 300 miles into the interior:—or to notice the mission of the American Board at the Gaboon, or of the Episcopal Board at Cape Palmas. At each of these the missionary work has steadily gone forward. The mission of the Presbyterian Church is full of interest and of promise, notwithstanding the trying circumstances with which it has been afflicted.

Three years have elapsed since the mission was first commenced among the Kroo people. In that short time an encouraging progress has been made. The confidence of the people has been gained,—a system of education on the most efficient and approved plan has been commenced,—some progress has been made in reducing the language to writing,—and the Gospel is steadily preached to the inhabitants. In the infancy of the mission, commenced among a wild and barbarous people, these results are certainly encouraging, and the future is all of promise. No tribe in Africa is more remarkable than the Kroo people. They have never been engaged in the slave trade, nor have they suffered their people to be enslaved. They are a seafaring and enterprising people, active, shrewd and intelligent; and they are found

residing at various places for hundreds of miles along the coast, living in villages and colonies, but having a constant connection with the tribe at home. When commerce penetrates the interior, on the large rivers, the Kroomen will be found on every boat, as they are now found on the ships trading on the coast. When such a people are converted to the knowledge of the truth, and elevated to the rank of a civilized and enlightened community, their influence for good will be great. It is for the Church to say whether that blessed work shall go forward or be abandoned.

Still, as every missionary institution has found, Western Africa is a field of great discouragement, in the present state and tone of piety in the Christian Church, because the number of deaths in a given time has been greater than in other missionary fields. That a great work has been commenced there, none can doubt. That God has been faithful to his promises none will deny. But the Church has been called to mourn over the loss of her sons and her daughters sent to this dark land, and while weeping over their early graves, she has often forgotten that the work of God is going steadily forward. She has forgotten that her sons and her daughters die in other lands,—and that even at home she is often called to weep over her most honoured and efficient labourers, cut down in many cases in the prime of life and usefulness. And in the midst of her sorrow for the death of a beloved missionary, how prone is she to forget the terms of discipleship, the example of the Saviour, the self-denying principles of his religion, and the requirements of the word of God. “Hereby perceive we the love of God, because he laid down his life for us, and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren. The disciple is not above his Master, nor the servant above his Lord. It is enough for the disciple to be as his Master, and the servant as his Lord.—He that findeth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it.—What mean ye to weep and to break mine heart, for I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus.”

In view of these facts and principles, and of the wants of Africa, how affecting is the request of the lonely missionary at Settra Kroo. “Can you not send us one missionary and his wife in 1844? Oh! do, if possible.” Can any call to the Church be more tender or more solemn? It comes from a Christian woman lately bereaved of her husband, and left alone among thousands of benighted heathen. Yet she leaves not her post, but standing between the dead and the living, she calls on others to join her there, that the plague may be stayed.

LODIANA MISSION.

LODIANA.	Rev. John Newton and Mrs. Newton.
	“ Joseph Porter.
	“ Levi Janvier and Mrs. Janvier.
	Mr. Reese Morris, printer, and Mrs. Morris.
	Golak Nath, licentiate.
	Wm. Barton, catechist.
SAHARUNPUR.	Rev. James R. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell.
	Mr. James Craig, teacher, and Mrs. Craig.
SABATHU.	Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson and Mrs. Jamieson.
MERAT.	“ Joseph Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell.

The Rev. Wm. S. Rogers, and his family, as mentioned in the last Report, left Lodiana in Nov. 1842, and arrived in the United States in July, 1843. Although the health of Mrs. Rogers was improved by the voyage, there is no prospect that it will ever be restored sufficiently to bear the climate of India.

Dr. Willis Green, on reaching Lodiana, immediately entered on the duties of his profession. In a few months his health and spirits were so impaired by the climate and the annoyances of India, that he became satisfied it was his duty to return home. After suffering severely on the journey to Calcutta, his health became somewhat improved on the voyage, and he reached this country in March. Dr. Green bore the principal part of his expenses to India, and while residing there; and he has made arrangements to reimburse the part paid by the Board. This of course is his own decision, as no claim against him was contemplated, for any part of the sum expended. It is due to him, however, that these facts be stated.

Preaching and Religious Instruction—At Lodiana, preaching in Hindustani has been continued in the morning and afternoon of the Sabbath, and in English in the evening. A catechetical exercise is held on Thursday, and a Bible class on Tuesday, for the benefit of the native Christians, and the girls in the orphan school. Six natives are members of the church. During the summer a weekly evening service in Hindustani has been held for the benefit of the soldiers.

Mr. Newton spent two weeks itinerating in December, and Mr. Porter two months in January and February. In these missionary labours, they were accompanied by one of the native assistants. The various Melas in the neighbourhood were attended, and these opportunities improved for preaching the Gospel, and distributing Tracts and Scriptures.

At Saharunpur, a service in Hindustani has been kept up every Sabbath morning. From forty to fifty persons usually attend. English preaching is maintained three Sabbaths in the month. The services are conducted in the same manner as in the churches in this country; the simple and impressive forms of the Presbyterian mode of worship being as suitable to a church in India as in the United States.

The brethren at this station are greatly in need of a chapel for preaching in the city, the building of which has been delayed for want of funds.

At Sabathu, missionary labours have been in a great measure suspended on account of the number of officers and soldiers stationed there. Every house within the limits of the cantonments, may be required by the Government, on payment of its value. Mr. Jamieson was obliged to leave Sabathu, as his house was required, and he removed with his family to Simla. His missionary labours, though somewhat changed, were not materially interrupted. During the summer, accompanied by two English missionaries who were residing on the hills for their health, Mr. Jamieson made a tour through Kanour, to the borders of Thibet. He distributed tracts in the Thibetan language to the Lamas, and to the Buddhist priests and others, in the monasteries and nunneries of this old and wide-spread superstition. They all received the books most willingly, and read them fluently. The population of this mountain district is very sparse, the demand for books in the Thibetan language is small, and the opportunities of sending them into Thibet, through that country, are few.

Three of the brethren, from the different stations, visited the fair at Hurdwar. A larger number of the Sikhs than usual attended this year. They consider every twelfth year peculiarly favourable for bathing at Hurdwar. The supply of Scriptures and tracts in the Panjabi language, although large, was completely expended. Two other annual fairs, held in the neighbourhood of Saharunpur, were also attended, and a large number of books and tracts distributed.

During the year Merat has been established as a new station. This measure was strongly recommended by the mission; and Mr. Caldwell is now residing there with his family. He spent a portion of the year in Delhi, and was employed part of the time in preaching tours, among the destitute towns and villages. He found the people for the most part very attentive, and willing to receive Tracts and portions of the Scriptures.

Schools.—The high school at Lodiāna has been under the care of Mr. Janvier during the year. The average number of scholars is about forty. The school is now taught in the new building on the mission premises, which is more convenient than the house heretofore used. No material change has been made in the order of studies. All the brethren at the station have at different times given assistance, more or less, in conducting the exercises of the school; and two native assistants have been employed regularly, besides monitors from among the older boys. The devotional exercises at the daily opening of the school are now held in Hindustani. A Bible class is held on the Sabbath, and it is made obligatory on all the scholars to attend.

The boys' boarding school at Saharunpur contains 19 scholars, and still continues to be an institution of much promise. Three of the boys are members of the church, and three or four more are under religious impressions. Every care is taken to give them religious education, as well as instruction in other branches of knowledge.

The English school at the same station contains 13 boys. The fa-

cility with which employment as writers can be obtained for the boys, when they have been but a short time at school, affords temptations to their parents, to take their children from school, too strong to be resisted. Many of the boys are intelligent and promising; and the instruction they receive in many cases convinces them of the folly and falsehood of their heathen superstitions. But though some of them have been thus convinced, none of them have given evidence of a change of heart.

The girls' boarding school at Lodiana contains 9 scholars. For want of a suitable assistant teacher, the school has been under the entire care of Mrs. Janvier. Their only studies have been reading and spelling, committing to memory portions of Scripture, hymns, and the Shorter Catechism in their own language. They have besides been employed in sewing and knitting. Some of the girls have manifested serious attention, but do not give evidence of decided piety.

The Presbytery of Lodiana, after a thorough course of study, and a satisfactory examination, licensed Golak Nath to preach the Gospel. Thus has a new advance been made in the missionary work in India. May the Lord of the harvest send forth many more labourers to his harvest.

Printing.—The funds of the Board were only sufficient to run the two presses half the year.

The following is a tabular view of the works executed :

<i>Hindustani.</i>	<i>pp.</i>	<i>Copies.</i>	<i>Whole pp.</i>
Deuteronomy	232	2050	475,600
Isaiah	322	2050	660,100
Bible Sketches	180	3050	552,050
Refutation of Mohammadism	114	3050	347,700
On Happiness	36	5050	181,800
<i>Hindi.</i>			
Deuteronomy	182	2050	373,100
Daniel	72	2050	147,600
Parable and Exposition	12	5050	60,600
Voice from Heaven	6	5050	30,300
Way of Salvation, The Fall, Religious Council	18	5050	90,900
<i>Punjabi.</i>			
Pilgrim's Progress	144	3050	439,200
Brief Bible History	128	5050	646,400
Poor Joseph	10	5050	50,500
RECAPITULATION.			
HINDUSTANI		15,250	2,217,250
HINDI		19,250	702,500
PANJABI		13,150	1,136,100
Total		47,650	4,055,850

In concluding this report, [the Mission writes,] we desire to unite with our brethren in thanking the Lord of Zion for the manifestations of His favour toward His heritage in this land. Though his unworthy servants have done but little for his glory, He still permits them to labour in his vineyard; He permits them to have access to the heathen, and gives to them, from time to time, at least so much evidence that their labour is not in vain, as to keep them from desponding. He enables Christians of different names and of different climes to labour together, though called upon sometimes to discuss points on which their opinions widely differ, and in regard to which the adversary would gladly foment strifes among them. He enables them to pray for the peace of Zion, and to labour for its promotion. With these thanksgivings we desire to unite the exhortation to our brethren and ourselves, to love and good works. We believe the Lord has good things in store for this part of his Zion; we know it, and we are not without the hope that our eyes may see it. The Lord hasten it in its time.

ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Rev. James Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.

“ Joseph Warren and Mrs. Warren.

“ John E. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman.

“ Joseph Owen.

“ John Wray and Mrs. Wray.

As mentioned in the last Report Mr. and Mrs. Morrison had reached Calcutta, both in feeble health, with a view of making trial of a sea voyage for its restoration. Soon after reaching Calcutta, Mrs. Morrison was removed by death. All her trials and afflictions in the missionary life were now to cease,—her work was done,—and all her labours were ended. To her we trust the promise was fulfilled: “Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: ye saith the spirit that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them.” Mr. Morrison’s health did not improve whilst in Calcutta, but the voyage was of service to him. He reached the United States in October, with his three orphan children.

Preaching and Religious Instruction.—Preaching in English and Hindustani is conducted on the Sabbath, in the church, besides preaching in Hindustani in a room in the printing office, and in the chapel near the Jumna; and during the week religious services are held, in Hindustani and English, at these different places. As far as their other labours would permit, bazar preaching in the city has also been attended to by the missionaries and their assistants.

During the cold season, many towns and villages were visited by them, for preaching the Gospel, in the neighbourhood of Allahabad, and as far as Delhi, and Agra. Special attention also was given to the annual assembly of the Hindus, at the great mela at Allahabad. In these tours, besides preaching, large numbers of tracts and portions of the Scriptures were distributed.

The following notices of the annual mela at Allahabad, are from an eye-witness, and one who year after year has laboured at these large meetings to tell the blinded Hindus, of the only fountain for cleansing away sin.

During the progress of the mela, (writes the Rev. J. Wilson,) so much of the time has to be spent out of doors, amidst the dust, noise and confusion of the scene, with the presence of missionary brethren from other stations, and the additional duties which demand attention, that it is usually quite impracticable for me to write a word; and when I attempt to stretch my mind across the whole scene when the excitement of it is over, the task is too great and many of the most interesting facts and features are lost. It is now five years that I have been a spectator, and a more or less busy actor in this annual “gathering of the people.” I often feel surprised and pained at the rapid flight of years, and the small amount of noticeable results of our labours here. Yet I sometimes remember that the visible results are by no means a fair criterion, by which to estimate the progress of the work which God is carrying forward in this land. Much of its fruits will be developed or lost in the lonely wilds and the quiet villages far away from the notice of those who labour in the public concourse; and much of it, too, will be developed in a quiet way in diminishing the respect of the people for their idols and institutions, for their sacred places and persons, and giving gradually more refined and accurate notions

racter and perfections of God, and of the manner in which He is to be sought
ipped—and all this in a manner that will elude the notice of any other than the
s and careful observer.

the most thronged and exciting days of the Mela, the mind becomes at times
wildered. The person who attempts to stand up and speak, seems like a per-
ne means placed on the point of a solitary rock amid surrounding waters,
pts to speak to the billows that dash and foam around, and chase each other
uccession far down the stream where his voice cannot reach them. There is
majesty in this immense concourse of people which no pen can describe ;—
, the eminences, the dales—every place crowded confusedly with men and
nd children, and bullocks, horses, camels, elephants, every thing mixed up in
asion,—the cloud of dust rising far up in the heavens over the multitude—the
noise, like the roar of mighty waters—the eager pressing towards the point
rivers come together—the exulting shouts of the successive groups of pil-
m they reach the eminences from which they first descry the waters of the
the sacred junction—constitute a whole scene which in the retrospect will
mind to decide whether it was a living reality or the gorgeous phantoms
sion of a dream.

s anticipating, from the outline of other arrangements made by neighbouring
es, a smaller amount of assistance from them than usual, when to our sur-
gratification, three Prussian brethren of the Patna Mission, came in to spend
with us. We were thus enabled to exhibit more direct missionary strength
we had done before. We were thus among ourselves a singular and pleasing
of the power and fruits of Christianity.—Prussians, Germans, Englishmen,
s, Irishmen, Americans, East Indians, Natives, both of the Hindu and Mo-
sects formerly, all grouped together at one spot, for one purpose, viz. to
Christ crucified” to those multitudes who came here for a far different purpose.
we doubt either the ability or the willingness of Christ to “visit the Gen-
ke out of them a people for his Name,” while we stood by ourselves at once
d demonstration of the fact.

the best we could, each in his way, to set forth the great doctrines of the
he way most likely to arrest the attention and affect the hearts of the mis-
rims who come from afar to wash away their sins with water, and expiate
es by presents to a host of brahmans who feed upon their delusions. We dis-
acts and portions of scripture in larger measure than had been done on any
asion. We could not, from the kind of materials we had to use in the dis-
and the confusion of the crowd, use all that discrimination which it were
to use as to the persons to whom we commit portions of the Word of God.
ny received respecting whom we had no opportunity to ascertain whether
personally able to read or not—we did ascertain this to the extent of our
If any one think it practicable to ascertain this of *all*, let him stand under a
ndertake to count *all* the drops of rain that fall in a shower, and see how
ill have to be in order to let none pass unnoticed. We counted as many as
but many passed unnoted. Some will call this kind of distribution *faith*, and
wisdom, perhaps there was a mixture of both. But He who knows how to sepa-
rheat from the chaff will take care of that which is his own. We distributed
single tracts, but pursued the policy which we adopted some two or three
viz.—binding four or five tracts in a small volume, so that each one has
g of the form and substance of a book. This secures for them a much more
reception, and they are more likely to be preserved and read when the people
need to their homes. We had also printed pretty large editions of Luke and
and bound them in one volume in each of the dialects most in demand : and
other single Gospels. These were distributed in pretty large numbers. There
ons among the multitude hardened enough to come and get books under pre-
desire to read them, and maliciously tear them in pieces and give the torn
he winds; (fewer cases of this kind came to our knowledge than on some
asions.) And there were those who showed a sincere and earnest desire to
learn what these contain. As we walked along the streets during the progress
sla, we have sometimes seen groups of strangers, often as many as twenty or
re sitting together in a verandah or under a tree, one of them reading one of
which they had received from us and the rest listening very attentively. We
s also found an individual or two who recognized us as having seen us on our
y tours in former years, and having received tracts from us at their villages.
less the highest esteem for the books and say they have read them with much
nd profit. Now the exciting scene is over, and the people have returned to
as, and these little books have gone with many of them. What attention they

may secure or what results produce in their quiet village homes, we cannot tell. We tried to preach to them faithfully as we had opportunity—we tried to furnish those who were likely to use them with these little manuals of truth, which might speak to their hearts where we could not go. We can only beseech Him whose Word it is to make it efficacious in correcting their views and practice, and in rooting up the deep-seated errors and superstitions by which the deluded multitudes have been hitherto swayed and in preparing them to take their place in the gathering around Him who is promised for “a light to the Gentiles, and salvation to the ends of the earth.” This annual congregating of the people in such large numbers to perform the services of a most degrading superstition, may in their gradual developments prove a most efficacious means of spreading that influence which will undermine themselves, and disarm “the strong man” of the power by which he supports his kingdom here.

I feel sad at the close of every Mela in the reflection, that of so vast a multitude assembled, so few have even heard a word about the way sin may be forgiven; that such an amount of the resources of the country are annually consumed in the support of a debasing superstition, and an onerous system by which there is not one human being benefited, while many ten thousands are destroyed. For these people are not deficient in self-denial. They bear much, very much. If it were only directed to a worthy object, or in a train by which God would be honoured, and their country blessed, their influence would be immense. But as it is, its combined, united, single influence, is a downward one, by which God is dishonoured and man debased. But there is a sweet sustaining hope in this—there is One who is given to be “a light to lighten the Gentiles, and be the glory of his people Israel.” The sweet, the hallowed influence of His name will be spread here, and this deep, deep darkness will flee away.

Schools.—The boys' boarding school consists of 30 scholars. Their progress in learning, and their general conduct and attention to instruction have been satisfactory. Four boys have finished the usual course of instruction, during the year, and are employed in the printing office and bindery.

A High School was commenced during the year, but it is quite doubtful whether suitable boys in sufficient numbers can be obtained to warrant its continuance.

The girls' boarding school has 13 scholars. Their deportment and willingness to learn have been good; and they give entire satisfaction by their obedience and attention to the various training to fit them for usefulness in after life.

The bazar schools have been reduced from twelve to seven. If Christian teachers could be procured these schools would be more efficient. Still the children make progress in the knowledge of the truth and after being a while at school, show a marked improvement over those who do not attend.

Printing.—The following is a tabular view of the works printed during the last year.

In Hindi, Nagari Character.

NAMES OF WORKS.	PP.	COPIES.	WHOLE PP.
Gospel of Matthew - - - - -	124	5000	620,000
Proverbs of Solomon - - - - -	80	5000	400,000
World to Come - - - - -	12	5000	60,000
Dr. Wilson on Hinduism - - - - -	48	5000	240,000
Word of God concerning Idolatry - - - - -	12	5000	60,000
Ten Commandments, with Proofs - - - - -	48	5000	240,000
Epitome of Christianity - - - - -	44	5000	220,000
Substance of the Scriptures - - - - -	20	5000	100,000
Introductory Catechism - - - - -	8	2000	16,000

In Urdu, Arabic Character.

<i>Gospel of Matthew</i> - - - - -	108	5000	540,000
<i>Inquiry concerning True Religion</i> - - - - -	288	1200	345,600
<i>Same—Mohammadism omitted</i> - - - - -	200	500	100,000

In Urdu, Persian Character.

The Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	36	5000	180,000
The Great Question	-	-	-	-	-	10	500	5,000
Crucifixion of Christ	-	-	-	-	-	84	5000	420,000

In Urdu, Roman Character.

Luke and Acts	-	-	-	-	-	132	1000	132,000
Jesus, the Child's best Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	32	2000	64,000
Hymn Book	-	-	-	-	-	466	1000	466,000
Spelling Book	-	-	-	-	-	24	2000	48,000

In English.

On Predestination	-	-	-	-	-	108	30	3,240
Exhortation to Repentance	-	-	-	-	-	23	200	4,600

Recapitulation.

Hindi Nagari	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,000	1,956,000
Urdu Arabic	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,700	985,000
Urdu Persian	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	605,000
Urdu Roman	-	-	-	-	-	-	6000	710,000
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	7,840

Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,930	4,263,840
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FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

FUTTEHGURH.—Rev. Henry R. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.

“ John J. Walsh and Mrs. Walsh.

Gopee Nath Nundy, licentiate.

Miss Jane Vanderveer, teacher.

FURRUKHABAD.—Rev. Wm. H. M'Auley and Mrs. M'Auley.

“ John C. Rankin and Mrs. Rankin.

Kalle Chund Datt, teacher.

MYNPOORIE.—Rev. James L. Scott and Mrs. Scott.

The Rev. John J. Walsh and his wife embarked for India in July, and after a prosperous voyage of 124 days, reached Calcutta in November. He probably reached his field of labour in March or April.

During the year a new station was commenced at Mynpoorie; and Mr. Scott, with his family, removed to it in the month of November.

The following extracts of a letter from Mr. Wilson will show some of the advantages and facilities of this station as a field of missionary labour.

Mynpoorie, Jan. 16, 1843.—One principal object in this trip is to gain what information I can of this place and neighbourhood, in reference to its being occupied as an out-station of the Furrukhabad Mission, so soon as you may be able to send us a reinforcement. All that we have heretofore known of Mynpoorie has been from hearsay; for although some of us have been here, we have never made any observation, nor even attempted to preach.

We arrived at Mynpoorie on Saturday morning, and remained there until Tuesday morning; during which time, in company with brother K—— and his native preacher, we addressed the people six times in different parts of the city and bazar. The crowds who heard us were great and very attentive; but this was, no doubt, in some measure, owing to the novelty of the thing. I find we have overrated the population of the city of Mynpoorie, but underrated that of the surrounding towns and villages. I will here state what I know of this place, and what I think of it as a field for missionary labour.

1st.—Population.—Mynpoorie is the capital of a large and productive district. It contains, as near as I can ascertain, 12,000 inhabitants, principally Hindus, having a tolerable degree of intelligence and not much Brahminical influence. The town bears more marks of increase than decrease. The military and civil stations are about a mile or a mile and a half from the city. Houses are numerous and rent cheaper than at Futtehgurh, which might surmount the necessity of building mission houses.

2d.—Health.—There are at present two regiments stationed here, without any medical man attached to them. The civil surgeon, in addition to his own duties, has those of the military and eight hundred prisoners to attend to, and says his duties are very light. From this, as well as his explicit declaration, we may consider the station uncommonly healthy. Out of eight hundred persons, there are but twelve sick.

3d.—There is no chaplain here; no church, no schools, no established means of grace or instruction, with which we could be considered as interfering, or from which we might fear any opposition. The civil surgeon and his lady, with whom I staid, are Scotch Presbyterians; very intelligent and pious, and offer us all the assistance in their power, should we establish a mission station there. Dr. G., who expects to remain stationary here, offers to support a school himself, and give all the medical aid the mission might require.

4th.—The country around is very productive, and thickly studded with towns and villages, many of which may be reached in an hour from the station.

5th.—The roads are good for travelling, there being three macadamized roads, leading in different directions.

6th.—Its proximity to Futtehgurh is of no little importance. The distance is forty miles, one half of which is metal road. There are three public bungalows on the road, at which we could spend the night, so that in passing and repassing to aid or consult with each other, we would not have the trouble and expense of carrying tents, &c. Indeed, with the assistance of a couple of fresh horses, at each end of the road, we could easily run through in half a day, if necessary.

7th.—Immediately on the road are two large towns, (Mohamadabad and Bowgong, at both of which they hear the Gospel with much attention, and are very anxious to have schools,) and five or six villages, at which we might preach the Gospel. Should we place a Christian native at each of these two large towns, to teach schools and read to the people, we might, at any time in the year, even in the hot seasons, visit them from one or other of the stations, and at the same time preach to the people. I long to see this plan attempted—of sending pious natives to reside in neighbouring towns, where they can be often looked after by the missionaries. If ever the Gospel is to spread over the country it must be in this way, for our occasional visits (once perhaps in four or six months) amount to little. These are some of the inducements as they strike me, in favour of occupying this station in preference to any other, so soon as you can send us one or two missionaries.

Gopee Nath Nundy, who has been connected with this mission from its beginning, after a thorough course of study, and an examination entirely satisfactory, has been licensed to preach the Gospel, by the Presbytery of Furrukhabad. We rejoice to record the goodness of the Lord in thus raising up witnesses for the truth among the natives themselves.

Preaching and religious instruction.—Preaching on the Sabbath in English and Hindustani, has been regularly attended to at Futtehgurh. In Furrukhabad, preaching has been pretty regular two or three times a week. In the neighbouring villages the Gospel has been preached to the poor. In the cold season several extensive missionary tours were made, in which through a large extent of country, and in many towns and villages, the truth was made known, and Scriptures and Tracts distributed. The brethren are in great need of a chapel in the city of Furrukhabad. In relation to this subject Mr. Rankin writes :

July 7, 1843.—In the city, we stopped on the verandah of a shop, in the most public street leading to the Ganges; multitudes of people were returning from their morning bath; very soon we had a congregation quite as large as it was convenient to address in the open air, and rather too large to stand comfortably in a narrow, muddy street, in which ox-carts, mules, &c. are passing constantly. We dwelt principally on the love of God, in giving his Son, and of Christ in coming to die for sinners. In contrast, we referred to the object of their incarnations. It is remarkable, that although they acknowledge nine incarnations, yet there are only two of these to which they seem to pay much attention in their ordinary worship; these are, *Ramchandar* and *Krishna*. These, with their wives, they worship daily. A sketch of *their lives*, however, in contrast with our blessed Saviour's never fails to excite serious attention in the audience, and to produce a good impression in favour of Christianity.

17.—Preached this morning in company with brother Scott, in the most public and frequented place in the city. Found the noise too great for comfortable speaking or hearing. Such is the crowd of people, and the din of trade on the main street, that we generally seek a more retired place. We wish very much, however, that we had a church or chapel on the ground we occupied this morning; being in a public position, we should for a time have very large, and sometimes very noisy, audiences; but after a little, would have only those who might wish to hear what we had to say. Could you not spare us three or four hundred dollars for this purpose? In all this great city there is not one house for the Lord. Temples there are; but they are to unknown gods. Oh that some of God's people would at once give us the means to build a respectable house for the Lord.

Schools.—The orphan asylum contains 58 boys and 45 girls. During the year one boy eloped, nine girls have died, twelve have been married and settled in the Christian village, and twenty-nine new pupils have been received. Their instruction in religious knowledge, in common education, and in useful labour, has been continued as heretofore; and in all these the children have given satisfaction. In the latter part of the year the Spirit of God was manifested among them, in his awakening, convincing, and converting power. Three of the larger and more advanced boys, and two of the girls, have been admitted to the communion of the church. Five from the Christian village, formerly pupils in the school, were admitted to the same high privilege. Among those from the village were two families who brought their infant children to be baptized in the name of the Lord.

The school in the city of Furrukhabad numbers 59, with a regular attendance of about 48. The English, Persian, Urdu and Hindi languages have been regularly taught. Their general conduct and progress in their studies have been good. One of the most promising boys is now principal of a school at Mynpoorie, under the care of Mr. Scott: this school contains about forty scholars.

Five bazar schools have also been under the care of the mission, taught by native teachers. In these schools much precious truth is made known to the children, and religious influence is gradually extending. The boys of one of these schools now sharpen their knives on a stone idol, near the school house, which formerly they were taught to worship and treat with great reverence.

In conclusion [the Mission write] we would remark, that, while the facts contained in the report present little of stirring interest or encouragement to the churches, we, who are on the ground, and able to compare our present position with what it was last year, do feel our hands and hearts strengthened to go forward in the good work.

The prejudice against our schools is gradually wearing away, and they are becoming more firmly established. A larger number of interesting boys are able to read and understand the Scriptures. The position which our new buildings give to part of our number for intercourse with the city, both in going out to preach and in receiving visits from those who may wish to make inquiries on the subject of religion; the additional knowledge we have acquired of the languages—of the manners and customs of the people—and of the Hindu and Musalman controversy—and the lessons which experience has taught, in presenting the Gospel, all place us in the advance of what we were at the commencement of the year. And though the novelty of the Gospel has passed away, and there are some efforts by the higher classes to oppose its progress, the number who still attend our preaching, and the increasing number who visit us at our houses, and inquire after the truth, give us ground for encouragement; while the moving of the Spirit of God among the orphans, reminds us that His ear is not heavy that he cannot hear, nor His arm shortened that he cannot save. These—all these—place us on an eminence where hope brightens, and faith more cheerfully resigns all into the hands of Him who rules the armies of heaven, and does his pleasure among the children of men.

MISSION TO SIAM.

BANGKOK.—Rev. William P. Buell and Mrs. Buell.

“ Richard Q. Way and Mrs. Way.

Mr. Way and his wife embarked in November for Siam. He is also a physician, and his arrival, besides adding strength to the mission, will greatly encourage the single mission family, so long labouring without assistance.

No important change has taken place in the aspect of this field of labour, during the last year. The missionaries have been permitted to go forward with their work without obstruction or hinderance. A wide field is open for the distribution of tracts and Scriptures. Bangkok is the centre of trade, as well as of political power, and from the most populous parts of the kingdom the access to the capital is easy and constant; and many facilities are thus afforded to reach the interior.

Mr. Buell has been principally engaged in preaching the Gospel, distributing books, and explaining them to the people. On the arrival of Mr. Way they will be enabled to extend their missionary tours, and to do good to the bodies as well as to the souls of those on whom their labours of love are bestowed.

From the presses in China, in future years, tracts and bibles will be forwarded for the large Chinese population in Siam. And although the labours of these brethren will be principally among the Siamese, they will also be enabled to distribute the word of life and truth among the Chinese population.

Siam is a difficult but by no means a discouraging field of missionary labour. In some respects it is peculiar, and different from most other fields. The missionaries and their families are dependant for protection on the good will of a heathen prince, who is an absolute sovereign in his dominions. The king of Siam is also the head of the Buddhist superstition, which is the established religion of the state, and its expense is chiefly defrayed from the public treasury. The king and his counsellors must have seen, long ere this, that the missionaries are labouring to overturn their religion; yet hitherto they have been permitted to go where they please and preach the Gospel, to translate, print, and distribute the word of God, no man forbidding them. These brethren will need prudence and discretion, as well as faith and zeal, to enable them to make full proof of their ministry in circumstances so difficult; and they need the prayers of God's people that grace and wisdom may be afforded, and that by His blessing they may be made the instruments of prostrating that extensive system of idolatry and atheism, which holds so many millions in its chains.

MISSION TO CHINA.

Rev. Walter M. Lowrie.

Dr. J. C. Hepburn and Mrs. Hepburn.

Dr. D. B. M-Cartee.

Mr. Richard Cole, printer, and Mrs. Cole.

During the year the Rev. Thomas L. M-Bryde and his family have been obliged to return home for want of health. Whilst he remained at Kulangsu it was a time of unusual sickness, and before deciding on leaving China, it was deemed best he should try the climate of Macao; but it soon became evident that the prospect of his regaining his health there was hopeless. He arrived in this country with his family in October.

Early in October, D. B. M-Cartee, M. D., Mr. Richard Cole, printer, and his wife, embarked for China. They took with them a printing press and fixtures complete, the Chinese matrices, a type foundry, and a set of tools for bookbinding. Messrs. Talbot, Olyphant & Co. gave these missionaries a free passage in their fine ship, the *Huntress*. The same liberal firm gave to Mr. M-Bryde and his family a free passage home in the *Morrison*.

Dr. Hepburn, after disposing of the whole of the mission property at Singapore, at an advance on the original cost, arrived at Macao on the 10th of June. During his stay at Singapore he had made good progress in the knowledge of the Chinese dialect spoken in the Ho-keen province. It was therefore decided that he should commence a station at Amoy. His medical profession will insure him a cordial reception by the inhabitants, and he will thus be at once enabled to enter on his missionary labours. Early in October he took passage with his family for Amoy; but they were driven back by a severe gale, after being ten days out. The north-east monsoon set in very early and very strongly this year, and many other vessels were driven back or impeded in their course. On the 24th October, the weather being favourable, they again embarked for their field of labour; and, after a tedious voyage, reached Amoy in safety.

Mr. Lowrie has spent his time chiefly in Macao, engaged in the study of the Chinese language. In the month of August he commenced a voyage to the North, with the intention of visiting all the newly-opened cities, to make inquiries as to their relative advantages for missionary labour. He spent some time at Amoy, and found it to be a very eligible place for a mission station.

After leaving Amoy, owing to contrary winds, the voyage was slow, and they were several times driven to seek for shelter on the coast, by stress of weather. After almost reaching Chusan the vessel was driven back by the north-east monsoon, and the voyage was then relinquished. His visit to the northern cities was thus delayed for some months.

The treaty of peace between Great Britain and China has been ratified by both governments. An additional treaty has also been concluded, by which the provisions and privileges of the treaty with Great Britain are extended to all foreign nations. The Chinese government, and its subordinate officers, have given every evidence of their sincere desire to cultivate a spirit of amity and good-will, with the different foreign nations trading with them.

It is contemplated to occupy at once three stations for the China mission :—

1. Hong Kong.—Owing to the regulations of the British government, it has not been practicable as yet to procure a site for building on this island, and there are no houses to rent suitable for the purposes of the mission. During the summer a part of the island was extremely unhealthy, although in other parts there was no unusual sickness. A house has therefore been rented in Macao, where the missionaries for this station can reside until it shall be ascertained which part of the island is most healthy, and until the regulations for the sale of lots are completed.

The following description of this island is from the journal of Mr. Lowrie.

The entire circumference of Hong Kong is about 27 miles, and a more hilly, rocky place can hardly be imagined. It seems at first sight to be almost impossible to discover a place suitable for a residence, and it is only by cutting down the hills, and levelling the ground, that suitable building sites can be obtained. Its population when taken possession of at first was about 4000. But it very soon increased wonderfully on account of the demand for labourers on the roads and houses, and the shops, that were established. Its present population must be near 20,000, who are principally of the lower orders, though there are some of the more respectable inhabitants, and their numbers are said to be increasing. It is to be feared that the island of Hong Kong itself will never be a very good place for direct missionary labours; but its commercial importance, and the large number of natives residing on the neighbouring islands, and on the shores of the main land adjoining it will always make it an object of importance to have at least one station there. Nor should it be forgotten that Hong Kong is in a manner the key of Canton Province, which contains a population of nineteen millions of inhabitants,—being more than the whole population of the United States. Should China be thrown more widely open than it now is (and He who has opened it so wide already, can easily open it wider,) all this vast number of people, will be accessible to the missionary, and it is chiefly from the stations at Hong Kong that they must be supplied. As it is we can now print books there, and circulate them in almost any quantities, by means of boats going to the different towns and villages along the coast.

II. Amoy. The field of missionary labour in Hokeen province is crowded with multitudes of people. From Amoy every facility exists to reach the large masses of the population. The following extracts from Mr. Lowrie's journal show how great is the harvest and how few are the labourers in this part of the vineyard.

Kulangsu is about three miles long, and not quite a mile broad. It is greatly diversified with hills and dale. Small as it is, I have never seen so many beautiful prospects in the same space. Every hill-top is covered with black and naked rocks,—while every spot of ground that can be cultivated is used, (or rather has been used, for the Chinese are not now allowed to reside on the island while it is occupied by the English troops) either for houses, or rice grounds, or tombs. The population, previous to its occupation by the British, has been commonly estimated at 5000,—but judging from the houses still standing and the ruins of those torn down, I should say this was a very moderate estimate. There may have been 8 or 10,000; and the style of the houses shows that many of the wealthier people of Amoy had their residences here. The island is exceedingly beautiful. Perhaps it appeared more beautiful from its dissimilarity

to the bare and rugged hills of Macao and Hong Kong,—and its reminding me strongly of many scenes long since—perhaps forever, passed.

It was melancholy to see the ruined houses, and to meet the soldiers at every step, for they told of violence and war;—it was sad to look upon these multitudes all accessible—*full three hundred thousand souls* who might be visited by the missionary, without spending a night from home, and instructed about the way of life; but who is there to break to them the bread of life?—One minister of the Gospel, in weak and infirm health, and one physician, who with stammering lips set before them the way of truth. The people are ready to hear, but how shall they hear without a preacher? Infanticide is very common in this whole province, and thousands of children perish annually, by the hands, or with the consent of their parents. One poor man said to Mr. Abeel, with an air of great simplicity and sincerity,—“Teacher, before you came I killed five of my children. I would not do it now, for you have shown me it is wrong, but before you came I did not know that,—who was there to tell me?” Alas, who is there to tell them? The opium smugglers are there, dealing their poison all around. But how rarely does the missionary appear among them! And those who do, have difficulties to contend with, as they sit on the damp tiled floors of the native houses, and breathe the unwholesome air of the swampy fields, such as rarely enter into the minds of those who dwell in their ceiled houses, and talk in their own native language.

In the evening after reaching Kulangsu, Dr. Cummings and myself went over to Amoy, to see the place. We went first through a number of streets in the suburbs,—then into the city, and half round it on the wall which is wide enough for three or four to walk abreast. “Multitudes, multitudes,” was the impression forced upon me, in walking through the crowded streets, and looking out over the close built environs of this great city. The suburbs are larger by far than the city itself, and most of the merchant shops are there. Each street both within the city, and in the suburbs is closed every night by gates. All are narrow, and all are dirty. It is hardly possible for foreigners to live in the close and filthy quarters generally occupied by the Chinese. We could live in their houses with little difficulty, but their position is generally low and damp, and their being so closely crowded together, combine to make them unhealthy.

There is but little luxury observable in Amoy, or splendour in the shops, like that seen in Canton. Almost all we saw exposed for sale consisted of the necessities of life; articles to eat and drink and wear. If we stopped a moment crowds gathered round us,—but all perfectly civil. The population of Amoy is variously estimated; but 200,000 is the common, and most probably the correct estimate.

During Mr. Lowrie's visit to Amoy, he and Mr. Abeel made a visit by water to Chang Chow, a large city, about 35 miles distant from Amoy. Passing westward through a noble bay of 12 miles in length, they entered a river from the north-west on which that city is built. Both on the bay and the river, immense tracts of land were reclaimed by embankments from the water, and occupied as rice grounds; and the shores of both were lined with villages, many of them large. On the river also they passed the cities of Hae Tang and Cho Bey.

Their visit to the city evidently took the magistrates by surprise; but after complaining of their coming, they treated them politely—provided them with lodgings in one of the boats on the river, and next day sent chairs to carry them through the city and the suburbs, and a guide to show them whatever they desired. By the crowds in the city, men, women, and children, they were objects of wonder, but were everywhere treated with cordiality and kindness. They visited the different parts of the city and the suburbs, and two large and ancient temples, filled with idols, many of them gigantic figures, and carved out of single blocks of stone.

The ground rose steeply behind the temple, and three of its summits were crowned with little open towers. We climbed up the steep ascent in the hot sun, but on reaching the summit, we held up our hands in wonder at the prospect before us. Imagine an amphitheatre thirty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, hemmed in on all sides

by steep bare pointed hills, a river running through the plain, an immense city at our feet, with fields of rice and sugar cane, noble trees and numerous villages stretching away in every direction. It was grand and beautiful beyond every conception I had ever formed of Chinese scenery. The eye wandered over that immense plain, and returned again and again to the contemplation of particular points until almost wearied with the sight of so much magnificence. When we came to particulars the wonder was increased rather than diminished. Beneath us lay the city; we could trace its walls in nearly every direction. It would have been nearly square, had not the southern wall curved outwards from following the course of the river. It was very closely built as almost all Chinese cities are, and had a great number of very large trees in every part within and around. On inquiring the number of inhabitants, our guide answered that in the last dynasty, it had numbered seven hundred thousand souls, and now there were more. He thought there were a million of people within the walls. This is probably a large estimate, though it is the one commonly given by the Chinese; yet allowing only half their estimate, how large a number is even that! The villages around also attracted our attention. I tried to count them, but after enumerating thirty-nine of large size distinctly visible in less than half the field before us, I gave over the attempt. It is certainly not going too far to say that in that immense plain, there are at least one hundred villages. Some of them are small, but many would number their hundreds, and even thousands of inhabitants.

What a field is here for Christian missions! How many souls there were beneath our eyes, all ignorant of the true God, and the way of eternal life. Oh, how often does the thought come across the missionary's mind in China—"Multitudes—Multitudes." But alas, they are scattered as sheep having no shepherd. Oh, that Christians could but see them, and have compassion upon them. Then they would "Pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth labourers into his harvest. The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few."

III. The third station will be at one of the northern cities. Respecting these our information is less particular. But enough is known to show that the time has come for taking possession of a post there in the name of the Lord. This northern post will be the most important station, for it is in the very heart of this great empire. By the two great rivers the most remote points in the interior may be reached. These rivers are crossed by the Imperial Canal, running from the south through the most populous parts of the empire to the capital in the north. The trading vessels reach every town and city on the sea-coast, as well as the islands of Japan. The dialect spoken here is spoken in sixteen out of the eighteen provinces of the empire. And what is of much moment in missionary operations, here is a climate in many respects like our own.

The more we examine this great missionary field the more the mind is overwhelmed and confounded, at its almost boundless extent. Much detailed information is given in the journal already mentioned, but we have only room for the closing remarks.

1. The attentive reader of this journal will have been struck with the frequent references to the *amazing populousness* of the country;—but it is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the real state of the case. If the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were situated in a valley forty miles long, and ten or fifteen broad, and the whole intervening country were so thickly covered with villages that a man should never be out of sight of one or more of them,—still the population of that valley would not be as great as is the population of that part of China, of which the preceding pages speak. At seven o'clock in the morning we were at Amoy; by two o'clock, P. M. we had passed Hae-tang and Cho Bey, and were anchored at Chang Chow. Here were four cities, any one of which would be a city of the first size in the United States, and around these four cities there must be at least two hundred villages and towns. And this is not all. For, within thirty miles of Amoy in another direction, is the city of Tung-an, said to be twice as large as Amoy, with I know not how many towns and villages in its neighbourhood. The mind is overwhelmed to think of this immense population, numerous as the sand on the sea-shore, and all so closely crowded

together, and so easily reached by water communication; for in a boat you may go to any of those places in a single day. Now it is worthy of remark that Amoy is the *very smallest* of all the ports recently opened to foreigners. The population of Amoy may be stated at 200,000: that of Ning-po is probably one-half larger. Shang-hae and Canton are each at least three times as large, and Fuh Chow is four or five times larger. If the country round each of the other ports is as populous as we now know that round Amoy to be, and the probability, from all that I can learn, is that it is quite as populous,*—then what fields are here for Christian effort! I am astonished and confounded, and, even after what I have seen, can scarcely believe the half of what must be true respecting the multitudes of people who live in China, and the multitudes who are perfectly accessible to the efforts of the missionary. This leads me to remark:

2. The facilities for access to the people. It is hard for one who has not been here in former times to appreciate this subject. Two years ago the Protestant missionaries were confined to Canton and Macao, and in neither of these places were they allowed free access to the people, or those opportunities of social intercourse with them that are indispensable to the full success of the missionary work. Now, how changed is the scene. There are four large cities, with innumerable villages around them, where we have free access to the people, without encountering the prejudices that so hindered us at Canton and Macao. Around each of these four cities, there are many other large and populous cities, between which and the cities to which foreigners may freely come, there is constant intercourse. It is true we are not *allowed* to go to these other cities. The government at Peking still prohibits foreigners from straying beyond certain limits. This was evident from the opposition we met from the officers at Chang-chow. But it is impossible for this exclusive system to continue long. It has already received its death-blow; and every thing conspires to hasten its fall. Foreigners *will* visit these interior cities; the people will see them and talk about them, and wonder why the government refuses to allow them to enter the country. They will come and see us at the ports already opened. They will be influenced by what they see and hear, and by the extension of commerce, and the occasional visits of those who go into the interior. Our visit to Chang-chow will not soon be forgotten by the thousands who then for the first time saw a foreigner. Our being known as religious teachers and our being so respectfully treated by the officers, will have their influence, and I do not despair of seeing the time when our missionaries shall have their stations at Hae-teng and Chang-chow and Yung-an, and at the large cities around the other ports, just as freely as they now have at Amoy and Ning-po and Shang-hae. Yet even if it should not be so,—even if the door should remain closed against the personal operations of the missionary, longer than now seems probable,—the way is abundantly open for the distribution of religious books, and their dispersion into the interior of the country. Nothing is easier, had we the funds and the books, than to send tracts in any quantities, ten, twenty or fifty miles into the interior, from any of the ports just opened; and, as soon as we have the men and suitable tracts ready, we shall need printing presses at each of those ports solely to print religious books for the people. Verily God hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad. The Church is bound to render to God hearty and constant thanks for the field which, in his gracious providence, is thus thrown open before her. Let there be no more complaints that China is not open, and her people not accessible. China is open as widely as we can desire; and so many of her people are accessible, that the Church will find it difficult, even if she put forth tenfold the strength she has hitherto done, adequately to meet their wants.

3. It has been strongly and repeatedly urged upon my mind, from what I have lately seen, that to no country in the world will our Saviour's words, "to the poor the Gospel is preached," be found so applicable as to China. Many people look on China as if it were some great mine of gold and jewels, where every man is clothed in silks and fares sumptuously every day: but nothing can be farther from the true state of the case. There are many wealthy men in China, and wherever the missionary goes he will meet

* Instead of saying 'quite as populous,' the probability is that the regions around the other ports are even more populous than that round Amoy. Five or six of the largest cities of the empire are within sixty miles of Ning-po and Shang-hae, with which they maintain a constant and easy communication and trade by water, thus offering great facilities for sending our publications into the country, and in the course of time, of making excursions to preach the Gospel. Among the cities which are so near Ning-po and Shang-hae, are Hang-chow and Soochow, which stand so high in the estimation of the Chinese, that they have it for a proverbial saying:—"In Heaven there is Paradise; on earth there are Soochow and Hang-chow." Beside these cities and innumerable smaller cities, towns and villages that cover all that part of the country, there is Nankin, and the whole vast region watered by the Yang-tze-king, in a manner open before us; while, by the grand canal, communication with Peking itself is easy.

them and associate with them. But the great mass of the people are poor in the strictest sense of the term. It cannot but be so. Where a country is so crowded with inhabitants, that there is sometimes hardly room to bury their dead out of their sight, the great majority of the people must be poor. You see it here in the coarse clothing they wear, the food they eat, the houses they inhabit, the furniture they use, and the wages they receive. You see it in the fact that their only coined money is so small that it requires 1200 to make a dollar; and happy is he who receives 200 of them for his day's labour. Let the missionary who comes to China bear this in mind. The brightest talents are needed in preaching to the poor: but especially will he need the graces of humility and self-denial, of faith and of patience, in his intercourse with this people, and his efforts to instruct them. This is a point that admits of much enlargement, both in proving the poverty of the people, if that be necessary, and in speaking of the qualifications necessary to one who labours among them. But a word to the wise and the thoughtful is sufficient.

4. It is a sad and melancholy thing to be obliged to refer so often as I have done to the prevalence of the use of opium in China. The number of vessels employed, and the amount of capital embarked in the opium trade, have been slightly referred to in the preceding pages. At some other time I may give fuller statements on this subject; but at present all that need be added is, that the half has not been told. The connivance of the Chinese officers at the traffic, and the eagerness of the Chinese people to procure the drug, have also been referred to. I have only farther to say that wherever I have been in China I have seen it used. In all the opium depots along the coast it is of course freely used. At Amoy, "every man who can afford to buy it, uses it." In the little island of San-pan-shan the only question the people asked of the Christian missionary was, whether he had opium to sell;—and there he saw the floor of the idol temple covered with the half stupefied smokers of opium. While at Chang-chow one of the officers came on board the boat where we lodged, and while he was on board I perceived the peculiar smell of opium, and looking down saw two men smoking it in the hold beneath my feet. I have been made sick by the smell of it in an opium house in Canton, and have held my breath as I passed the opium dens in Macao. I have walked on the steep hill sides of Hong kong, and there have seen *common beggars*, who dwelt "in cliffs of the valleys, in caves of the earth, and in the rocks," and who were too poor to buy an opium pipe, smoking opium out of a little earthen vessel, in which they had drilled a hole that it might serve as a substitute for a pipe!—And what hope can there be for such a people! men of the world,—honourable and upright men too,—will sell them opium for money. The Chinese will buy it, let the Emperor thunder against it as long as he chooses. And the smoker will use it, though it weakens his body, impairs his mind, stupefies his conscience, and renders him miserable when not under its influence. There is no help for them but in God. The use of opium in China will never be abolished until a reformation, similar to the temperance reformation of America, commence among the people themselves. And that reformation, I fear, will not commence, and certainly will not be completed, till the religion of Christ takes deep root and becomes the predominant power in China. Let Christians then cry mightily unto God in behalf of this ancient people. His hand is not shortened that it cannot save; nor his ear heavy that it cannot hear.

The special donations for the China mission, in pursuance of the resolution of the General Assembly, have amounted to \$11,077 50 \$10,000 of which was from a few individuals, leaving for all others but \$1,077 50. From this it is evident that the Church does not yet realize the importance and magnitude of the work to be done for China. The veil which distance interposes has again been drawn aside, and the sad condition of this people has again been spread before the friends of the Saviour in the midst of his churches. All may now see their wants and their perishing condition. How great and how wide-spread are these moral desolations! How true of them is the picture drawn by Divine inspiration—"Without Christ aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenants of promise, having no hope and without God in the world."

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In the foregoing Report the state and circumstances of the different missions,—the principles on which they are conducted,—their wants and their prospects have been given. Little more remains to be said. Those who love the foreign missionary cause will find much encouragement in the advance of the work abroad; and much to mourn over in the apathy and want of interest in the subject among the churches at home. While every mission is suffering for want of means—while the schools are closed or restricted—while the printing presses are running but half the time—we see hundreds of churches, and tens of thousands of professing Christians doing nothing; and the small and stinted contributions of the churches generally show but too clearly that the great body of professing Christians appear to have no bowels of compassion for benighted heathen men, and that their ears are closed against the dying wail of perishing millions, although every year it becomes louder and more importunate for the bread of life. There are, however, examples of a generous and self-denying support of this work—bright examples, both of congregations and of many ministers and members of churches—which ought to be gratefully acknowledged; and which we would regard as an encouraging earnest of the missionary spirit which shall yet animate all the members of our body.

But our system of operations is too large for the means now given by the Church for its support; and it is due to the friends of the cause that they be informed of its true position. If the means are not increased it will be the part of wisdom to give up some of the missions, and to reduce the force at some of those retained. It will be a most painful measure, to withdraw the means of grace from any heathen people to whom they may have been sent. If the holy angels can feel sorrow they must weep at such a sight. If the work of reducing the missionary operations of the Church be once commenced, God only knows where it will stop, or what will be the effect on the best interests of the Church at home. The affecting words of our blessed Lord describe the present position, and in an especial manner point out the duty of his people:—"Say not ye there are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto you

Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields ; for they are white already to harvest." " But when he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd. Then saith he unto his disciples, The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth labourers into his harvest."

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Statement of payments made on account of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, for the year ending May 1, 1844.

MISSIONS.

LODIANA MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	\$15,981 76
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ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	9,485 88
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FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

Remittances and supplies	-	-	-	-	6,316 06
Outfit of the Rev. J. J. Walsh and wife	-				600 00
Passage to Calcutta	-	-	-	-	450 00
					7,366 06

MISSION TO CHINA.

Remittances and supplies	-	-	-	-	8,244 29
Outfit of D. B. M'Cartee, M. D.	-				450 00
Do. Mr. R. Cole and wife, in part	-				422 03
Do. Rev. A. W. Loomis,	"				208 37
Do. " M. S. Culbertson,	"				100 00
Do. " John Lloyd	"				136 00
Do. " A. P. Happer	"				100 00
Do. " H. A. Brown	"				100 00
					9,760 69

MISSION TO SIAM.

Remittances and supplies	-	-	-	-	1,386 62
Outfit of the Rev. R. Q. Way and wife	-				554 25
Passage of do.	-	-	-	-	500 00
					2,440 87

MISSION TO AFRICA.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	2,438 78
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CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,401 82
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MISSION TO THE CREEKS.

Remittances and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	2,400 38
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MISSION TO THE IOWAS AND SACS.

Drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,066 01
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MISSION TO TEXAS.

Drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,342 51
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							\$53,684 8
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Amount carried forward

Amount brought forward - - - \$53,084

AGENCIES.

Rev. I. N. Candee, one year's salary	-	-	1,000	00
Do. do. travelling expenses, postage, &c.	-	-	230	51
Rev. Wm. M. Hall, nine months' salary	-	-	600	00
Do. do. travelling expenses, &c.	-	-	126	34
Rev. A. B. Quay, one year's salary	-	-	800	00
Do. do. travelling expenses	-	-	239	00
Corresponding Secretary's travelling expenses	-	-	50	25
Assistant Secretary's do. do.	-	-	78	28
Rev. W. S. Roger's do. do.	-	-	10	81
Rev. John H. Morrison's do. do.	-	-	15	00
Travelling expenses of voluntary agents	-	-	39	40—3,18

SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

Corresponding Secretary's salary, one year	-	-	2000	00
Assistant Secretary's do. do.	-	-	1500	00
Treasurer's do. do.	-	-	1500	00
Clerk hire and copying	-	-	120	00—5,19

PRINTING.

Free Chronicles sent to ministers, life members and directors, and persons contributing \$10 annually	-	-	829	28
3,300 copies of the 6th Annual Report	-	-	138	74
Abstract of the 6th Annual Report	-	-	18	47
Foreign Missionary, excess of expenses above receipts	-	-	227	84—1,21

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postage	-	-	292	23
Fuel and light	-	-	43	54
Library, maps, newspapers, pamphlets, &c.	-	-	77	28
Blank books and stationery	-	-	45	56
Freight and cartage	-	-	30	19
Binding books, periodicals, &c.	-	-	18	50
Insurance on Mission House and property in it	-	-	23	25
Taxes on Mission House	-	-	89	88
Miscellanies, boxes, paper, twine, nails, &c.	-	-	23	97—64

\$63,85

DANIEL WELLS, TREASURER.

Mission House, New-York, May 1, 1844.

The undersigned have examined the above statement, and find it correct.

E. PRATT, }
T. PRINGLE, } *Audit*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in account current with Daniel Wells, Treasurer.* Cr.

1844.
May 1, To payments on account of the Board, as per accompanying statement \$63,853 14

1844.
May 1, By donations from Churches, individuals, and Associations, without the bounds of the Central and Southern Boards 45,407 09
Special donations for China mission 11,077 50
Received from the Central Board of Foreign Missions and Churches within its bounds 3,681 89
Received from the Southern Board of Foreign Missions and Churches within its bounds 2,489 55
Received from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church 1,794 48
Received from the Associate Reformed church 410 00
Legacies 1,813 56
Received from the United States Government for the Chipewa and Ottawa Indians 66,674 07
1,400 00
68,074 07

From which deduct unexpended balance of special donations for China Mission 4,355 63
Amount paid balance due the Treasury as per last Annual Report 65 42 — 4,421 05
Leaving for the service of the year 63,653 02
Balance against the Treasury carried to new account 200 12
63,853 14

DANIEL WELLS, Treasurer.

1844. To balance due the Treasury from old account 200 12

The undersigned have examined the above account and find it correct.
E. PLATT,
T. PRINGLE, } Auditors.

Missions House, New-York, May 1, 1844.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD,

AT THE

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE seventh Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions was held in the Mission House, New-York, on the 6th of May, and in the First Presbyterian Church, in Louisville, Ky., on the 24th of May, at which were present:—

Ministers.—Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D., President: A. ALEXANDER, D.D., J. J. JANEWAY, D.D., W. W. PHILLIPS, D.D., ROBERT DAVIDSON, D.D., WM. D. SNODGRASS, D.D., JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., NICHOLAS MURRAY, D.D., RICHARD W. DICKINSON, D.D., JOHN C. LOWRIE, WILLIS LORD, JACOB GREEN, D. V. MCLEAN, JAMES McDONALD, JOHN JOHNSTON, S. S. DAVIS, GARDINER SPRING, D.D., GEO. JUNKIN, D.D., SAMUEL B. WILSON, D.D., DAVID ELLIOT, D.D., BENJAMIN H. RICE, D.D., WM. L. BRECKINRIDGE, D.D., JOHN C. BACKUS, REUBEN SMITH, GEORGE W. MURGRAVE, D.D.

Laymen.—SILAS HOLMES, Vice-President: EDGAR C. WILSON, WILLIAM STEELE, JAMES LENOX, WALTER LOWRIE, HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, ROBERT CARTER, THOMAS PRINGLE, G. T. SNOWDEN, A. W. MITCHELL, JOHN HANNEN, JAMES M. RAY, J. W. ANDERSON, H. R. GAMBLE.

The Report of the Executive Committee was presented by the Corresponding Secretary, and the several parts referred as follows:

Texas, and the Indian Missions—to Messrs. Davidson, Johnston and Holmes.

Africa—to Messrs. Murray, Snodgrass and Wilson.

India—to Messrs. Alexander, Dickinson and Carter.

Siam and China—to Messrs. McLean, McDonald and Steele.

The Treasurer's Account was presented and read by the Treasurer, and referred to Messrs. Holmes, Carter and Steele.

The Minutes of the Executive Committee were referred to Messrs. Lord, McLean and Davis.

The following Resolution, overtured by the Executive Committee, was adopted by the Board, viz.:

Resolved, That no ordained missionary, hereafter to be appointed by the Executive Committee, shall be sent to any foreign country, unless he shall have been specially recommended as possessing suitable qualifications by the Presbytery to which he belongs.

The several Committees, to whom were referred the several parts of the Report of the Executive Committee, Reported, recommending that those parts respectively be approved. These reports were adopted.

The Report of the Executive Committee was then adopted, as the Report of the Board to the General Assembly.

The Committee on the Treasurer's accounts reported, That they have examined the same, and find them correctly kept, and duly audited, and recommend that they be approved. The report was adopted.

The Committee appointed to examine the Minutes of the Executive Committee reported, approving the same. The report was adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Rev. John C. Young, D.D., for his Sermon preached before them on Sabbath evening, the 19th of May, and that a copy be requested for publication.

The Rev. Wm. S. Potts, D.D., was appointed to preach a sermon at the meeting of the Board in Cincinnati, in May, 1845; the Rev. Phineas D. Gurley his alternate.

The Board adjourned to meet at the Mission House in New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1845, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

All the meetings of the Board were opened and closed with prayer.]

Religious service was held in the First Presbyterian Church, New-York, on the evening of the 6th of May. Singing, prayer, reading the sacred Scriptures, and an Address by the Rev. Dr. Miller:—a statement of the proceedings of the year by the Corresponding Secretary;—an Address by the Rev. Dr. McCarree:—singing and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Alexander.

On Sabbath evening, the 19th of May, the Annual Sermon was preached before the Board, by the Rev. John C. Young, D.D., in the First Presbyterian Church, in Louisville, Kentucky, from Acts xx. 35: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

On Saturday, the 18th of May, the Report of the Board was submitted to the General Assembly, in a printed form, and a copy distributed to each of the members. On Tuesday, the 21st of May, the Report was considered. The Corresponding Secretary addressed the Assembly, on the present condition and future prospects of the different Missions. After which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Board be approved, and referred to the Executive Committee for publication and distribution among the churches as extensively as may be found practicable.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

The following persons were elected officers of the Board for the ensuing year;

President.

Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.

Vice Presidents.

Messrs. WM. M'DONALD,

" JOHN JOHNSTON,

" SILAS HOLMES,

" HARMER DENNY,

" ALEXANDER HENRY,

" MATTHEW L. BEVAN,

Messrs. SIDNEY S. BAXTER,

" NATHANIEL EWING,

" ALEXANDER C. HENDERSON,

" JAMES BLAKE,

" JOHN T. MCCOUN,

" JOHN M. M'CALLA.

Executive Committee.

Rev. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D.

" JOSEPH M'ELROY, D.D.

" JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D.

" GEORGE POTTS, D.D.

" JOHN M. KREBS, D.D.

" GARDINER SPRING, D.D.

Rev. DANIEL WELLS, *ex. off.*

Mr. JAMES LENOX.

" HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

" DAVID W. C. OLYPHANT.

" WALTER LOWRIE, *ex. off.*

Corresponding Secretary, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq.

Recording Secretary, Rev. JACOB GREEN.

Assistant Secretary, Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE.

Treasurer, Rev. DANIEL WELLS.

Auditors, Messrs. THOMAS PRINGLE and ERENEER PLATT.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.

May, 1845.

Ministers.

Daniel McKimley,
J. B. Patterson,
Wm. S. Plumer, D.D.,
George Potts, D.D.,
John N. C. Grier, D.D.,
Edward D. Smith,
Thomas Smyth, D.D.,
Gardiner Spring, D.D.,
Elisha P. Swift, D.D.,
William D. Snodgrass, D.D.
Andrew Todd,
John C. Lowrie,
John Gray,
Joshua L. Wilson, D.D.,
John Witherspoon, D.D.

Laymen.

Wm. Maxwell,
James Meeks,
A. W. Mitchell,
James Sanderson,
James Paton,
Cyrenius Beers,
Thomas Pringle,
Robert L. Stuart,
Gilbert T. Snowden,
Alexander Symington,
Charles S. Todd,
Robert Wallace,
John Woodworth,
Samuel Winfree.

May, 1846.

John T. Edgar, D.D.,
Archibald Alexander, D.D.,
Wm. M. Atkinson, D.D.,
John C. Backus,
Wm. C. Anderson,
Peyton Harrison,
Henry A. Boardman,
Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D.,
John N. Campbell, D.D.,
Henry R. Weed, D.D.,
Henry R. Wilson, D.D.,
Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.,
William M. Engles, D.D.,
William Niel, D.D.,
Richard W. Dickinson, D.D.

James Adger,
James Agnew,
John H. Hill,
Moses Allen,
Solomon Allen,
Samuel C. Henderson,
Hugh Auchincloss,
Walter Lowrie,
George Brown,
Charles Chauncey,
Harmer Denny,
William Shear,
Edgar C. Wilson,
William Steele,
William Duly.

May, 1847.

Willis Lord,
C. C. Cuyler, D.D.
S. S. Davis,
John M. Dickey,
Wm. L. Breckinridge, D.D.,
David Elliot, D.D.,
Samuel L. Graham, D.D.,
Ashbel Green, D.D.,
Jacob Green,
James Hoge, D.D.,
D. V. McLean,
Reuben Smith,
James M. McDonald,
Benjamin H. Rice, D.D.,
He is deceased.

Robert Archer, M.D.,
Matthew L. Bevan,
John J. Bryant,
James N. Dickinson,
Joseph P. Engles,
Nathaniel Ewing,
James H. Fitzgerald,
Wm. Harris, M.D.,
Alexander Henry,
Robert Jaffray,
John Kerr, M.D.,
James Lenox,
D. W. C. Olyphant,
Robert Carter,
John T. Gilchrist.

May, 1848.

George Junkin, D.D.,
J. J. Janeway, D.D.,
A. W. Leland, D.D.
George W. Janvier,
John Johnston,
Joseph H. Jones, D.D.,
John M. Krebs, D.D.,
John McDowell, D.D.,
Joseph McElroy, D.D.,
Robert McCartee, D.D.,
William W. Phillips, D.D.,
John Goldsmith,
Nicholas Murray, D.D.,
Thomas L. Janeway,
George W. Musgrave, D.D.

John Henderson,
William McIlvaine,
Benjamin McDowell,
Otis Childs,
James M. Ray,
Thomas McKeen,
George Morris,
Robert C. Grier,
Matthew Newkirk,
Frederick Nash,
Joseph Patterson,
Alex. H. Kerr,
H. R. Gamble,
John M. Sherrerd,
J. W. Anderson.

THE
EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
MAY, 1845.

NEW-YORK:
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD.
1845.



EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS submit to the General Assembly the Report of the Executive Committee, as their report of the Foreign Missionary operations of the last year.

Report of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee present to the Board the following report of their proceedings for the year ending the 1st May, 1845:

FINANCES.

The amount of receipts from all sources as mentioned in the Treasurer's report have been	-	\$84,513 95
to which add the balance unexpended last year for the China Mission	- - - -	4,355 63
		<u>88,869 58</u>
from which deduct balance of last year	\$200 12	
" " " balance unexpended of the allowance for the Iowa and Sac Manual Labour Boarding School	- - - -	5,996 62
		<u>6,196 74</u>
leaving for the service of the year	- - -	82,672 84
The Expenditures for the year have been	-	81,469 71
leaving a balance in favour of the Treasury of		<u>1,203 13</u>

Besides the sums paid by the American Bible Society, and the American Tract Society, for printing Bibles and Tracts in foreign languages, as stated in the Treasurer's report, these sister institutions have furnished a supply of English Bibles and Tracts for distribution by the Missionaries of the Board.

As in former years, the Ladies in a number of the churches have prepared and forwarded many boxes of clothing of much value.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Missionary Chronicle* is now published in a newspaper form, at the low price of fifty cents for a single copy, or at forty cents when five copies or more are sent to the address of one person. Although the price is thus reduced, there are 686 congregations, not including those that are vacant, in which not a single copy is taken, but the copy that goes free to the pastor. How easy would it be for the ministers in these churches to have a few copies circulated among their people, that they might not be entirely ignorant of what the Church is doing for the salvation of the heathen.

The number of copies sent out in newspaper form is 5880, of which 2000 are free copies; of the pamphlet edition, 360; of the *Foreign Missionary*, 14,200.

AGENCIES.

The Rev. I. N. Candee is the only agent who has been the whole year in the service of the Board. The Rev. Wm. S. Rogers has spent six months in agency labour; and the Assistant Secretary has at intervals spent several months in the same service. In October, the Rev. Wm. Henry Foote declined a re-appointment of General Agent for the Central Board. At the meeting of the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina, that Board was dissolved, and the churches within those Synods now send their contributions to the treasury of the Board.

NEW MISSIONARIES.

During the year the following missionaries and assistant missionaries have been sent out:

To Texas:

Rev. J. Weston Miller.

To the Creek Indians:

Rev. John Limber.

To the Iowa and Sac Indians:

Rev. Samuel M. Coon and Mrs. Coon.

To Africa:

Rev. J. M. Connelly.

To China:

Rev. A. W. Loomis and Mrs. Loomis.

Rev. Matthew S. Culbertson and Mrs. Culbertson.

Rev. John Lloyd.

Rev. Hugh A. Brown.

Rev. Andrew P. Happer, M.D.

MISSION TO TEXAS.

GALVESTON. — Rev. Isaac J. Henderson.

INDEPENDENCE. — Rev. Hugh Wilson.

VICTORIA. — Rev. Wm. C. Blair.

HOUSTON. — Rev. J. Weston Miller.

The time of Mr. Henderson has been mostly devoted to the pastoral duties of the church in Galveston, though occasionally preaching in vacant places at a distance. His labours were much increased by a severe epidemic resembling the yellow fever, by which Galveston was visited and afflicted in the summer. He was the only Protestant clergyman in the city, and his labours in visiting the sick and the dying were so great as seriously to injure his own health for a time. The church is small, but he labours among an affectionate and united people, and at the last accounts some evidence existed of serious attention to the means of grace.

Mr. Wilson has spent his time more as an evangelist than as a stated pastor. He had four stated places of preaching, and besides these, he made four missionary tours of 100 miles each, to the West, the South and the East. He was thus enabled to supply in part many destitute places with the preaching of the Gospel. Mr. Wilson deems it best to decline a re-appointment from the Board, and confine himself more to Independence, where he contemplates taking charge of a school, the whole surrounding country being entirely without schools. He also expects to preach regularly at two other places.

Mr. Blair is encouraged to persevere in his field of labour at Victoria. The temperance cause has made great advances there, though in the face of much opposition. The petty warfare on the Mexican border, and the constant rumours of wars, have kept the country unsettled. When peace is fully established, the communication between Victoria and Mexico will be direct and frequent, making this an important point for disseminating the Bible among the benighted followers of the man of sin.

Mr. Miller reached Houston in December, and was most cordially received by the church there, which had been long waiting and praying for a stated pastor. He is much encouraged with the aspect of the congregation. Six were added on examination at the first communion, and a general seriousness existed.

The funds of the Board will not warrant any allowance for building churches in Texas, yet at two of these missions some aid is at this time greatly needed.

At Victoria an eligible site has been given for the erection of a church, on condition it be built in a given time, which has now less than a year to run.

By great exertions, two years ago a church was built at Houston, though never fully finished. A debt also of \$500 remains

upon it, and there is great danger that if not paid soon, the church will be sold. Both these infant churches would most gratefully receive some assistance from the friends of missionary operations in Texas. If now sustained, these churches will soon be able to repay, and far more than repay, all that may have been expended on their behalf, by giving assistance to feeble churches in their vicinity.

As stated in the last Report, Texas, for years to come, must look to the United States for ministers, and for a time, for aid to sustain them. Other branches of the Church of Christ are making great, and praiseworthy efforts to supply this new and rising country with ministers, and churches, and literary institutions under their peculiar influence. It is now for the Presbyterian Church to decide whether she will take part in this great work, or withhold her efforts now in the time of their greatest need. We trust the missionary spirit that brought the Lord's servants from the North of Ireland, from Scotland, from England, and from Wales, to lay the foundation and build up the Presbyterian Church in the United States, is not yet extinct; and that many will be found to carry her simple and venerated forms of worship, her pure and holy doctrines, her scriptural form of government, and by the blessing of God, plant and nourish these among a people, who, though now scattered and destitute, will, in due time, be able, not only to supply their own wants, but to assist in sending the Gospel to the destitutions beyond their limits.

MISSION TO THE CREEK INDIANS.

Rev. Richard M. Loughridge and Mrs. Loughridge.
Rev. John Limber.

Mr. Limber reached the mission in December, and immediately entered on his appropriate duties. Mr. Crawford, mentioned in the last Report, owing to a change of circumstances, did not join the mission.

A boarding school, under favourable circumstances, has been commenced. The buildings now at the station will only enable the missionaries to accommodate 20 scholars; but they have been authorized to enlarge them so as to contain twice that number. The Indian parents are so anxious to have their children placed in the school, that, though poor themselves, they offer to bring for their support any articles they can raise from their gardens or their farms.

Stated services on the Sabbath are held at the station, and part of the time is employed in visiting the Indians in their villages, and instructing them from house to house. A church was organized in January; two persons were received as members on examination, and one on certificate; and several others were receiving *instruction as catechumans*. The missionaries possess the confi-

dence of the Indians, which, in view of their former distrust of white men, is a great point gained. These brethren feel they are engaged in a great work, and are much encouraged in it; but they earnestly desire to be aided by the prayers of the churches.

MISSION TO THE IOWA, SAC, AND OTOE INDIANS.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton.

Rev. Samuel M. Coon and Mrs. Coon.

Mr. Samuel M. Irvin, teacher, and Mrs. Irvin.

Mr. Francis Irvin, farmer, and Mrs. Irvin.

Mr. and Mrs. Coon expected to leave Pittsburgh about the last of April, to join the Mission.

The condition and prospects of this Mission are now more promising than at any former period. The boarding school mentioned in the last Report as so greatly desired, is now in rapid progress of being established. The strong desire of the Indians to have such an institution for the education of their children among themselves, induced them to make the most liberal allowance from their school annuities for this object. This desire was sanctioned and encouraged by the Government, and the Indian Agent residing among them. For the buildings, the Sacs have given \$3219.05; the Iowas \$1456.62, the balances of their school annuities; and the Indian Department \$2000; making \$6675.67. Both tribes have also given their annual school fund of \$770 each, for the support of the school, it being understood that each tribe may have fifteen scholars supported in the Institution. The building is calculated for 75 scholars, but, without crowding, will accommodate 100. It will be 102 feet long, 36 feet in breadth, three stories high, with a finished attic. The first story will be of stone, the others of brick. The preparations for building are well advanced. The stone and brick are ready to use. Part of the boards and lumber have been procured at the station, and part sent from Pittsburgh, with the shingles, sashes, doors, glass, nails, &c. It is expected that the building will be so far finished as to admit the opening of the school in the fall.

Owing to the preparations for the boarding school, and the contemplated change in the mode of teaching, the day school has not received that attention it received in former years. It still numbers fifty scholars, and has been continued, at intervals, through the year, when the parents and children were not absent.

The small printing press has been found of much advantage to this mission. The works printed in the native language are,—an elementary book of 100 pages; a hymn book, 62 pages; a book of prayers, 24 pages; a catechism, 30 pages. Part of the New Testament is translated, and ready for the press. The children learn to read in their own language with great ease; and it is found to be an inducement and an aid in learning English. The parents,

also, are often deeply interested in hearing their children read in their mother tongue.

It is the wish of the Committee, as soon as the necessary preparations can be made, to establish a station among the Otoe Indians, in connection with this mission. This tribe occupy the country north of the Iowas, and understand their language. The Otoes are the remains of a large and powerful tribe, now reduced, by the ravages of the small pox, by wars with neighbouring tribes, and by the destructive influence of spirituous liquors.

MISSION TO THE CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA INDIANS.

Rev. Peter Dougherty and Mrs. Dougherty.

Mr. Henry Bradley, teacher, and Mrs. Bradley.

On a review of their labours for the year, the hearts of the brethren at this Mission are still encouraged. The number who attend instruction on the Sabbath is increasing, and a gradual advance in intelligence and good habits is manifested. The church has sixteen native members, and several others have their minds seriously impressed with religious truth. There has been a larger and more regular attendance on the school, than in any former year. The number of scholars on the roll is 53, with an average attendance, in the summer, of 35; in the winter, from various causes, the attendance is reduced.

A good advance has been made in their habits of industry. Their houses are better built, their small farms better cultivated, their clothing better, and there is much improvement in the personal appearance of themselves and families. The cause of temperance is also gaining ground, though in the face of much opposition from those who, for the sake of gain, bring the elements of so much misery to the doors and lodges of the Indians.

On the whole, this little community is steadily advancing to a more elevated state of society, while those who have joined the church give evidence, by their consistent conduct, of a change of heart. The happy influence of the stated ministrations of the Gospel, is seen and felt on every side.

MISSION TO WESTERN AFRICA.

KROO COUNTRY.

A KROO.—Rev. James M. Connelly and Mrs. Connelly.
 J. C. Lowrie, }
 R. W. Sawyer, } Native teachers.
 Miss Cecilia Van Tyne, on a visit to the
 United States.

VILL'S TOWN.—Rev. James M. Priest and Mrs. Priest.
 Washington McDonough, teacher.

LIBERIA.

—————Rev. Thomas Wilson.
 VIA. —————Rev. James Eden.

During the first half of the year, Mrs. Sawyer continued in charge of the boarding school at Settra-Kroo, while the stated public worship was conducted on the mission premises by Mr. Priest. In September, Mr. Connelly arrived at the mission, after a longer absence than usual. He suffered two attacks of acclimating fever, mild and severe and dangerous, but he was mercifully preserved, and restored to health.

At some time, the health of Miss Van Tyne had been declining, and it was deemed best that she should return home, for a while. She arrived in June, and since her return, her health has gradually improving.

In October, Messrs. Priest and McDonough removed to Kingstown, where they had previously erected a two-story house, of native plan, for the accommodation of the mission family.

In December, Mr. Connelly and Mrs. Sawyer were united in marriage.

The mission at Settra-Kroo, in view of the force employed, still seems to be encouraging. The boarding school is still continuing, numbering 40 scholars, two of whom are girls.

The progress in learning of a large number of the native Kroo, their desire of improvement, and their elevation in manners and deportment, have been most remarkable. To elevate the natives, will be a more difficult task, because of the inveterate prejudice existing against any efforts for their benefit. Still, a few have been brought into the school, and their progress in learning and general improvement, have been fully equal to that of the boys.

For the stated public worship, Mr. Connelly has commenced a school, and also a night-school in the native village. He is relieved from most of the labour of teaching in these schools by the aid of the native teachers.

Assistance is greatly needed at this mission. But alas for the few who are to be found who are willing to carry the

bread of life to her perishing people. In December, Mrs. Connelly writes :

The sacrifices to be made to support the cause of truth here, and to sustain this mission, are neither few nor small. In remaining here, our health and our lives are at stake, but we are willing to trust these consequences in the hand of God, if there were any prospect of some others coming to take up our labours, where we might leave them. The prospect of this mission, as far as labourers are concerned, is dark indeed. Vantage ground has been gained, and is tenable, but if recruits are not sent soon, Satan and his, will soon re-assert their claim, and all be lost. If we had three or four qualified male teachers even, we could establish them in towns adjoining, where the people are frequently soliciting them. Our native boys would take much of the labour of teaching, but they are too feeble yet to stand alone unaided.

Would that you, and all the friends of the cause of God, could occupy the position we do, for a short time. Just long enough to have your minds, and your hearts, fully impressed with a sense of the degradation and wretchedness of the Heathen, the solemn and awful responsibilities of Christians, and the utter inefficiency of the number of labourers in the field. Since the establishment of this mission, one missionary at a time has had to sustain the entire burden, till he fell, and then another has followed in the same course, and met the same consequences. It is indeed afflicting, to see how scantily the multitudes here are supplied with the living teachers. Can it be right for the Church of Christ thus to sacrifice a few of her children, to save the whole from sustaining their appropriate share of the personal labour? Is there no guilt here? The great day will reveal much on this subject.

At King Will's town, on the coast, fifteen miles from Settra Kroo, Mr. Priest has stated preaching on the Sabbath, and a lecture on Thursday. A school will be commenced under the care of Mr. McDonough. The mission family have had uninterrupted health, and have been treated kindly by the natives. If the principal station at Settra Kroo be sustained, this and other places in the Kroo country, when occupied, will do much to elevate this people, and to bless them with the knowledge of the truth.

At Sinoe, Mr. Wilson has suffered a good deal from sickness, and part of his time was occupied in providing a home for himself and his family. In May he commenced a free school, which soon numbered thirty-four scholars. Owing to the removal of the settlers to their farms at some distance, the school became reduced to twenty scholars. He also conducts a Sunday-school, which is well attended. Stated preaching on the Sabbath, and other religious services, were held as frequently as his health permitted.

Mr. Eden still continues in charge of the church in Monrovia, which had received an increase of three members, dismissed in good standing from churches in the United States. The school under his care had increased to seventy-eight. This is the only free-school in Monrovia, and to do justice to the scholars, would require the whole time of a teacher. One of the members of the church, assisted by Oren K. Canfield, a native boy from the school in Settra Kroo, conducts a Sabbath-school of thirty scholars, in a native village near Monrovia.

LODIANA MISSION.

LODIANA. — Rev. John Newton and Mrs. Newton.

Rev. Joseph Porter.

Rev. Levi Janvier and Mrs. Janvier.

Mr. Reese Morris, printer, and Mrs. Morris.

Golak Nath, licensed preacher.

William Barton, } Assistants.
Holdhar, }

SAHARUNPUR. — Rev. James R. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. James Craig, teacher, and Mrs. Craig.

John Coleman, catechist.

Francis, assistant.

SABATHU. — Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson and Mrs. Jamieson.

MERAT. — Rev. Joseph Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell.

John Gabriel, assistant.

This Mission, though situated immediately on the frontier of the British possessions, and thereby exposed to peculiar danger from the unsettled state of the Punjab, has by a kind Providence been kept unmolested. For the health enjoyed by the missionaries, there is much cause for gratitude, although this mercy has not been un-mixed with severe affliction. Mr. Morris was obliged to leave the plains, on account of inflammation of the liver. Although relieved in a good degree by his residence at Simla, his physician considers it quite impracticable for him to spend the summer at Lodiana, and in pursuance of instructions from the Committee, in that contingency, he has set out on his return home.

At Lodiana, public worship has been held on Sabbath mornings in Hindustani, at the chapel in the school-house, and in English in the evening, and a Hindustani service in the city church on the Sabbath afternoon. The monthly concert prayer-meeting has been held on the first Sabbath evening in the month, in Hindustani, and on the first Monday evening, in English. The Bible and catechetical classes have been continued as heretofore. During the year the entire Bible has been published in Hindustani, which is a very great boon to the native Christians, and which, we trust, will prove a great blessing to multitudes who are now Mohammedans or Pagans. Bazar preaching and the distribution of tracts have been continued. Less opposition has been made than formerly, although the number of hearers is as great as ever.

At Saharunpur, preaching in Hindustani on Sabbath morning has been held, the congregation varying from forty to fifty. A lecture on the catechism, in the same language, has been maintained on Thursday evening. Preaching also in English, on Sab-

bath afternoon, religious meetings through the week, and the monthly concert prayer-meeting, have been regularly held.

In the last Report it was stated that Mr. Jamieson had been obliged to leave Sabathu, his house being in cantonments, and required for the use of the officers. The house having been afterwards left vacant, and there being now no apprehension that it would again be required, Mr. Jamieson has returned to his former station. While at Simla, a place for preaching was rented in the bazar, and regular services held on the Sabbath and on Wednesday.

At Merat, Mr. Caldwell has preaching in Hindustani on Sabbath afternoon, and on Wednesday; and in English, on Sabbath morning. Good opportunities have been enjoyed for labouring, with his assistant, in the bazar, in preaching, and conversing with the people, and in the distribution of books.

Besides these stated services at the different stations, much labour has been performed by the missionaries and their assistants, in preaching the Gospel in the surrounding towns and villages, and at the different religious fairs, especially the great Mela at Hurdwar. The accounts of these labours are published in the *Missionary Chronicle*, and are always read with interest by those whose hearts long for the salvation of these benighted multitudes. This has been especially the case with the account of the last visit of the brethren at Hurdwar, where for seventeen days they continued to preach the Gospel, and distribute the Bible and religious publications.

Translations.—Mr. Newton has spent part of his time in translating. The four Gospels in Panjabi are ready for the press. The Panjabi dictionary has been advancing; but this is a tedious work, and a long time must elapse before it can be finished. Some progress has been made by the brethren at Saharunpur, in the preparation of a Romanized Urdu dictionary. Mr. Jamieson also has translated a number of tracts into Hindi.

Schools.—The high-school at Lodiana appears to be more prosperous than for some years before. The number of scholars on the roll is eighty. The attendance is more than usually regular; few are absent except in case of sickness. The school is under the care of Mr. Janvier, and for some months, owing in part to the sickness of one of the teachers, the assistance of Golak was required. The school was intended to afford a complete course of education, requiring four years of study. This object has been but partially obtained hitherto, from the desire of the parents to have their children employed as writers as soon as they understand English and can write a good hand. Still, notwithstanding this disadvantage, much important instruction, both religious and secular, is given to the scholars.

The boys' boarding-school at Saharunpur, containing twenty scholars, is still encouraging, though not without its trials. One boy left the school without leave, and one was dismissed for improper conduct. The other boys are attentive to their studies, and exhibit a correct moral deportment. Three of the boys, now

grown to be young men, have, during the year, made a voluntary and intelligent profession of religion. Six of the eldest of the pupils, being now members of the church, and consistent in their Christian conversations, exert a good influence on the others. In view of these special tokens of the presence of the Spirit of God, the brethren have cause to be encouraged in this interesting branch of their labours.

The English school at Saharunpur is attended by but nine scholars. This number would not justify its continuance, were it not that the pupils are taught in connection with the boys in the boarding-school.

The girls' boarding-school at Lodiāna consists of nine. Their studies and employments are much the same, and their good conduct and deportment, as reported last year.

The Printing Press.—During Mr. Morris' residence in the hills, the press was under the care and direction of Mr. Porter, who has still the charge of it. During the year there have been printed :

	PAGES.
In Panjābi, - - - - -	1,020,000
In Hindi, - - - - -	2,000,000
	3,020,000

The number of tracts and books distributed has been larger than in any former year. The experience of the last year at this mission, has thrown an increased light on the importance of the agency of the press. At Hurdwar alone, there were 25,000 copies of tracts and books, many of them bound volumes, distributed; and every care was taken to place them only in the hands of those who could read. In that great assembly were many tens of thousands who would probably never again hear the voice of a missionary. That immense multitude is now scattered among the millions of India, and far beyond India: for they come from the Panjab, from Afghanistan, from Cashmere, and some from more distant regions. The great mass of them will never again return. Who does not rejoice that they carried with them so large a portion of Divine truth? And this is but one point of usefulness, though a most important one: besides this, for hundreds of miles, where the foot of a missionary never trod, where his voice was heard for the first time, have our brethren gone preaching the Gospel to many thousands, in their own tongue wherein they were born, and leaving with them the Word of God in their own language. How painful is the thought, that such an agency must be crippled for want of the means, which a little self-denial would abundantly afford. For eighteen months, not half the funds mentioned in their estimates for printing, and most urgently requested, have been sent to these brethren, whom the church has sent to bear the burden and heat of the day.

In concluding their report, the brethren write :—

We would, as a mission, unite our thanksgiving and praise to the God of Missions, for having spared our lives through another year, and for the degree of encouragement and success with which our feeble efforts have been crowned. And taking the success of the past as pledges of more abundant blessings in time to come, we would renew the dedication of ourselves

Him, whose we are, and whom we profess to serve. And we would call upon the Church that sends us forth, to follow us by their prayers and contributions, that, whilst we labour, we faint not, having the assurance that, in answer to their prayers, our labours shall not be in vain in the Lord. In view of the vast moral desolation around us, we might well raise the Macedonian cry, and say, "Come over and help us;" but while the contributions of the Church will not even allow those already in the field to carry out their plans to the full extent they wish, and which the eternal interests of the Heathen demand, we dare not be instrumental in calling forth other labourers.

ALLAHABAD MISSION.

ALLAHABAD.—Rev. James Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.

Rev. Joseph Warren and Mrs. Warren.

Rev. John E. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman.

Rev. Joseph Owen and Mrs. Owen.

Rev. John Wray and Mrs. Wray.

Simeon, catechist.

Miss Jane Vanderveer, teacher.

At this mission, the missionaries and their families have been called to endure much severe sickness. The hot season was unusually debilitating, and the long-continued and heavy rains, were almost equally trying; but their lives were mercifully preserved, and at the return of the cold season their health was restored.

In November, the Rev. Joseph Owen was married to Augusta Margaret, the youngest daughter of the late Major General Proctor, of the British Army.

The labours of the brethren, by which the truth, in various ways, is brought in contact with the heathen mind, have been prosecuted as heretofore. Stated preaching has been held at two small chapels, in favourable points in the city. A third chapel, in another important section of the city, is greatly needed, and an effort is making to raise funds in India for this object. The state and prospects of the church differ but little from what they were at the close of the last year. The removal of the Government offices to Agra, took away a number of the church-members. The church, besides the mission families, now consist of 13 members, 11 of whom are natives.

Preaching at the Melas, and missionary tours among the towns and villages, have also engaged the attention of the missionaries, and employed their time and strength. The details of these labours are contained in their journals, for which we refer to the pages of the Missionary Chronicle.

The boarding school, containing 30 boys and 13 girls, continues to prosper, affording, as at the other missions, a most interesting field for the labours of the missionaries. In connection with the higher classes of the boarding school, 10 promising boys, who reside with their parents, have received regular instruction. One of the boys, and three of the girls, were, in November, admitted to the

ommunion of the church. The other scholars are attentive and obedient, and exceedingly well behaved.

Six bazar schools for boys, containing 119 scholars, have been continued during the year. This agency must, in a great measure, be imperfect, until Christian teachers, in sufficient numbers, can be obtained to take charge of the schools. Still, the children make advances in secular and religious knowledge, and show a marked improvement over those who do not enjoy the same privileges; and these schools are connecting links between the Mission and the native community.

A female bazar school, which for several years was supported by the European residents at the station, was, during the year, transferred, with its furniture and funds, to the Mission. The school is under the care of the ladies of the Mission, and its prospects are encouraging. The roll contains 53 names, and the attendance at the school is unusually regular, as well as their attendance on the Sabbath morning Hindustani services, in the mission chapel. As the parents of these children are mostly poor, an allowance in native clothing, and native grain and fruits, is made for their encouragement and support. The school is sustained by subscriptions, collected monthly at the station.

The agency of the press, though for the last year greatly restricted for want of funds, loses none of its efficiency and interest, in the onward progress of the Mission.

During the year there have been printed :

	PAGES.
In English - - - - -	95,350
Hindustani, Roman - - - - -	494,700
Hindustani, Nagari - - - - -	1,992,000
Hindi, Nagari - - - - -	2,250,000
	<hr/>
	4,832,050

Among the works printed is a translation of the Koran into Hindustani, with an Introduction and Notes, exposing its falsehood, in 60 pages, 8vo. The publication of this book has drawn the attention of the Mohammedans, and it will tend to open the eyes of the bigoted votaries of this delusion. The translation was made by a learned native, and the Introduction and Notes were written by one of the missionaries. The work was published for sale, and in a short time the entire cost will be returned, leaving a number of copies for distribution.

It is a matter of much importance that the large city of Futtehore, 80 miles from Allahabad, should be occupied in connection with this mission. This great object cannot be obtained, however, unless the mission be strengthened, both in men and means.

FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

FUTTEHGURH.—Rev. Henry R. Wilson, M. D., and Mrs. Wilson.

Rev. John J. Walsh and Mrs. Walsh.

Rev. Gopee Nath Nundy and wife.

FURRUKHABAD.—Rev. John C. Rankin and Mrs. Rankin.

Rev. Wm. H. M'Auley, and Mrs. M'Auley.

Kally Chand Datt, native assistant.

MYNPOORIE.—Rev. James L. Scott and Mrs. Scott.

Malsahi, native assistant.

Cornelius, native teacher.

In the region of country occupied by this Mission, the hot season, and the long-continued rains, were not less oppressive than at the other places in India where the missionaries are stationed, and proved severely trying to their health. Through the mercy of God, the health of the whole company has been restored, with the exception of Mrs. Wilson. Although somewhat improved, it is still doubtful whether she will not have to leave her field of labour for a time.

The Missions in India, being established on the same plan, and conducted on the same principles, present, of course, much similarity in the general outline of their operations. Regular preaching, in the native language, has been held at the mission chapel at Futtehgurh, the attendance varying from 30 to 70 persons. Public worship, in English, has been held in this church also, the brethren officiating, in rotation, every Sabbath. At these services many of the European residents are regular attendants. These, with the families of the mission, the native members, and a number of the orphan children, make an assembly so large, that it has been found necessary to enlarge the chapel. The regular church members are 27, of whom 16 are natives, being an increase during the year of 11 members, 9 of whom are from the Heathen.

In the neighbouring villages, in cities and towns at a distance, and at a large Mela near Cawnpore, the Gospel has been preached, and Bibles and religious tracts distributed.

The Rev. Gopee Nath Nundy, after the most satisfactory examination, has been ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry, by the Presbytery of Furrukhabad.

The city school has had a daily average attendance of 48 boys, whose studies in the English and the vernacular languages, and the higher branches of education, have been conducted as in former years. In this school, many promising youth are receiving views of Gospel truth, which cannot fail to have an influence on their minds hereafter. When the immense system of idolatry, in India, falls, as fall it must at no distant day, the thousands who

been taught in the mission schools, will have, at least in the knowledge of the true God, and of Jesus Christ as the only Saviour.

The orphan boarding school continues to prosper, and the evidence of the Spirit of God upon the hearts of a number of children, has greatly encouraged the brethren in their arduous work. During the year, 5 boys and 18 girls have been added; two have died; one has been dismissed for improper conduct; and one has been married and settled in the Christian village. The school now contains 61 boys and 51 girls. The children are under the constant and immediate control and inspection of their instructors; their religious education has ever been a paramount object of the institution; and they are always ready and cheerful at their attendance on religious meetings.

The girls' department is divided into four classes. The first is specially engaged with English studies, with Hindi, and translation.

The other classes are taught grammar, arithmetic, and singing, in the Hindi language. The hours out of school are employed in learning to spin, knit and sew, and also to do various kinds of fancy and ornamental needle-work; and by this means to aid in their own support.

The boys' department is divided into six classes, all of whom are making commendable progress. The first class is well advanced, studies being mostly in the higher English branches, though also attend to Persian, Urdu, and Hindi languages. The Bible is a text book in all the classes. A class of the most promising boys, have been taken altogether from the work-shop, and their whole time given to study, with a view to qualify them for teachers, and assistants, in the work of the Mission. Two of them are especially pious, and seem anxious to improve their privileges to the utmost of their ability.

During most of the year, five bazar schools were under the patronage of the Mission, one of them supported by a liberal friend in the neighbourhood. One of these schools has been discontinued. The others, containing about 30 boys each, afford many opportunities for communicating the truth. One great difficulty in all these, is to obtain able teachers. Christian instructors, or men favourable to Christianity, can rarely be found, and, when they can be obtained, superstitious parents are apt to forbid the attendance of their children.

A time of Mr. Scott, at Mynpurie, has been taken up in ministering to the natives, in the distribution of tracts, and in the attendance of a large school, and, occasionally, preaching in the open air.

In preaching the Gospel to the native population, the door is open, and with the native assistant, a part of each day is devoted to this important branch of labour. The moral aspect of the village, around this station, appears to be very much the same as at other stations. The people collect together, listen, generally with attention, though sometimes object, receive books, and then go

away. They are more attentive and respectful than in some other places, and collect in greater crowds, which may be owing in part to novelty, and to their being less under Mohammedan influence. A house for stated preaching is greatly needed.

Before the station was occupied, the Mynpurie school had been commenced by Dr. Guise, an enlightened friend to the improvement of the native population. Mr. Scott immediately took the superintendence of it, and under the vigorous and faithful labours of Cornelius, transferred from Furrukhabad, the school greatly prospered, and the number of scholars on the roll increased to 163, with an average attendance of 125. Due attention is given to religious instruction. The Gospels, in Urdu and Hindi, are used in the school; scientific knowledge is taught, as well as the study of the English, Hindustani, Hindi, Persian and Sanscrit languages.

The expense of the school has been defrayed, thus far, by the European residents at the station. It is encouraging to find in India so many persons of enlightened views, willing to aid, by their liberality and example, in every good work for the benefit of the benighted inhabitants.

Three additional missionaries are greatly needed to strengthen this mission. Two of them to occupy the important station at Bareilly, and one to join Mr. Scott at Mynpurie.

"This closes (the Mission write) the report of our labours for the year past. The review has occasioned us many mournful feelings. What weak unworthy servants we are! How far short we come in all of our duties! The effect of our labours, on this people, we know not, though we cannot doubt that some good has been accomplished. God may keep it from us for wise purposes. We *do know*, however, the painful fact, that this people are daily dying about us, and bent on their way to destruction and everlasting misery. Our feelings, under such circumstances, may be better imagined than described. We can do no more than we have done, unless it be to call upon the Church at home to be faithful in prayer, for them and for us. We reiterate, then, our request, "*Brethren, pray for us.*" Regard it not, we beseech you, as a mere form of words, which duty bids us pen, but an earnest call—a *Macedonian call*—for help from God, in behalf of these poor dying Heathen. O! were the alms of the Church accompanied with faithful prayer, to go up for a memorial before God, how soon might we expect to see our India missions prospering, and this parched land blossoming as the rose. We feel thankful for the constant affection and oft-repeated expressions of confidence which the Committee have manifested towards us, and sincerely trust that we may never do anything by which their affection will be diminished, or in any way prove ourselves unworthy of their confidence.

MISSION TO SIAM.

Mission is, at present, suspended, and its history is, in some trying to the faith of the Church. Siam was visited, in the Rev. R. W. Orr. His report was filled with valuable on, and it was resolved to establish a mission in Bangkok, March, 1840, the Rev. William P. Buell, and his wife, Siam, and arrived in Bangkok in August following. It design of the Board that other missionaries should be sent to this Mission, and two appointments were made, which, mental causes, were not fulfilled.

Buell had acquired a knowledge of the language, and spent in preaching the Gospel, the distribution of tracts, and in many tours, for which, in Siam, there is much facility. At the end of 1843, his labours were interrupted by a severe dispensation of Providence, in afflicting Mrs. Buell with paralysis. This greatly compelled them, with deep feelings of regret, to withdraw from Siam, and they arrived in this country in December

Mr. Buell left the East, he met, at Singapore, the Rev. J. Way, and his wife, who had sailed for Siam in November. After much consideration, these brethren concluded that it was advisable for Mr. and Mrs. Way, in preference to remaining alone at Bangkok, to proceed direct to China. Trying events are to be recognized by the Church with sorrow and yet not with unbelief. In Siam, there is an important labour, and an open door; and nothing has occurred to preclude Church from engaging in the Lord's work among that people. We trust, therefore, that with humble dependence on Divine assistance, this Mission will soon be resumed.

MISSION TO CHINA.

1: *Mission for the Province of Canton:*

Rev. Andrew P. Happer, M.D.

Mr. Richard Cole, printer, and Mrs. Cole.

Mission for the Province of Hokeen:

Rev. John Lloyd.

Rev. Hugh A. Brown.

James C. Hepburn, M.D., and Mrs. Hepburn.

2: *Mission for the Provinces of Che Keang and Keang Soo:*

Rev. Walter M. Lowrie.

Rev. Richard Q. Way and Mrs. Way.

Rev. A. W. Loomis, and Mrs. Loomis.

Rev. Matthew S. Culbertson and Mrs. Culbertson.

Divie B. McCartee, M.D.

McCartee, and Mr. and Mrs. Cole, reached China on the 19th of January. Mr. and Mrs. Way reached China, from Singapore,

in July. Messrs. Lloyd, Happer, Loomis and Culbertson, and Mrs. Loomis, and Mrs. Culbertson, sailed from New-York, in the ship Cohota, on the 22d of June, and, after a prosperous voyage, they arrived in China on the 22d of October. Mr. Brown sailed from New-York, in the ship Huntress, on the 29th of October.

The location of these brethren, at the different Missions, was a subject of much importance, and of some delicacy. With some general suggestions from the Committee for their assistance, the matter had been left to their own decision. On the arrival of the brethren who sailed in the Cohota, Dr. Hepburn being providentially present, after a season of prayer for divine direction, they arranged themselves, in connection with the different Missions, as above stated.

Although the Missions in China, in many respects, may be considered as one Mission, yet owing to the distance of the stations from each other, and the wants, and subjects of consultation peculiar to each, it is more convenient there should be three separate Missions. In this respect, the Missions to China will be similar to those in India. At present, these Missions may be designated—The Canton Mission, for the Province of Canton: The Amoy Mission, for the Province of Hokeen: The Ningpo Mission, for the Provinces of Che Keang and Keang Soo, embracing the cities of Ningpo, Shanghai, Nankin, Hong Chow and Soo Chow, and the Island of Chusan.

These Missions being but in their infancy, there is not much of detail of missionary labour to be reported. By the blessing of God, however, the brethren have taken possession of their different fields of labour in the name of the Lord. Before this time, they are all, we trust, at their respective posts, and, from each Mission, already have we the account of the commencement of missionary labour.

Canton Mission.—The expense of living, and of house rent, at Macao, being less than at Hong Kong, and the place being more healthy, the brethren decided to continue their residence, and set up the printing press there. With the exception of two short visits to Hong Kong, and one to Canton, Mr. Lowrie remained at Macao, his principal labour being the study of the language in the Mandarin dialect. He also conducted public worship, in English, on the Sabbath, and a part of his time was required in assisting Mr. Cole in the printing department.

The charge of the press has been an interesting, though, from various causes at the commencement, a difficult branch of labour. The whole time of Mr. Cole has been given to it. The theory of printing the Chinese language with metal type, their number much lessened by many of them being divided, was to be reduced to practice, and tested by actual experiment. A knowledge of Chinese, as well as of printing, was needed. Fixtures for the type-foundry, and for the printing office, were to be set in order. The type were to be cast, and between three and four thousand different characters were to be arranged, in cases, for the compositor. To save time, the characters most frequently used, required to be

placed together, while regard was to be had to the principles of the language, as arranged under the different radicals or keys. After months of labour, by these two brethren, these difficult matters were accomplished, and the press went into operation in June.

Although the matrices were made after the standard Chinese models, in the Imperial Chinese Dictionary of Kanghi, it was not to be expected, when the larger portion were divisible characters, that all of them would be found perfect, when examined by Chinese scholars. A comparatively small number, though distinct and easily read, are deficient in elegance, and that just proportion required by Chinese taste. As these are ascertained, their places will be supplied by others, and at small expense. The Mission will then have at command a font capable of printing more than 20,000 characters, which will be amply sufficient for all practicable purposes, and affording an agency for the evangelization of China, that may be used to any extent which the funds afforded will allow.

The printing executed, is the following—

	PAGES.
Epistle to the Ephesians, 16mo., 11 pages, 5000 copies. - - -	55,000
Explanation of the Ten Command. 16mo., 4 pages, 5000 copies, - - -	20,000
Gospel by Luke, 8vo., 44 pages, 14,500 copies, - - -	806,000
	881,000

There have been printed, also, 500 copies of a specimen book, 44 pages, 8vo, containing the elements of the font; and 500 copies, in 4to, 110 pages, containing a list of all the characters, amounting to 22,841, that can be formed by the different combinations of the type then on hand. These are works of much importance. All the elements, and the entire font, in a printed form, can now be submitted to the inspection of Chinese scholars, when the characters that may be found disproportionate or inelegant can be noted, and their places supplied.

It is the wish of the Committee, as soon as the way is open, to have the press removed to the northern Mission. The expense there will be less, and the field of usefulness more extensive. The missionaries concur in this opinion, and the subject has been committed to them. In the mean time it will remain at Macao, under the care of Mr. Cole.

Mr. Happer proposes to spend part of his time at Hong Kong, and Canton, where the facilities for direct missionary labour are greater than at Macao.

Amoy Mission.—Soon after reaching Amoy, as mentioned in the last Report, Dr. Hepburn, in connection with Dr. Cumming, an American gentleman connected with the China Medical Missionary Society, opened a Dispensary in Kulongsu, which they continued till the last of February, when it was removed to Amoy. In July, a severe fever broke out at Kulongsu, from which few of the foreign or Chinese residents escaped. Dr. Hepburn and his wife were among the first to be affected, but

their attack was light, and soon yielded to the proper remedies. In August and September, the fever increased, when Mrs. Hepburn, who was suffering much from debility, made a voyage to Macao, and Dr. Hepburn, with the other missionaries, took up their residence in Amoy.

The fever was supposed to be owing to malaria generated by the neglected paddy fields, which, when cultivated, are kept under water, but now their wet, boggy surface, and rank vegetation, are exposed to the sun. The Chinese on the island suffered equally with the foreign residents. The opinion is general, that when the island is again brought into cultivation, the fever will cease.

The removal of the missionaries to Amoy, was of much advantage, by bringing them in direct contact and intercourse with the people. These facilities were so great, that Dr. Hepburn concluded to remain. He is still associated, in the Dispensary, with Dr. Cumming. The patients are numerous, and their attendance regular. From the 1st February to 1st October, 2400 had been prescribed for. Most of them are from the city of Amoy, but many came from the neighbouring cities and villages.

The Dispensary has evidently been very useful, not only in relieving the maladies of those who attended, but as being the means of drawing them within the sound of the Gospel. Many, for the first time, have wondered to hear the gods that their fathers and themselves have worshipped, from time immemorial, declared to be false, and their worship an offence to heaven; and, for the first time, they have heard of Jesus Christ, and of his love for lost and sinful man.

During the summer, Dr. Hepburn was elected a member of the Medical Missionary Society. This, while it leaves his existing relations untouched, and his responsibility the same as before, relieves the Board from the expense of supporting the Dispensary, of providing medicine, surgical instruments, and books, and from all expense incurred in conducting medical operations.

At Amoy the facilities for learning the colloquial language are very great; and Dr. Hepburn is encouraged with the progress already made. He is deeply impressed with the importance of Amoy as a station for enlarged missionary operations. The astonishing numbers of the population of this part of China, were given in the Annual Report of last year, and, for other interesting details, we must refer to the pages of the Missionary Chronicle.

When the brethren in the Cohota arrived, Dr. Hepburn had come to Macao for his family. Mr. Lloyd, having been appointed to this Mission, these brethren left for their field of labour on the 9th of November, and reached Amoy in safety on the 5th of December. When Mr. Brown arrives in China, it is expected that he will immediately join them at Amoy.

Ningpo Mission.—Dr. M'Cartee left Macao in June, and, after a speedy passage, reached Chusan, and proceeded at once to Ning-

po. He was kindly received by the British Consul, until he was able to procure a residence for himself. His health suffered so much, during the warm weather, that he found it needful to return to Chusan, where he speedily recovered. In July, Mr. and Mrs. Way reached China, and in August sailed for the North. They found Dr. M'Cartee in Chusan, and they took up their residence together, in the centre of Tinghai, a city of 30,000 inhabitants.

When Dr. M'Cartee reached Ningpo, it soon became known that he was a foreign physician, and numerous applications were made for medical aid. Having, at first, no knowledge of the language, these applications were resisted, lest mistakes should occur. The people, however, would not be denied, and, excepting on the Sabbath, numbers were prescribed for daily. Ladies requested visits at their houses, and others applied in person, accompanied by their husbands, or relatives. Tracts were given to such as could read, and distributed, when readers were met, in the streets of the city.

When the two brethren were settled in Tinghai, the same course was pursued. A Dispensary was opened, at which many attended, and quite a number were visited at their houses. Dr. M'Cartee is also a member of the Medical Missionary Society. To make known the truths of the Gospel, the brethren adopted the only means yet in their power. Every morning their Chinese teacher read a suitable tract, or a portion of the sacred Scriptures, at the Dispensary, and these are distributed, as far as practicable, in the city.

Messrs. Lowrie, Loomis, and Culbertson, expected to leave Macao, for the North, as soon as the monsoon would permit, probably in January or February, and we may soon expect to hear that they all have reached their field of labour.

In this promising commencement of the missions in China, the Church has much cause for gratitude and thanksgiving to God. The lives of all the missionaries have been spared, and they have been preserved when on the mighty deep. With great harmony they have settled their location at their different posts, and, from their distant fields of labour, they call upon the people of God at home for more earnest and persevering prayer, for themselves, and for the poor benighted Heathen, to whom they have been sent, to speak unto them that they may be saved. God has honoured the Church, by thus permitting her to send, to this great and perishing people, a number of his servants, ordained to preach the everlasting Gospel, and influenced, as we trust, by the Spirit of their Master, who is in heaven. They have carried with them, if not the gift of healing, at least the healing art, and the means of alleviating the various diseases of the body. They have carried with them, also, the mighty agency of the printing press, adapted to a language read by one-third of the human family, by which, although but just commenced, nearly one million of pages of the word of God have already been printed. All this is cause of grat-

itude and thanksgiving to the adorable Head of the Church, and affords additional motives for our beloved Zion to lengthen her cords, and strengthen her stakes, in her efforts to carry forward the Lord's work.

The relations between the Chinese and foreign nations have continued peaceful during the last year. A treaty has been negotiated, and duly ratified, by our own government and the Emperor of China. Treaties, also, have been entered into between the Chinese and other nations. This course of policy shows a desire to be at peace, on the part of the Chinese Government. Time is required, however, to show how these new relations will be sustained. In this extended intercourse with foreigners, many new questions must arise. Misapprehension, or injustice, may lead to disturbance, or even to war. But the Lord reigns, and he will take care of his own cause. The Church, by his authority, has entered the door opened by his Providence, and it is now her high privilege to commit the missions in China to his care.

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.

The struggle of Popery for the possession of Europe, and especially to regain its standing in France, was never more vigorous, or more desperate, than at present. The friends of truth, whose lot is cast in the midst of this conflict, are exerting themselves to the utmost, though with fearful odds against them, to build up the kingdom of their Master. The peaceful, though mighty weapons of their warfare are, the preaching of the Gospel in its purity, the increasing the number of faithful ministers, and the dissemination of the Book of God.

In the midst of this conflict, shall the Protestant Church in the United States look coldly on, and take little or no interest in the success, or defeat, of those who are so nobly contending for the faith once delivered to the saints? The true Church every where holds the truth as a trustee for every people sitting in darkness, whether of Heathenism or of Popery; and it is her duty to let her light shine, and to make that truth known. Hence the obligation on our beloved Zion, as a branch of the Church of Jesus Christ, to aid in restoring the fearful desolations made by the man of sin in Papal Europe.

But the question of duty has other aspects, which bring it nearer home. It is not for the control of Europe merely that Popery is contending, but for the control, also, of the destinies of the United States. For this purpose, large sums are collected, to be expended in this country. With these funds, cathedrals, churches, and seminaries, are built and supported. Shrewd and able men, many of them learned, fresh from the training of the Jesuits, and imbued with the duplicity of their order, are sent, in large numbers, to undermine the principles of civil and religious liberty in this free and highly-favoured land.

But not only here, and in Europe, is this blighting influence ex-

rted, it involves the entire Foreign Missionary Enterprise, and as to be met at every Mission station. Satan appears to have received permission to break in and mar the work of the Lord, and to sift, as wheat, the infant churches gathered from among the heathen. The Papal crusade, in a word, is against the truth, wherever it is found—the warfare is against the liberties of the world. We cannot, therefore, avoid this contest, unless we deem the truth, and every thing dear to the Christian and to man, not worth contending for. In such a contest there can be no neutrals; it is between Christ and anti-christ, and there is no middle ground.

It is the duty of the Church to discern the signs of the times. And the time has fully come when every Foreign Missionary Institution must look this question in the face. Here is an element of opposition that must be met; and the question is one of great interest, whether it ought not to be met in the citadel of the enemy's greatest strength.

In deciding this question, let the following facts be duly weighed—

The receipts of the Romish Institution for the propagation of the faith, for 1843, were \$706,455, of which \$363,945, more than one-half, was received from France. The sums paid for missions in Asia, were \$197,760; in Africa, \$52,765; in Oceania, \$99,925; equal to \$350,450—thus showing that France alone furnished the means for sustaining all the Papal missions in Asia, Africa, and the Islands of the Sea. The sum paid for missions in the United States is not given in their official Report, but for America the amount expended is \$207,215—a larger outlay than for any other quarter of the globe.

On the other hand, while the enemy, in France, has come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord has lifted up a standard against him. Two efficient Societies have been organized, one in Paris, the other in Geneva, whose labours, by the blessing of God, are destined to change the whole moral aspect of that most influential of all the kingdoms in Papal Europe. The Lord, in various ways, gives evidence that he is present with his Church there. To take the direction of both these Institutions, he has raised up able and faithful men, known to the churches in Europe and in this country, and possessing, in a high degree, the love and confidence of all. The presence of the Spirit of God is further evidenced by his blessed influence on many hearts. The present state of the Church in France is most remarkable. At the time the Romish clergy are rising in power, the people are leaving them,—not by individuals merely, but by hundreds; entire villages have ceased from attending mass, and call for the preaching of the word of God.

In the midst of these deeply interesting labours, these beloved brethren are greatly restricted in their efforts for the want of means. To the churches in other places is thus given the opportunity to take part in the great work so auspiciously begun.

It is evident, from the foregoing facts and principles, that the prosperity of the Evangelical Church in France, is most closely identified with that of every Foreign Mission among the Heathen. It is

equally identified with the prosperity of the Church, and of every thing dear to us at home. As the Saviour's cause advances in France, just to that extent are the obstacles removed from the spread of the Gospel in China. Is it the ardent desire of God's people that India, and Africa, and the Islands of the Sea, and the children of Abraham, should be brought to rejoice in the light and liberty of the Gospel? then let their prayers, and their means, as far as needed, be directed to France. There the great enemy of Foreign Missions, the enemy of civil and religious liberty, has his power, and there he ought to be met. While, from this strong hold, he is striking at the dearest interests, nay, at the very heart of the Church, it is not wise in her to contend with him at the extremities merely. This contest, on the part of the Church, is not indeed that of the warrior, with confused noise and garments rolled in blood, but the peaceful preaching of the cross of Christ. Her weapons are not carnal, though mighty, through God, to the pulling down of strong holds. On her banner is inscribed—Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to man. How clear, then, is the duty of the Church,—how great is her privilege, to aid in filling this land with Bibles, that the fountain may be purified from which such bitter waters flow.

In view of this deeply interesting field of labour, the Committee are thankful to report that, during the last summer, a correspondence has been opened with the Evangelical Society of Geneva, in the first instance, through the Rev. Dr. Merle d'Aubigne, and with the Evangelical Society of France, through the Rev. Messrs. F. Monod and J. J. Audebez, respected pastors of churches in Paris. The plan by which the Presbyterian Church can render effective aid in France, and other Papal countries, is very simple. The excellent directors of those societies will take the charge of any funds remitted to their care, and apply them agreeably to the wishes of the donors. Thus the missionary labourers will be chosen and directed by those whose local position and experience enable them best to perform that responsible duty, and whose well-known Christian character affords the best guarantee for its faithful discharge. By this arrangement, the embarrassment, the greater expense, and the less efficiency, of labourers from a foreign country, will all be avoided. The sum of \$100 to \$120 will support a male or female teacher; \$200 a colporteur for a year, or \$80 for five months; \$250 an evangelist; and \$350 or \$400 a minister. Funds will also be transmitted for the purchase of libraries of religious books, for village congregations, and for the support of young men who are preparing for the work of the holy ministry.

Three thousand and fifty dollars, principally designated by the donors, have been remitted as follows:—

To the Evangelical Society of Geneva:

For Evangelists and Colporteurs	-	-	\$1225 00
For Students in the Theological Seminary			500 00
For the Church at Lyons	-	-	100 00

To the Evangelical Society of France:

For Evangelists and Colporteurs	-	-	1225 00
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the communications on this subject, from the brethren in , we must refer to the Missionary Chronicle.

PROPOSED MISSION TO THE JEWS.

Mission to the Jews has engaged the attention of the Committee and it is a subject which cannot fail to be regarded with the greatest interest. As this Mission has already received the sanction of the Board, and of the General Assembly, the want of men and money only have caused the delay. In the Church Catholic there is a growing interest in behalf of God's ancient covenant people, and an effort is now making to bring them within the fold of Christ, at any time for many previous centuries. In the Presbyterian Church there are many "whose heart's desire to God for Israel is that they be saved." Should this spirit become general in the Church, the additional expense required for a well appointed mission to the Jews would scarcely be felt. Already have two friends of the Mission of Abraham accompanied their prayers by liberal donations for the object.

In again calling the attention of the churches to this Mission, the Committee can only say, that there will be no delay in carrying out a plan so fully sanctioned by the highest judicatory of the Church, as soon as the way is open. There are, however, some important considerations connected with this subject, which cannot be overlooked. The funds now under the care of the Board, must rest on the church's continued support. For want of means the advance of our other missions have been greatly restricted. If the funds heretofore given to sustain them, should be diverted to another object, even a mission to the Jews, the effect would be disastrous. How easily the Church aid in sending the bread of life to the Jews, withholding it from the Gentiles.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In closing this Report, the Committee would notice the abundant mercies of God, manifested on every side. Thanksgiving and praise are due to his great name, for the general health enjoyed by the missionaries ; for the measure of success and special encouragement afforded ; for the opening prospects, and wide doors of usefulness, in the great fields in parts occupied ; and for the spirit of liberality, and self-denial even, with which many of his people have sustained this cherished cause.

The first half of the year, on account of the low state of the funds, was a time of anxious thought and most painful anticipations. But the wants of the different missions were in a good degree supplied by the support received in the latter part of the year. It is a ground of encouragement, that the Committee have been enabled to send out twelve labourers, nine of whom are ministers of the Gospel, and to sustain their general operations to the extent they have been sustained, without incurring a heavy balance against the Treasury at the close of the year. Much of this result is due to the zealous assistance of the female members of the Church, and to the liberal donations of friends of the cause, whose names have been withheld. But for these, the close of the year would have presented a different aspect.

In view of the advance thus made in the foreign missionary work, and in view of the present state and condition of the different missions, while the Church has cause to thank God, and take courage, the prospects for the future, and especially for the coming year, require to be most prayerfully considered.

The missions in India, in Texas, and in Africa, are greatly in need of more missionaries, and all the missions as now existing, must be sustained. To secure these important objects, the same sum will be required that was expended the present year. If it be the desire of the Church to strengthen the missions where help is most wanted ; if the time has come for taking a part in calling the attention of the children of Israel to the true Messiah ; if the signs of the times point the Church to the seat of the beast, as another field of labour—all or any of these great objects can only be engaged in by an increased support of the cause.

Three years ago the General Assembly solemnly resolved, that it *was the duty of the Church to raise, and place at the disposal of the*

oat, \$100,000, or more, annually ; "believing that such an offering would eminently redound to her own temporal and spiritual welfare, as well as to the glory of God." Many Synods and Presbyteries responded to this resolution, and, although that sum has not been received in any one year, there has been an advance towards ; and may we not believe that the time is not far distant when the church shall reach that point, and pass on, gradually, but steadily, beyond it? For this purpose, nothing is wanted but that the members of the Church be of one mind, in relation to the Foreign Missionary cause. Hitherto it has been supported by a small portion of the Church. For the present year, less than half the churches have done anything. In many others the contributions are merely nominal, and there are very few churches in which all the members give their aid. The number who support the cause is increasing ; but, even now, those who sustain it are less than one-third of the members of the Church.

Time after time the most pressing calls have been made to these dear brethren, who, in this cause, are doing nothing, to join in telling the good news of a Saviour to the dying Heathen. Another urgent call is now made, in the exhibition of what the Church is doing, and what she cannot do till more means are afforded. What more can be said? It seems almost incredible, that so many thousand members, in full communion with the Presbyterian Church, with so large a number of her ministers and elders, should take no interest in these things, when God, in his providence, has so fully opened the way for all who love the Saviour to take a part in the work. Nothing on this side of eternity, can be more solemn than the painful view here stated—millions of benighted men, going to the Father of God, without the knowledge of the Saviour—hundreds of organized churches, with their ministers and elders, and tens of thousands of professing Christians, under obligations to send them the Gospel, and yet leaving them to perish, without an effort to direct them to the cross of Christ.

Above all, more prayer is needed—earnest, wrestling, persevering prayer, for the outpouring of the Spirit of God on all his churches at home, and on the labours of his servants among the Heathen. The prayer of faith is always heard, and the blessings we so much need, are promised only in answer to the prayers of God's people.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Statement of payments made on account of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, for the year ending May 1, 1845.

MISSIONS.

LODIANA MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	16,058 51
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ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	10,281 95
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FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

Remittances drafts, and supplies	-	-	-	-	8,368 35
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MISSION TO CHINA.

Remittances and supplies	-	-	-	-	16,771 05
Balance of outfit of Rev. A. W. Loomis, and wife					391 63
do. " " M. S. Culbertson, do.					500 00
do. " " J. Lloyd,					314 00
do. " " A. P. Happer,					294 31
do. " " H. A. Brown,					280 00
Passages of six missionaries to China					1,200 00
Expenses of do. do.					54 00—19,804 99

MISSION TO SIAM.

Drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	521 36
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MISSION TO AFRICA.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	3,657 29
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CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	1,697 58
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MISSION TO THE CREEKS.

Remittances and supplies	-	-	-	-	2,816 73
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MISSION TO THE IOWAS AND SACS.

Drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	4,552 21
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MISSION TO TEXAS.

Drafts and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	2,121 02
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MISSIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.

Remittances to Paris and Geneva	-	-	-	-	3,050 00
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Amount carried forward	-	-	-	-	\$72,929 99
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Amount brought forward - \$72,929 99

AGENCIES.

I. Candec, one year's salary	-	-	1,100	00
do. travelling expenses, postage,				
c.	-	-	251	65
S. Rogers, 5½ months' salary	-	-	275	00
do. travelling expenses	-	-	10	25
B. Quay, balance of salary	-	-	100	00
do. balance of travelling expenses			83	00
nding Secretary's travelling expenses			155	15
Secretary's	do.	do.	106	83
r's	do.	do.	42	08
r Agents'	do.	do.	5	00
				2,128 96

ETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

nding Secretary's salary, one year	-	2000	00	
Secretary's	- do. do.	1500	00	
r's	- do. do.	1500	00	
e and copying	- - -	130	71	—5,130 71

PRINTING.

f expenses above receipts for the Mis-		
Chronicle	- - - -	26 46
do. Foreign Missionary		252 76
ies, Seventh Annual Report	-	173 86
of do.	- - - -	15 60
issionary Papers, Addresses, Sermons,		
		108 92
		577 60

MISCELLANEOUS.

-	-	-	-	-	-	281	02
light	-	-	-	-	-	51	01
and furniture	-	-	-	-	-	36	27
naps, newspapers, pamphlets, &c,						98	06
oks and stationery	-	-	-	-	-	58	14
nd cartage	-	-	-	-	-	38	56
	-	-	-	-	-	31	31
	-	-	-	-	-	83	50
ies: boxes, twine, nails, &c.	-	24	58			702	45

\$81,469 71

DANIEL WELLS, TREASURER.

House, New-York, May 1, 1845.

signed have examined the above statement, and find it correct.

E. PLATT, }
T. PRINGLE. } Auditors.

New-York, May 2, 1845.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in account current with David Wells, Treasurer.

Dr.

Cr.

1845.

May 1. To payments on account of the Board, as per accompanying statement \$81,469 71
Balance on hand, carried to new account 1,903 13

1845.

May 1. By unexpended balance of special donations for China, as per last Annual Report . . . \$4,355 63
By donations from Churches, individuals, and Associations 69,029 93
Received from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church 1,770 18
Legacies 2,317 28—72,117 33
Received from the United States Government for the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians . 1,400 00
Received from do. for the Iowa Indians . 6,696 62 — 8,096 62
Received from the American Bible Society, for printing Bibles in North India 3,000 00
Received from the American Tract Society, for printing Tracts in North India 1,300 00
88,869 58
From which deduct unexpended balance of monies received for the Iowa Indians . 5,996 63
Balance against the Treasury last year . 300 13 — 6,196 74
Leaving for the service of the year 82,672 84

1845.

\$82,672 84

May 1. By balance on hand from old account 1,903 13

DANIEL WELLS, TREASURER.

The undersigned have examined the above account and find it correct.
E. PLATT, }
T. FARRAR, }

Annual Report of Receipts

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

received by the Board of Foreign Missions during the year ending May 1, 1846.
\$72,117 33, from the following sources.

NOTE.—For particulars see monthly acknowledgments.

F ALBANY.	
<i>of Troy.</i>	
45 00	
50 00	
603 65	
10 00	
175 34	
32 44	
94 68	
30 00	
1041 11	
<i>of Albany.</i>	
908 00	
280 61	
25 00	
98 78	
30 00	
<i>of 1st</i>	
208 43	
10 00	
18 50	
25 00	
12 00	
10 00	
17 00	
1643 34	
<i>Columbia.</i>	
50 30	
19 00	
62 30	
F BUFFALO.	
<i>of Steuben.</i>	
45 00	
40 41	
15 00	
100 41	
<i>of Wyoming.</i>	
8 58	
80 10	
15 00	
23 37	
197 05	
<i>of Adenobury.</i>	
<i>of 1st</i>	
62 00	
<i>of 2d</i>	
14 47	
16 60	
5 41	
1 00	
99 48	
F N. YORK.	
<i>of Hudson.</i>	
25 00	
60 00	
2 00	
17 03	
205 44	
5 00	
36 00	
40 75	
1 00	
107 75	
29 00	
13 68	
10 00	
544 99	

<i>Phy. of N. River.</i>	
Newburg 1st	118 62
Fishkill 1st	58 13
Marlborough	64 27
Rondout	50 00
Smithfield	23 00
Cold Spring	30 00
Wappinger's Creek	20 00
362 62	
<i>Phy. of Bedford.</i>	
Bedford	234 79
Greensburg	2 56
S. Greensburg	18 13
Pound Ridge	24 11
S. Salem	536 00
N. Salem	4 00
Somers	1 00
Mount Pleasant	40 21
Yorktown	10 50
Red Mills	1 00
Rye	74 50
S. East	25 00
Gilead	5 52
677 32	
<i>Phy. of L. Island.</i>	
Moriches	5 00
S. Hampton	160 00
Hempstead	11 65
Smithtown	46 00
Middletown	60 13
Huntington	50 24
W. Hampton	11 00
E. Hampton	25 00
369 08	
<i>Phy. of N. York.</i>	
Brick	611 67
Brooklyn 1st	271 20
New-York 1st	4004 16
Wallabout	17 53
Duane-street	1010 51
Cheleca	326 95
Newtown	55 00
Jersey City	90 41
Jamaica	52 56
Greenbush	50 00
Madison Av.	7 28
N. Y. 15th st.	69 13
Brooklyn 2d	89 27
Thompsonville	36 00
Rutgers-street	265 81
Williamsburg	62 00
Nyack	98 35
7067 83	
<i>2d Phy. of N. York.</i>	
Scotch	1948 39
Canal-street	200 39
West Farms	60 00
Peekskill	84 00
2292 78	
SYNOD OF N. JERSEY.	
<i>Phy. of Elizabethtown.</i>	
Woodbridge	60 00
Woodbridge 2d	38 05
Rahway	200 81
Paterson 1st	92 04
Bankenridge	68 50
Liberty Corner	40 60
Elizabethtown 1st	494 66

Plainfield 1st	23 00
Lamington	95 00
Chester & Mt. Olive	37 50
1137 50	
<i>Phy. of N. Brunswick.</i>	
Princeton	220 38
Flemington	28 60
Bond Brook	100 19
New Brunswick 1st	212 57
Allentown	36 44
Nottingham	10 00
Freehold Village	110 98
Middletown Pt.	33 41
Cranbury 1st	60 00
Cranbury 2d	62 60
Kingston	49 50
Upper Freehold	17 50
Dutch Neck	10 00
Trenton 1st	46 60
Lawrenceville	99 68
Freehold 1st	46 12
Trenton City	124 60
Manchester	42 00
South Trenton	21 00
Shrewsbury	10 00
Individuals	118 00
1460 38	
<i>Phy. of Newton.</i>	
Lower Mt. Bethel	32 73
Oxford	37 00
Markshore	5 15
Newton	25 00
Hackettstown	50 00
Easton	278 00
Harmony	36 00
Blairtown	5 00
Belvidere	100 00
Greenwich	75 00
Allentownship	30 00
Kuonilton	5 00
Hardwick	26 00
Individuals	10 00
717 50	
<i>Phy. of Raritan.</i>	
Pleasant Grove	36 60
Kingwood	5 35
Lambertsville	21 60
Solebury	5 00
Flemington	28 00
Amwell 1st	54 63
Cinton	37 46
189 44	
<i>Phy. of Susquehanna.</i>	
Towanda	12 04
Athens	11 50
Orwell	17 00
Troy	3 02
Wyalusing	8 60
Canton	1 58
54 54	
<i>Phy. of W. Jersey.</i>	
Greenwich	25 00
Woodbury	7 75
Cedarville	22 87
Cape Island Assoc.	25 60
Blackwoodtown	15 27
Williamstown	7 00
Burlington	28 24
Doerfield	23 00

Bridgeton	180 00
Salem	57 00
Cold Spring	20 00
	411 35

Phy. of Luscar.

Wilkesbarre	51 50
Mauch Chunk	22 50
Summit Hill	31 50
Beaver Meadow	10 00
Hanover	1 00
Kingston	5 00
Individuals	23 36
	144 26

SYNOD OF PHILA.

Phy. of Phila.

Great Valley	71 12
Philadelphia 2d	481 50
Do. 6th	624 00
Do. 7th	350 00
Do. 10th	1847 06
Do. North	164 20
Do. Central	467 60
Sents	279 30
Ridley	10 00
Philadelphia 4th	100 00
" 9th	60 00
Individuals	55 00
	4510 38

2d Presb. of Phila.

Neshaminy	70 00
Bridenburg	50 00
Germantown	114 00
Abington	125 00
Newton	40 44
Frankford	30 00
Doylestown	37 70
	407 14

Phy. of Newcastle.

F. of Brandywine	228 25
Wilmington 1st	67 12
Kirkwood	70 00
Wagg's Manor	64 18
Doe Run & Coatesville	31 00
New London	50 00
Rock	8 00
Red Clay Cr.	18 20
Lower Brandywine	6 06
Upper Octorara	31 73
Newcastle	175 00
	749 54

Phy. of Donegal.

Pequa	20 35
Cedar Grove	20 06
Columbia	64 14
Leacock and Mid.	
Octorara	40 86
Chanceford	30 00
Waynesburg	20 00
Churchville	40 00
Boro' of York	14 77
Marietta	21 00
Chestnut Level	32 00
Little Britain	7 25
Donegal	28 33
	338 76

Phy. of Baltimore.

Frederick	93 50
Baltimore 1st	1033 73
Do. 2d	170 00
Do. 3d	70 87
Do. 4th	75 00
Wash. City, F st.	61 11
Franklinville	5 50
Alexandria 1st	133 75
Georgetown	12 85
Taneytown	60 00
Bethel	10 00

Bladenburg	8 00
Monokin	16 75
Wicomico	7 20
Alsquith st.	30 00
Individuals	15 00
	1839 26

Phy. of Carlisle.

Greencastle	58 25
Great Conawago	15 50
Williamsport	34 78
Hancock	3 22
Chambersburg	68 70
W. Hanover	42 50
Roxbury & Newburg	5 00
Silver Spring	253 19
Carlisle 2d	165 08
Lower Marsh Cr.	34 61
Dickinson	15 00
Bedford	40 00
Bloomfield, Ickesburg and Landisburg	123 52
Monaghan	8 42
Gettysburg	30 00
Green Hill	19 25
Wells Valley	9 75
McConnellsburg	12 50
Middle Spring	13 50
Shippensburg	46 07
Schellsburg	8 03
Rocky Spring and St. Thomas	23 00
Big Spring	77 50
Individuals	25 00
	1124 47

Phy. of Huntingdon.

Presb. coll.	13 10
Potters' Mills	17 18
Lewistown	64 00
Birmingham	3 00
Perryville	27 00
Huntingdon	152 00
Lower Tuscarora	96 87
Frankstown	77 35
E. Kishuquoillas	17 46
Bellefonte	50 00
Little Valley	40 00
Aughwick	8 55
Spring Creek	9 50
Stinking Creek	8 42
Upper Tuscarora	7 31
Alexandria & Hart- log	41 00
Pine Grove	20 00
Millersburg	8 10
Holidaysburg	51 10
Shavers Creek	54 00
Williamsburg	18 20
	785 14

Phy. of Northumberland.

Washington	17 93
Derry	48 00
Buffalo	52 43
Pine Creek	83 40
Nippenose	1 18
Danville	62 70
Chille-quango	10 75
Bethel	27 02
Bloomsburg	90 00
Milton	92 85
Williamsport	4 00
Lewisburg	104 63
Warrior Run	35 00
New-Berlin, Mifflin- burg & Hardleton	40 00
	580 89

SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.

Phy. of Redstone.

Dunlap's Creek	25 00
Rehoboth	26 25

Connahsville	71 80
N. Providence & Jef- erson	20 00
Brownsville	18 70
Uniontown	126 00
George's Cr. & Teat	15 00
Morgantown	18 00
Mount Pleasant	17 00
Long Run	15 80
Individuals	4 00
	381 30

Phy. of Ohio.

Hopewell	11 20
Sewickley	22 00
Chartiers	19 00
Raccoon	77 00
Pittsburg 2d	133 00
Miller's Run	16 00
Centre	10 00
Monongahela Ch. 1st	42 00
Lawrenceville	8 00
Sharpsburg	19 00
Fairmount	18 00
Bethany	50 00
Bethel	58 00
Montours	15 00
Sharon	7 70
E. Liberty	102 00
Valley ch	9 00
Canonburg	20 00
Pittsburg 1st	581 16
Concord	6 00
Allegheny City	153 41
Lebanon	21 41
Mingo	13 28
Pittsburg 4th	65 00
Individuals	30 00
	1551 29

Phy. of Erie.

Franklin	15 00
W. Greenville	122 00
Mercer	44 00
Meadville	45 00
Neshanock	7 75
Fairfield	5 20
Georgetown	7 20
Mount Pleasant	22 00
Freshytery	12 00
Salem	10 00
Cool Spring	2 00
Clarksville	13 20
Greenville	12 25
	190 19

Phy. of Beaver.

Falls of Beaver	36 00
Westfield	6 00
Bethlehem	4 00
Little Beaver	20 46
Newcastle	10 00
Unity	6 97
Fulaski	10 48
	93 91

Phy. of Allegheny.

Bull Cr.	3 00
Freeport	5 16
Upper Bull Cr.	2 00
Harrieville	3 00
Concord	6 00
Scrubgrass	7 47
Plain Grove	5 62
Butler	41 13
Tarentum	7 25
State Lick	11 05
Union	22 75
	114 43

Phy. of Blairsville.

Poke Run	27 00
Quiga	17 50

	2 65
f	41 75
ra	15 00
own	21 80
and Union	8 63
lle	3 33
Blairville	82 91
	10 86
Rus	5 44
lping	3 25
idge	7 68
y	22 28
ndria	16 37
an and R-	
Key	13 00
	3 00
ng	17 28
	7 60

337 59

of Clarion.	10 00
	32 00
& Callenab's	5 25
	47 25

OF WHEELING.

of Steubenville.	
ille 1st	230 06
le	42 27
ing	7 25
	10 00
gee	24 37
m	5 12
	2 00
	1 89
ak	14 34
n	7 50
um	6 50
ook	11 00
lle 2d	100 00
le	3 00
	465 30

of Washington.

nde	134 39
k	18 08
re Mile	20 00
spect	8 06
f	142 78
ra	9 40
	25 00
on	13 82
Wheeling	38 75
rings	12 15
on	10 11
on	153 00
Shalo	6 00
ly	36 00
	7 50

635 02

of N. Lisbon.

	23 00
	48 07
	7 75
	60 03
week	4 60
	7 87
	1 37
fold	23 00
	152 33
	6 90
	1 12
	42 00
	20 75
	23 75
	13 00
& N. Salem	15 00
	22 81
	473 35

St. Clairville.

9 60

St. Clairville	11 00
Beach Spring	30 00
Cadiz	24 25
	74 25

SYNOD OF OHIO.

Coll. by Synod	226 55
----------------	--------

Phy. of Columbus.

Presbytery	56 86
Columbus	205 22
Lithopolis	7 55
Hamilton	7 50
Millin	10 00
Truro	15 05
	304 30

Phy. of Marion.

Presbytery	32 21
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Phy. of Zanesville.

Pleasant Hill	22 53
Newark	20 17
Cross Roads & Madison	12 80
Cross Roads	2 00
W. Rushville	9 96
Buffalo & Sak Cr	40 00
Washington	19 83
Seneca	10 00
Zanesville	125 50
Mount Zion	4 50
Norwich	5 20
	263 49

Phy. of Richland.

Presbytery	42 08
Frederick	48 00
Lake Fork X Roads	12 00
Mansfield	11 60
Clear Creek	50 00
Sharon	3 00
Hopewell	5 00
Martinsville	19 01
Olivesburg	1 25
	141 84

Phy. of Wooster.

Presbytery	175 06
Northfield	26 40
Guilford	21 80
Sugar Creek	10 50
Pigeon Run	3 50
Wooster	37 03
Green	5 85
Jeromeville	25
Springfield	8 00
Marshallville	19 69
Fulton	2 70
Mount Hope	12 50
Congress	7 25
	330 63

Phy. of Cochocton.

Presbytery	63 93
Berlin	12 00
Mount Eaton	3 00
Keene	10 00
Clerk	6 00
Uricksville	5 00
New Philadelphia	5 60
Unity	24 00
W. Carlisle	7 70
Jefferson	2 00
Record	1 75
Apple Creek	18 00
Cochocton	2 00
	174 96

Phy. of Hocking.

Gallipolis	12 00
McConnellsville	10 00
	22 00

SYNOD OF CIN.

Phy. of Chillicothe.

Hillsborough	214 00
Stinking Spring	5 00
Bloomingsburg	58 40
Union	36 44
Wilmington	4 08
Rocky Spring	12 80
Greenfield	29 06
Greenland	10 41
Bainbridge	6 13
W. Union	5 00
Red Oak	26 36
New Market	2 47
Salem	4 00
Chillicothe 1st	75 00
Manchester	6 90
	504 08

Phy. of Miami.

Decatur	1 97
N. Jersey	27 80
Springfield	120 84
Dayton	219 65
Franklin	22 31
Washington	5 00
Yellow Springs	40 00
Bath	1 00
Lebanon	70 00
Harmony	60 00
Dick's Creek	60 00
Individuals	7 00
	654 67

Phy. of Cincin.

Cincinnati 1st	235 28
Pleasant Ridge	24 16
Hopewell	15 90
Cincinnati 5th	13 78
Monroe	3 12
Mill Creek	10 00
Somerset	20 90
Springfield	30 64
Bethel	9 78
Williamsburg	9 98
Goshen	6 82
Reading	20 07
	719 18

Phy. of Oxford.

Oxford	58 38
Mount Carmel	22 75
Richmond	9 66
Centerville	1 00
Hamilton & Rossville	100 61
Bath	4 50
Harrison	37 30
Harmony	17 20
Camden	28 51
Venice	20 75
College Corners	1 02
Connersville	22 25
Somerville & 7 Mile	52 50
Bethel	51 00
Rising Sun	9 60
Riley	16 60
Dunlapville	12 00
Brooksville	15 75
Brownsville	50
	509 25

Phy. of Sidney.

Salem	2 00
Sidney	21 00
Cherokee	1 31
W. Liberty	20 60
Back Creek	14 58
Stony Creek	8 82
Covington	2 00
Troy	10 00
Balsam Lake	10 00

Bellefontaine 2d	20 00
Urbana	26 01

156 20

<i>Phy. of Missouri.</i>	
Findly	35 00
Lima	11 00
Esau Valley	3 00
	49 00

SYNOD OF INDIANA.

<i>Phy. of Salem.</i>	
Corydon	30 47
Jeffersonville	2 85
New Albany	06 00
Sharon	1 87
Ebenszer	2 15
Utica	3 49
Paoli	4 25
Rehoboth	1 09
Owen Creek	3 55

115 75

<i>Phy. of Vincennes.</i>	
Terre Haute	6 00
Upper Indiana	4 38
Hopewell	1 00
Chilburn	1 00
Vincennes	28 50
Carlisle	8 34
Bloomington	13 96
Princeton	37 37

100 45

<i>Phy. of Madison.</i>	
New Washington	8 00
South Hanover	18 00
Madison	81 87

107 87

<i>Phy. of Indianapolis.</i>	
Indianapolis	249 06
Franklin	85 39
St. Omer	3 75
Shelbyville	15 45
Sand Creek	15 50
Greensburg	17 95
Shiloh	1 40
Hopewell	23 00

411 52

SYNOD OF N. INDA.

<i>Phy. of Logansport.</i>	
Indian Creek	8 42
Delphi	4 00
Fort Wayne	19 77

39 19

<i>Phy. of Michigan.</i>	
Plymouth Ist	30 25

<i>Phy. of Lake.</i>	
South Bend	40 50

SYNOD OF ILLINOIS, 11 62

<i>Phy. of Sangamon.</i>	
N. Sangamon	14 93
Providence	3 00
Springfield Ist	17 31
Union	5 82
West Union	1 67
Petersburg	10 00

53 73

<i>Phy. of Schuyler.</i>	
Monmouth	8 62
Fall Creek	5 50
Oquaka	10 50

24 62

<i>Phy. of Peoria.</i>	
Individuals	5 00

Phy. of Kasabie.

Sugar Creek	6 58
Gilead	3 30
Shawneetown	26 91
Sharon	50

39 21

Phy. of Palestine.

Fingah	23 00
Individuals	5 00

28 00

Phy. of Iowa.

Bloomington	10 00
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SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

Phy. of Missouri.

Rockport	5 13
Millersburg	3 86
Round Prairie	8 00
Aurivase	7 61

24 60

Phy. of St. Louis.

St. Charles	33 85
St. Louis 2d	367 00
Boonhomme	3 62

425 07

SYNOD OF KY. 94 23

Phy. of Louisville.

Lawrenceburg	19 00
Louisville Ist	506 62
Do. 2d	28 08
Do. 3d	34 37

68 80

Bardstown 2 50

Mulberry 55 13

Shelbyville 111 50

Newcastle 50 00

Plumb Creek 134 75

Middletown 10 20

Pennsylvania Run 22 00

Big Spring 8 00

1061 07

Phy. of Muhlenburg.

Concord	12 25
Bethany	6 42
Livingston	6 35
Hopkinsville	16 22
Associations	12 00
Henderson	29 05
Morganfield	7 00

89 29

Phy. of Transylvania.

Danville	516 09
Lebanon	30 00
Harrodsburg	27 44
Springfield	58 70

N. Providence 25 00

Richmond 107 70

Paint Lick 25 75

Lancaster 95 60

Harmony 4 12

Pleasant Grove 29 80

Perryville 20 37

Silver Creek 4 25

1004 73

Phy. of W. Lexington.

Frankfort	111 00
Salem	20 00
Winchester	26 00
Lexington Ist	34 00

M'C'hard 218 76

Bethel 54 69

Woodford 3 00

Harmony 14 25

Horeb 30 00

Georgetown 0 50

Cherry Spring	5 69
Horeb and Hopewell	25 69

528 29

Phy. of Ebanszer.

Bethesda	4 60
Greensop Union	4 60
Paris	49 25
Covington	54 77

Flemingsburg 44 31

Mayesville 54 00

Springfield 5 50

Washington 10 60

216 62

SYNOD OF VA. AND N. C.

Cha. not named 2268 99

SYNOD OF VA.

Phy. of Greenbrier.

Oak Grove	4 50
Hantersville	2 09
Spring Creek	8 00
Louisburg	34 50

49 09

Phy. of Lexington.

Georgetown	4 25
Cooks Cr. & Harris-	
burg	5 00
Mount Carmel	1 19

Hebron 20 08

Buchanan 17 08

47 35

Phy. of Winchester.

Winchester	107 08
Fredericksburg	100 00
Charlestown	19 00
Gerardstown	25 00
Falling Water	20 00

292 04

Phy. of W. Hanover.

South Plains	10 60
Hanover	100 00
Bethesda	2 09
Cumberland	10 00

Bethlehem 10 87

New Concord 1 00

Briary 5 60

136 67

Phy. of E. Hanover.

Norfolk	321 75
Richmond Ist	227 27
" 2d	15 00

Nottoway 86 39

Petersburg 475 63

Sussex 35 85

Bethlehem 41 04

Powhatan 41 20

Amelia 31 60

Brunswick 10 58

Individuals 105 00

1391 10

Phy. of Montgomery.

High Bridge	15 60
Christiansburg	3 64

18 04

SYNOD OF N. CAROLINA

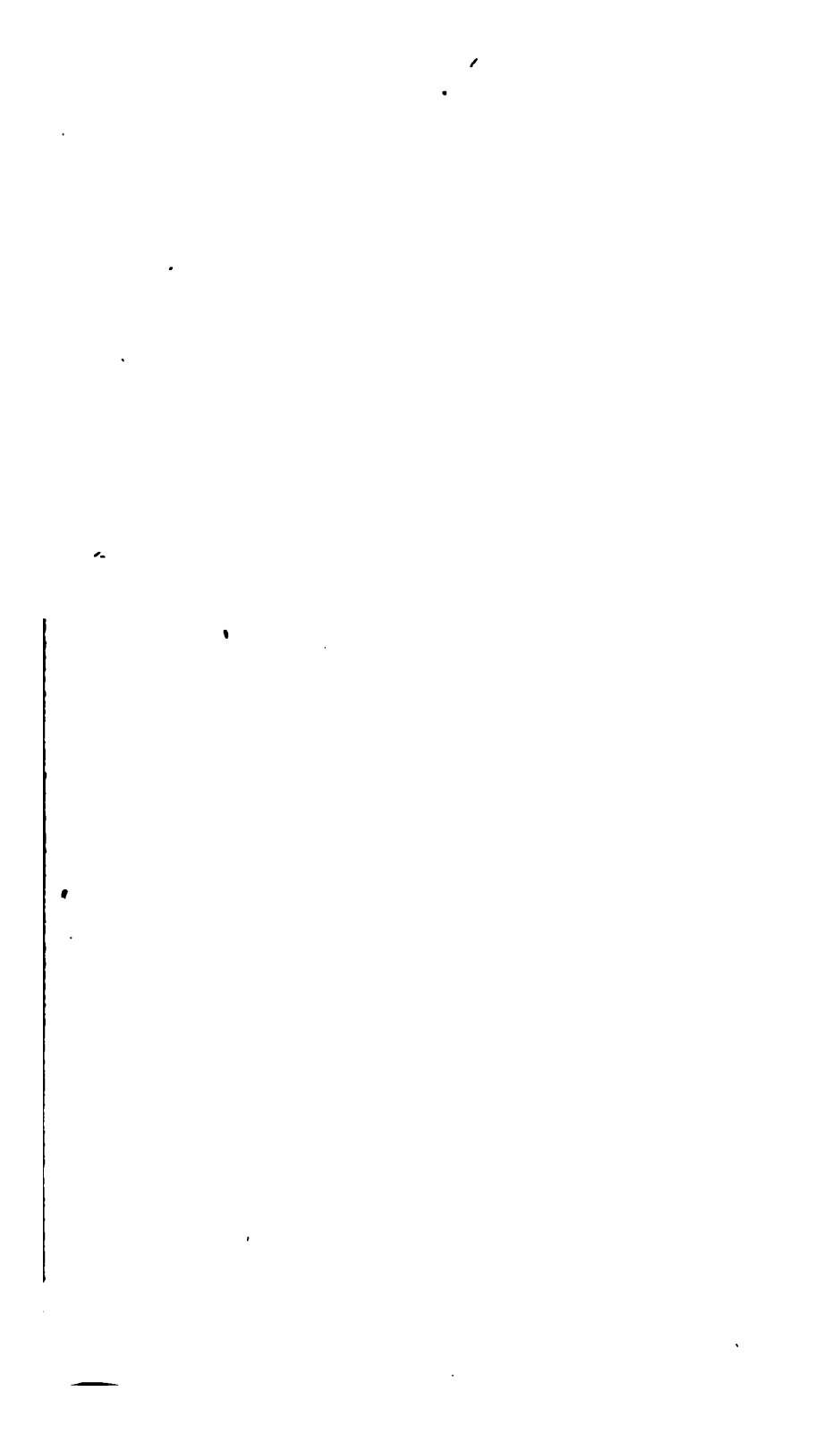
Phy. of Orange.

Presbytery	23 1
Raleigh	53 0

76 1

Phy. of Fayetteville.

Fayetteville 128



EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD

AT THE

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions was held in the Mission House, New York, on the 5th of May, and in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 22d of May, at which were present:—

Ministers.—Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D., President: J. J. JANEWAY, D. D., W. W. PHILLIPS, D. D., GEORGE POTTS, D. D., WM. D. SNODGRASS, D. D., JOHN C. LOWRIE, HENRY A. BOARDMAN, D. D., JACOB GREEN, JAMES M'DONALD, JOHN GOLDSMITH, NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., ROBERT DAVIDSON, D. D., JOSEPH L. JONES, D. D., JOSHUA L. WILSON, D. D., REUBEN FRAME.

Laymen.—SILAS HOLMES, JAMES BLAKE, Vice-Presidents: THOMAS PRINGLE, HUGH SCHINLOSS, WM. SHEAR, WM. STEELE, JAMES LENOX, ROBERT CARTER, WALTER LOWRIE, BENJAMIN M'DOWELL, ABEL HEAD, JOHN D. THORPE, J. L. JERNEGAN, PETER J. B. FOWLER, WM. Q. MORTON.

The Report of the Executive Committee was presented, in a printed form, by the Corresponding Secretary, and the several missions were referred to Committees; the report of the Treasurer was also presented and referred to a Committee. The Minutes of the Executive Committee were also referred to a Committee. These several Committees subsequently reported, recommending that those items respectively be approved; and these reports were adopted.

The Report of the Executive Committee was then adopted, as the Report of the Board to the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Rev. William S. Potts, D. D., for his Sermon preached before them on Sabbath evening, the 18th of May, and that a copy be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the Rev. William W. Phillips, D. D., be appointed to preach a sermon at the meeting of the Board in Philadelphia, in May, 1846, and that Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., be his alternate.

The Board adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 14th of May next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the 10th Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

All the meetings of the Board were opened and closed with prayer.

Religious service was held in the Duane-street Presbyterian Church, New York, on the 5th of May: Singing, prayer, and an address by the Rev. Dr. Miller; a statement of the proceedings of the year by the Corresponding Secretary; and addresses by the Rev. W. D. Snodgrass and J. W. Alexander; and concluded with singing and prayer.

On Sabbath evening, the 18th of May, the Annual Sermon was preached before the Board, in Cincinnati, Ohio, from Rev. xix. 6, 7: "And I heard," &c.

Officers of the Board.

The following persons were elected officers of the Board for the ensuing year :

President.

Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.

Vice Presidents.

Messrs. WM. M'DONALD,	Messrs. SIDNEY A. BAXTER,
" JOHN JOHNSTON,	" NATHANIEL EWING,
" SILAS HOLMES,	" ALEXANDER C. HENDERSON,
" HARNER DENNY,	" JAMES BLAKE,
" ALEXANDER HENRY,	" JOHN T. MCCOUB,
" MATTHEW L. BEVAN,	" JOHN M. M'CALLA.

Executive Committee.

Rev. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D.,	Rev. DANIEL WELLS, <i>ex. off.</i>
" JOSEPH M'ELROY, D.D.,	Mr. JAMES LENOX,
" JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D.,	" HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
" GARDNER SPRING, D.D.,	" DAVID W. C. OLYPHANT,
" WILLIAM D. SNODGRASS, D.D.,	" WALTER LOWRIE, <i>ex. off.</i>

Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D.

Corresponding Secretary, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq.

Recording Secretary, Rev. JACOB GREEN.

Assistant Secretary, Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE.

Treasurer, Rev. DANIEL WELLS.

Auditors, Messrs. THOMAS PRINGLE, EBENEZER PLATT.

May, 1849.

Daniel McKinley,
 Wm. S. Plumer, D.D.,
 George Potts, D.D.,
 James W. Alexander, D.D.,
 John N. C. Grier, D.D.,
 Edward D. Smith,
 Thomas Smyth, D.D.,
 Gardiner Spring, D.D.,
 E. P. Swift, D.D.,
 Wm. D. Snodgrass, D.D.,
 John Gray,
 Joshua L. Wilson, D.D.,
 Reuben Frame,
 Samuel Miller, D.D.,
 Alexander Maclin,

A. W. Mitchell,
 Thomas Pringle,
 Ebenezer Platt,
 Alexander Symington,
 Charles S. Todd,
 Samuel Winfree,
 Abel Head,
 Benjamin Emerson,
 John D. Thorpe,
 J. L. Jernegan,
 Samuel Russel,
 Peter V. B. Fowler,
 Gilbert T. Snowden,
 Robert L. Stuart,
 Wm. Q. Morton.

THE
NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
MAY, 1846.

NEW-YORK:
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD.
1846.

May, 1849.

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1

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS submit to the General Assembly the Report of the Executive Committee, as their Report of the Foreign Missionary operations of the past year.

Report of the Executive Committee.

THE close of another year devolves upon the Executive Committee the duty of submitting to the Board a Report of their proceedings in the Foreign Missionary cause. Whilst the past year has been marked with mercies, and renewed evidence of the goodness of God, and the power of the Holy Ghost to change the heart, it has also been marked with much to try the faith and patience of the Church, and much to remind us that our time of labour is short—that soon those, at home and abroad, who are now bearing the burden and heat of the day, will have finished their work; when those who have been faithful unto death will receive the crown of life, and enter into the rest prepared for the people of God. It is our mournful office to record that, during the year, Wm. McDonald, one of the Vice-Presidents, Robert Jaffray and Thomas Allen, members of the Board, and John Johnston, a faithful assistant in the Mission House, have been removed by death. We are called also to weep over the early graves of James H. Jamieson of the Lodi Mission, Mrs. Loughridge of the Creek Mission, and Miss Mary Lepion of the African Mission. Severe illness has also required the return home of some of the other missionaries. The ways of God are not as our ways. In every age the most eminent servants of the Lord have been removed by death from labours of the greatest usefulness, when their services, to all human view, seemed to be the most needed; the Church, therefore, cannot too deeply feel, that the advancement of the cause of truth and the glory of the Saviour rest on a surer foundation than the lives or the acquirements of our most eminent members. In times of trial and discouragement she may rest with entire confidence on the love and the wisdom and the continued presence of Him, to whom is given all power in heaven and in earth. When Zion in her affliction says, "The Lord has forgotten me, and my Lord has forsaken me," the gracious answer is, "Behold, I have graven thee upon the palms of my hands, thy walls are continually before me. Fear not; I am first and the last. I am he that liveth and was dead; and behold I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death."

FINANCES.

The amount of receipts from all sources, as mentioned in the Treasurer's report, has been	-	\$84
To which add balance in the Treasury of last year		1
Also the unexpended balance for the Iowa and Sac Manual Labour Boarding School	- -	5
Leaving for the service of the year	- - -	91
The Expenditures for the year have been	- -	89
Leaving a balance of	- - - - -	<u>\$1</u>

As in former years, the Ladies, in a number of the churches, have prepared and forwarded many boxes of clothing of great value. The increase of missionary work among the Indians and in Western Africa, will call for an enlargement of these efforts of love and mercy on the part of Christian females; and our experience justifies the full confidence, that a supply equal to the wants of these two most interesting fields of missionary work will not be withheld.

PUBLICATIONS.

Of the *Missionary Chronicle*, in Newspaper form, 7,000 are now published, and of the Pamphlet edition 600 copies, but there is an increase during the year of 2110. Of these 2150 are free. The Newspaper edition is furnished at fifty cents for a single copy, or forty cents when five copies or upward are sent to the use of one person. Of the Foreign Missionary 13,000 copies are published, being a decrease of 1200 during the year.

The circulation of these papers ought to be greatly increased. No other system of agency can reach all the churches; the want of missionary information is one great cause of the indifference on behalf of the benighted heathen so painfully manifested by so many hundreds of the churches.

AGENCIES.

Among the Eastern and Southern Synods no agents have been employed during the year. In the West and South-west, the L. N. Candee and the Rev. Wm. S. Rogers have been employed as agents the whole year. With the consent of the Committee, the duties heretofore performed by the Assistant Secretary as such have been relinquished, except in special cases, and with part of his salary from the Board.

MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

During the year the following missionaries and assistant missionaries have been sent out :

To Texas.

Rev. J. W. M'Cullough.

To the Choctaw Indians.

Rev. J. B. Ramsey and Mrs. Ramsey.
Miss Elizabeth J. Morrison, teacher.

To the Iowa and Sac Indians.

Rev. Edmund McKinney and Mrs. McKinney.
Mr. Paul Bloohm, teacher.

To the Creek Indians.

Mr. John Lilley and Mrs. Lilley.

To Africa.

Miss Mary Lepion.

Missions in Texas.]

GALVESTON.—Rev. I. J. Henderson.

HOUSTON.—Rev. J. Weston Miller.

VICTORIA.—Rev. Wm. C. Blair.

SAN ANTONIA.—Rev. J. W. M'Cullough.

The labours of the brethren in Texas have been continued as in former years. Hitherto, in addition to the difficulties incident to all new settlements, they have had to contend with many others growing out of the struggle of that people for independence. But a change in their relations and prospects has taken place. From being a foreign state, Texas has become a state of the American Union. The agitation from constant rumors of war has ceased; the frontier settlers are no longer driven from their peaceful homes by armed bands of marauders; and wealthy and enterprising emigrants, in large numbers, are seeking their homes in her wide and beautiful domain.

This change in the condition of Texas, will make a change necessary in the mode of conducting the missionary work in that country. The appointment of the missionaries, their instructions, their salaries, and their reports, should all be regulated by the principles on which the home missionary work is conducted in the adjoining states and territories. Arrangements have been made with the Board of Domestic Missions, by which this missionary field will be committed to their care, when the General Assembly shall direct this transfer to be made.

Indian Tribes.

CHOCTAW MISSION.

Rev. James B. Ramsey and Mrs. Ramsey.
Miss Elizabeth J. Morrison, teacher.

The Mission to the Choctaw Nation grew out of an offer of their National Council to transfer Spencer Academy to the management and direction of the Board.

In June last letters were received by the Committee, expressing a wish on the part of several enlightened friends of the Institution that this arrangement should take place, intimating at the same time that the Board would be expected to aid in giving it efficiency. This was a measure the Committee had not contemplated, although from the first they were fully aware of the importance of placing under Christian influence an Institution so adapted to do good. Having fully considered the subject, they could not view it otherwise than as a call of Divine Providence to take charge of a Seminary so full of promise to this young rising people. After obtaining the approbation of the Government they submitted, through the Department, to the Choctaw Council the terms on which they were willing to take the charge and direction of the Institution. Before this proposal was received the Choctaw Council had met, and of their own accord made a transfer of the Institution on condition that the Board should contribute to its support \$2000 per annum. The Committee agreed to the proposal made by the Council, as it was substantially what had been forwarded by themselves.

This important Institution is located on the military road from Fort Smith on the Arkansas river to Fort Towson on the same river, about eleven miles north of the latter post. The Academy was constituted by the National Council in 1842, and ended with an appropriation of \$6000 per annum from their own funds and \$2000 from the Indian Department. These, with the stipulation for on the part of the Board, make an annual endowment of \$10,000. By order of the Council a reservation of two and a half miles square has been laid off to furnish wood, lumber, &c. for farming purposes. The most of the buildings for the accommodation of 100 students have been completed, and are placed in the centre of the reservation. Lodging rooms are provided for 100 number, and the scholars are clothed and boarded from the funds of the Institution. The farm is moderately well stocked, and the acres are cleared and under fence. Shops also for a carpenter, a blacksmith, are furnished with tools. With proper management and the blessing of God, this Institution will do much to promote the best interests of the Choctaw Nation.

The School was opened in February, 1844, with 60 pupils. Since that time the average number of scholars have been 75; at one time as many as 87 were in attendance.

The Rev. J. B. Ramsey, of the second Presbytery of New York, has accepted the appointment of Superintendent, and on the 16th April set out with his family to enter upon his duties.

Full of promise as this Institution is, unforeseen difficulties and embarrassments may arise to frustrate the hopes of its friends, and defeat the best efforts of the Board to make it a nursery for the Church and a blessing to the Indian race. This, and every other Missionary Institution will be a dry and barren wilderness, without the Saviour's presence. "The strong man armed," will keep his palace and his goods in peace, in defiance of all mere human agency. "But when a stronger than he shall come upon him, and overcome him, he taketh from him all his armour wherein he trusted and divideth his spoils."

CREEK AND SEMINOLE MISSION.

Rev. R. M. Loughbridge.

Mr. John Lilley and Mrs. Lilley.

On the 17th September, Mrs. Loughridge was removed by the hand of death, after a short illness. The call from her heavenly Father found her in the Saviour's vineyard, engaged in labours of love and mercy. Being the only Christian female at the mission, her loss was most deeply felt, and it was almost impossible to continue the boarding school without some one to afford the assistance she had rendered.

In December, Mr. Lilley and his family set out from Philadelphia to join this mission, and after some delay by ice in the Ohio river, arrived at the station in February.

The boarding school consists of twenty scholars, being limited to that number, for want of room. Buildings to accommodate fifty scholars will be finished early in the summer. The scholars give every promise of improvement, and are much attached to the mission family.

By a late treaty with the Government, the Indians have agreed that part of their annuities shall be applied for the purposes of education. The Creek Council have not yet decided in what manner these funds shall be applied. It is expected that during the coming year, an arrangement will be completed that will greatly promote the interests of this large tribe.

Stated preaching on the Sabbath, and as often on week days as the other duties of the Mission would permit has been continued, and five members have been added to the church on examination. Besides the mission families, the church now consists of ten members, six of whom are Indians. The hearts of the missionaries, as well as the hearts of those who support and pray for them, have been encouraged by these tokens of the Lord's presence with this infant church in the wilderness.

The Seminole Indians from Florida, are now settled in the Creek country, and form a part of the nation, though still retaining the management of their local affairs. It was the expectation of the Committee that a station ere this would have been commenced among them. When Mr. Lilley went out he was accompanied by John D. Bemo, a native Seminole, who, by various remarkable providences has been cast among white men, and by the kindness of Christian friends has received a good English education. He is hopefully pious, and possesses the most ardent desire to benefit his people. In December last the Committee expected to have transferred the Rev. John Limber from the Creek station to a station among the Seminoles; and arrangements to some extent had been made by which he could at once have accompanied the native teacher to the new station. But much to the regret of the Committee, before their letter proposing this arrangement was received, Mr. Limber had left the Creek Mission without their knowledge. The Committee trust that the delay of commencing this station growing out of this state of things will not be great. The preparations are made, and a suitable man only is wanting to carry to the large remnant of this warlike tribe the message of the Gospel of peace. Whilst making this statement it is due to Mr. Limber to say, that during the year he was at the Creek Mission, he was a faithful and devoted missionary, and exhibited qualifications of a high order for useful labour among Indian tribes; and the Committee do not doubt that he acted from conscientious motives and the hope of greater usefulness in a different field of labour.

IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

Rev. Edmund McKinney and Mrs. McKinney.

Mr. S. M. Irvin, licentiate, and Mrs. Irvin.

Mr. Paul Bloohm, teacher.

Mr. Francis Irvin, farmer.

In the fall of the last year, much severe sickness prevailed at this mission and in the white settlements east of the Missouri river. The Indians also suffered most severely; more than sixty of them, chiefly adults, were removed by death. Every member of the mission was attacked with fever, and though for a time in great danger, their lives were mercifully spared. Mr. and Mrs. Coon, however, were so prostrated by this sickness, that they deemed it best to return to their friends in Pennsylvania, and since their return, at their own request have been dismissed in good standing from the service of the Board.

The health of Mrs. Hamilton, which for several years had been declining, made it necessary that she should leave the mission for a season. In May she returned to her friends, while Mr. Hamilton remained at the station until August, when he also returned to join his family. The health of Mrs. Hamilton is but little improved, and doubts are entertained whether she will again be able to bear the labour incident to a mission among the Indians.

owing to this severe sickness, the large boarding school house could not be finished in the fall as had been contemplated. Before winter set in it was put under cover and all the windows glazed. The school would have been opened on the 1st of April, had not severity of the winter delayed the plastering. At the last dates in the mission the building was nearly finished, and the school could be commenced without delay.

To increase the force of this mission, thus in the providence of God reduced to Mr. Irvin and his family, the Rev. Edmund Kinney, who was formerly in the service of the Board, was appointed to this mission. He left Cincinnati with his family on the seventh of April. Mr. McKinney has had much experience among the Indians, and it is encouraging that his assistance was obtained at the time when the boarding school was commencing. The Indians express their delight and entire satisfaction with the building, and have been very anxious to see it finished, and the school opened for their children. The Omahas and Otoes who have visited the institution, express an earnest desire that some of their poor children may be permitted to share its benefits.

During the visit of the Iowa chiefs to Europe, a year ago, in the midst of much evil influence to which they were exposed, some result resulted from the interest they excited in the Christian community. This was especially the case among individuals of the Society of Friends, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and in Dublin. From these donations in support of the school and the farm to the amount of \$350 have been received: Nor was this all. Mr. Paul Blohm, a young man strongly recommended for his piety and energy of character, came with the Indians on their return, with the view of devoting his life to their benefit. With the consent of the Committee he has joined the mission on trial as an assistant. Mr. Blohm was a member of a sister church, and after a careful examination of the Confession of Faith, he was prepared to join the Presbyterian church. His expenses and his support thus far have been provided for by the friends already mentioned.

Religious services in English and in Indian have been continued, as when prevented by sickness. Mr. Hamilton has translated portions of the sacred Scriptures, and also prepared a synopsis of grammar in the Iowa, Otoe and Missouri language. A small font type has been procured for the press, principally by individuals residing near the station. The usefulness of the press has been encouraging. Few things would more directly reach the heart of the Christian, than to look into an Indian lodge and see the half-ferreted parents listening with deep attention to the words of our Lord, as read to them in their own tongue by one of their children, or to hear them singing one of the songs of Zion.

It was the earnest wish of the Committee, as mentioned in the Report, that a station here this should have been commenced among the Otoes. But as two missionaries had to leave for want of health, this measure has been unavoidably delayed. If the

funds of the Board will permit, the advantages of the institution can be extended at once to some of the Otoe children, and also to the children of the Omahas, a peaceable tribe, who have hitherto been totally neglected by the Christian Church.

The past year has been one of trial to the members of this mission, and of much care, and often of no little perplexity. They found the erection of such a building in the midst of the Indian forest to be a very difficult undertaking. As so many of the materials had to be sent from a distance, it was found that an extensive correspondence with the Mission House was necessary, requiring from the officers there much foresight and attention, that the work might be carried forward with economy and without interruption. The building is now finished, and the institution promises to be a great blessing to these Indians, as well as the destitute tribes in their vicinity.

CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Rev. Peter Dougherty and Mrs. Dougherty.
Mr. Henry Bradley and Mrs. Bradley.

The labours of the brethren at this mission have been continued as heretofore. There is an increased attention on the part of some to the preaching of the Gospel and religious instruction. Others manifest their want of interest in spiritual things, and would be glad to find an easier way to heaven than by the cross of Christ. The emissaries of Rome are very willing to meet their wishes, and the deluded Indian rejoices that he can indulge his evil habits, and yet have all his sins forgiven. While great efforts are making to build up a Roman Catholic interest in the village, the whisky trader too is there, and for the sake of paltry gains scatters around him the seeds of poverty, disease and death. One native member has been added to the church, but three cases of discipline have occurred, leaving the number of native members fourteen. Their conduct is very satisfactory, and they appear to be growing in the knowledge and love of the truth.

Separate school-rooms for the boys and girls are considered necessary, and measures have been taken to supply them. During the winter the school declined to the average attendance of thirty-three. When sufficient room is provided, the number of scholars will be more than doubled.

These Indians continue to improve in the culture and management of their farms, and in the style of their buildings. The state of this settlement gives a happy illustration of the influence of the Gospel, and of Christian example, beyond the limits of the church itself. Before the mission was established, these Indians had sold *their country* to the United States, and were chiefly living on their *annuities*. Soon after the church was formed at this mission, the *members began to provide better cabins for their families, to pay*

attention to their personal appearance, and to cultivate the ground. This example was gradually followed by others. Soon they expressed a desire to own the land they were thus improving, and now many of them, besides the members of the church, by thus labouring, support their families, and save their annuities entire, to purchase small farms of forty or eighty acres at the government price. If not interrupted by outward adverse influences, this will ere long be the course pursued by all these Indians who are not ruined by intemperance. Truly to this community has the Gospel carried with it the promise of this life and that which is to come.

In tracing the history of the North American Indians, and in carefully considering the present circumstances of the tribes on the borders of the United States, no one can fail to feel much solicitude in view of their future prospects and destiny. The population of the United States is increasing in a ratio unexampled in the history of the world. Soon will this mighty wave reach the foot of the Rocky Mountains; and the period is not distant when our people will crowd the shores of the Pacific Ocean. In the midst of this mighty increase, what is to become of the Indian tribes? Some able and good men answer at once, they must become extinct; and this thought has given pain to the heart of many a Christian. But this is not the true answer; the present circumstances of the Indians do not warrant it; and it is contradicted by facts existing on every hand. This answer is founded on an assumption, unworthy at least of Christian men. It takes for granted that the Church of God will sleep when she should be awake—will put off her armour when she should be girding it on. It is not to be denied, indeed, that if the influences of the Gospel are withheld, the melancholy destiny here predicted is fast approaching; and as it regards many of the tribes, no time is to be lost; whatever is done, must be done without delay, or they will be found no more. But it is not yet too late for any of them. What is wanted is the agency of the Church to come to the aid of other favourable circumstances, to insure, with the blessing of God, their elevation and continued existence, if not as tribes, as individuals.

Modern missions have shown that the preaching of the Gospel is the most powerful agency to give a barbarous or savage people the blessings of civilization. In all such fields of labour other means may properly be used; and these are necessary among the Indian tribes. Besides the most careful religious instruction, the youth must receive a good common education. Their position in relation to their white neighbours must be explained to them; they must be taught to labour, and to look to their own rich country, and their future farms and flocks, for the means of support, and to enable them to stand undisturbed by the wave of the white population closing round them on every side.

This is not theory, but matter of history, as seen in the case of the principal missions of the different churches to the Indian tribes

Though during many years their circumstances were most adverse, yet Christian missionaries have given to the tribes among whom they laboured an advance, which, if properly aided and continued, will place them out of all danger of being overrun by the white population, or removed to a new habitation. "Knowledge is power," and many of the Indians, even now, both men and women, can stand side by side with their white neighbours. Whether it be the design of Providence that they should remain as distinct communities, or in the course of time become a part of the population of the United States, is a question of secondary importance. Teach them habits of temperance and industry,—give to them that knowledge which they have shown themselves so capable of receiving,—imbue their minds with the principles of civil and religious liberty,—and above all, let the Bible shed its sacred influence over them, and they will be prepared to continue as separate communities, or, what will most likely be found a far higher privilege, they will become citizens of this great republic; and, like the descendants of the emigrants from the different nations of Europe, lose their national identity, and contribute one element more to form the population of the United States.

What is wanted, then, is increased effort on the part of the Church to save this noble race of men. There is no ground of discouragement, except what is everywhere to be met with. The blessing of God upon the labours of his servants, from the days of Elliot and Brainerd to the present time, shows that he has a people among them that must be gathered into the fold of Christ. For many of the tribes the most of the work is yet to be done, and even those more advanced still need the fostering care of God's ministers and people.

But it is objected that the means required are very large compared with their numbers; that the amount expended would do far more good if used among our own population.

There are several answers to this objection, all equally conclusive.

First, there is the command of the Saviour—"Go and teach all nations."

Again: the objection overlooks a most vital element in the prosperity of the Church. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." "But this I say, He which soweth sparingly, shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully, shall reap also bountifully."

Again: the expense is greatly overrated. The circumstances of the Indians enable them, under the direction of the government, to bear a large part of it; and nobly have some of the tribes shown their willingness to do so. The government also is willing to give every encouragement and protection to the missionary institutions of the different churches.

Lastly. Such an objection should suffuse the cheek of him who makes it with the blush of burning shame. Where were the

ancestors of this people 200 years ago? Even 100 years ago, many of them resided east of the state of New-York. Who now has got possession of their fertile lands and broad rivers of water? and where now are their descendants? Many of them are approaching the very precipice of final extinction, and are casting back one last look to those who have despoiled them, and who have the power, but not the will, to use the means for their deliverance.

Western Africa.

KROO MISSION.

- SETTRA KROO.—Rev. James M. Connelly and Mrs. Connelly.
 W. McDonough, teacher.
 Charles Hodge, } Native teachers.
 R. W. Sawyer, }
 KING WILL'S TOWN.—Rev. James M. Priest and Mrs. Priest.
 J. P. Alward, Native teacher.
 KROO BAR.—J. Lowrie, Native teacher.

Although the general health of the labourers in this field during the past year has been better than usual, some of the families did not entirely escape. The health of Mrs. Connelly required a sea-voyage, and she made a visit to the United States. She left Africa in April, and after remaining a few months with her friends, she returned to her field of labour, which she reached on the 15th of October. Her voyage and residence here greatly improved her health, and she returned to her field of labour rejoicing in the prospect of further usefulness to the benighted people she had left. Miss Mary Lepion, a coloured female, well qualified for teaching and assisting in the mission, went out at the same time; but her missionary life was soon ended. On the 9th of December she was removed by death, much to the sorrow of those with whom she was associated. In the months of August and September Mr. Connelly suffered severely with chills and fever, but by the time Mrs. Connelly reached home his health was restored.

The station at Settra Kroo still presents much that is encouraging, though a further acquaintance with the natives shows more and more clearly how degraded is their state, and how strong are the chains with which Satan has bound them. Not the least of his devices is the inveterate prejudices entertained by the Kroo people against the instruction of females. They cannot be made to understand why their women should learn to read and write. It will not enable them to clear and cultivate their farms any better, nor will it strengthen them to carry water and burdens, or to build their houses. Even the women themselves ridicule and laugh at the thought of their learning the white man's book; but they are willing their daughters should attend the school, if, besides their board and clothing, they are paid for their services. How much is poor

heathen woman the object of Satan's malevolence and rage! · Wel does he know that while she is degraded, the elevation of the community is impossible. But already a better state of things has commenced. Two native girls are under the daily teaching of the missionaries; and however bitter the wrath of the great enemy the Spirit of God will defeat his malice. By his divine blessing on the preaching of the Gospel, "the prey shall be taken from the mighty, and the lawful captive delivered. For thus saith the Lord, Even the captives of the mighty shall be taken away, and the prey of the terrible shall be delivered: for I will contend with him that contendeth with thee, and I will save thy children."

The boarding-school for boys is still continued, and presents an object of much promise to this people. The facility with which the scholars learn, not only to speak, but to read and write the English language, is truly surprising. This is true of all their studies; and their knowledge of Bible truth would put to shame the pupils in many a school in this country. Their kind and obedient dispositions, with a few exceptions, have greatly endeared them to their teachers. None of these young men have as yet been admitted to the privileges of the church, although several of them are serious, and all of them are convinced of the folly of their native superstitions. More than ten are now qualified for being teachers, and many others are in preparation. If missionaries could be found willing to enter this field, these youth would relieve them from much of the labour of the schools.

A school of 15 scholars has been commenced at Kroo Bar, four miles from Settra Kroo, under one of the native teachers. This school is regularly visited by Mr. Connelly, and care is taken to keep the scholars under religious influence, by instructing them in the great truths of divine revelation. When Mrs. Connelly was in this country, arrangements were made to open a school on her return, at Grand Sestres, a large town of a tribe of the same name on the coast and adjoining the Kroo country. Washington McDonough, a coloured teacher from this country, and Robert W. Sawyer, a native of this tribe, who has been educated by the mission, will take the direction of this school. A commencement will be made, and some good, we trust, will be done by these young men. But a minister of the Gospel is wanted to make known the love of the Saviour to this numerous people. If unforeseen difficulties should prevent this arrangement, a school will be commenced at Nanna Kroo.

King Will's Town.

This station is on the coast fifteen miles from Settra Kroo. Mr. Priest has to contend with the selfishness and prejudice of the natives as they exist at the other stations. They have treated him however with much kindness, and consider it a mark of respect that he should bring his family and reside with

them. Preaching and religious services have been continued, but the attendance has been very irregular. The school has 12 scholars, with the prospect of a large increase, and the progress of the scholars in learning has been good.

A school house that could be used as a place of preaching is greatly needed, and measures have been taken for its erection. If the funds of the Board would permit, it would be a great improvement to change the day school into a boarding school. When that is done, and the necessary improvements made, this station will be one of much promise.

While there is much to encourage the Church in the state and prospects of the mission to the native tribes in this benighted land, it is a most painful reflection that the removal by sickness or death of one or two of the missionaries now there, would almost suspend this entire work. Much prayer should be made for Africa, and no time should be lost in adding to the force of the mission. Nor is this all. The way is at last open for a mission into the interior, and the men and the means only are wanting. But alas for the piety of the Christian Church! Men of the world, engaged in lawful commerce go there in hundreds, and hundreds of pirates and murderers, from nominally Christian lands are there engaged in the slave trade; while the mission established at such an expense of life and means, is left to languish, and large tribes perfectly accessible are left unheeded to perish for want of the bread of life. Truly may Africa say—"I looked and beheld, but there was no man that would know me; refuge failed me; no man cared for my soul."

LIBERIA MISSION.

SINOE—Rev. Thomas Wilson.

Charles Cummins, native teacher.

MONROVIA—Rev. James Eden.

The labours of Mr. Wilson at Sinoe are abundant; and although he has many difficulties to contend with, his usefulness is seen and acknowledged, and his prospects are on the whole encouraging. He is much interested in a small native settlement called Fish town, at which religious services are regularly held. With the assistance of Charles Cummins, a native teacher from Settra Kroo, he conducts a day school of 19 scholars at Sinoe, and a school at Fishtown. On the 5th of October last, Mr. Wilson writes:

"You request me to give you the state and prospects of the Sinoe Mission. I think its locality for missionary operations, equal if not superior to any other on this part of the western coast. It is at the mouth of the Sinoe river, on which there might be a communication with the natives who live far in the interior. Besides the colony of Sinoe, (or as it is called here Greenville) the Bluebarre, Boston, and Fishtown people are within convenient distances, and a station might be in each not more than five or six miles from Sinoe. But to come to the prospects of the mission as it is now established, they are in some of their operations very promising, but in others they are not. The Sabbath school, and the day school for the children of the colonists, and the night school for adults, and the native school at Fish town all promise much. My efforts to build up a church in our settlement have not yet been very successful, but even in this branch of my labours I do not feel discouraged. The mission is on a war

foundation now than it ever has been before. I am called on frequently to supply destitute settlements, and the mission has lived down much of the prejudice against Presbyterianism which it found here at its commencement; it has now no open enemies, but some warm friends."

Mr. Eden still continues his labours at Monrovia, without much apparent change in the last year. Two valuable members have been added to the Church, by certificate from one of the churches in the United States. The school numbers upwards of sixty scholars. Mr. Eden has been authorised to employ an assistant teacher, by which the efficiency of the school will be greatly promoted. During the last rains, one of the gable walls of the church edifice fell, which has caused much inconvenience in finding a suitable place for religious services, and for the accommodation of the school. The congregation is still feeble and their means are limited. They greatly need \$150 to aid them in repairing the church. To many of the friends of Liberia this would be but a small donation, whilst it would be a rich and encouraging boon to an infant community, struggling with the difficulties of a new settlement in a distant land.

Our missionary force in Liberia ought at once to be doubled, and means afforded to establish a free school under the care of each of the churches. Besides the direct benefit to this community, another great interest is involved, and should never be lost sight of: Just in proportion as Liberia is elevated in knowledge and true piety will it be a blessing to the native tribes. The colony has now become an independent government, and more than ever will they need the fostering care and assistance of the churches in this country. For years to come Liberia must look to the Protestant Church in the United States for a supply of ministers of the Gospel. Colleges and seminaries of learning are not yet established; and under the most favourable circumstances years must elapse before a ministry duly qualified can be raised up from among themselves. This should not however postpone the adoption of proper educational measures, because they must at last look to their own citizens for a supply of all the learned professions; and the sooner they begin to look to their own children the better. They will need and must have assistance, or the work will be long delayed. To make a useful beginning in this great work, however, is by no means so difficult as many suppose. Should another Tenant establish in Liberia another Log College similar to that nursery of piety and learning at Neshaminy a century ago, which should be followed by the Divine blessing, as was that noble enterprise, the coming generations in Africa would bless the name of its founder, whilst they contemplated the rich streams of blessings descending from it upon their country and their children.

North India Missions.

To the full reports of the missions in North India sent home by the brethren, and published in the *Missionary Chronicle*, we must refer for many interesting accounts of their labours for the past year. In this Report nothing more is intended than to give a comprehensive outline of these labours, and of the state and prospects of the different missions.

These brethren are engaged in preaching the Gospel at the different stations, and as far as their time and limited number will permit, in the cities, the towns and villages, through a large district of country, containing a population of some forty millions of people. They have also the entire oversight of training up the children and youth in the different schools, with the great object of raising up a native ministry to supply these wide spread destitutions, "to restore the old wastes, the desolations of many generations." The word of God also must be translated and printed, and other approved works of religious truth prepared and circulated, that the poor Hindu, long deceived and blinded by Satan, may read in his own language the wonderful work of redeeming love.

LODIANA MISSION:

LODIANA——Rev. John Newton and Mrs. Newton.

" Joseph Porter.

" Levi Janvier and Mrs. Janvier.

Golak Nath, licentiate.

Holdhar,

Wm. Basten, } catechists.

SAHARUNPUR—Rev. James R. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. James Craig.

J. Coleman, catechist.

Francis Shaviel, assistant.

SABATHU——Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson.

MERAT——Rev. Joseph Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell.

John Gabriel, assistant.

The experience of the brethren at this mission for the past year has been that of mercy mixed with severe trials and deep affliction. Two of their number, Mr. Craig and Mrs. Jamieson, have finished their course, and are now, as we trust, present with the Lord. To them death had no terrors; but by the survivors these repeated calls were most deeply felt. It is a solemn thing to stand beside the bed of the dying missionary when his work is done, and we are to see his face no more. But when looking into his grave, how sustaining is the thought, that the Lord in whose work he was engaged ever lives to take care of his church, and to carry forward his eternal purposes of mercy, till all his people are made the heirs of eternal life.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris, mentioned in the last Report as on their way home, arrived in this country in December last. Their health

was much improved by the voyage, but far from being fully restored. As there was little probability that it would be expedient for them to return to India, with their own consent they have received a dismission in good standing from the service of the Board. Mrs. Craig is coming home with her children, but with no expectation of returning to India. Mr. Jamieson is also coming home with his children, but with the hope of returning to his field of labour.

Preaching and religious instruction.

Churches have been organized at Lodiana and at Saharunpur, and at these stations the Gospel is regularly preached in Hindustani and English. The monthly concert meeting for prayer, weekly prayer meetings, Bible classes, and meetings for the special instruction of the native members have been continued. At the other stations, although not conducted with so much regularity, the preaching of the Gospel has been a prominent part of missionary labours. At all the stations the bazars have been visited daily by the catechists, and by the brethren themselves as often as their other duties would permit. The surrounding villages, and the annual fairs held in the vicinity of the stations have shared in these labours, and two extensive preaching tours were made, in which many cities and towns heard the voice of the living preacher. The great fair at Hurdwar was attended by three of the brethren, the licentiate and two assistants. Daily preaching was conducted in a large tent which is capable of containing 400 people. Twenty-two regular discourses were delivered, accompanied with devotional exercises of singing and prayer. Many hours were spent in conversation with the people, answering objections, and explaining more fully the Christian system. On all suitable occasions, at the stations, in the bazars, at the different fairs, and on tours of preaching, portions of the sacred Scriptures, and religious tracts were carefully distributed. Many of these are like seed sown by the way side, for doubtless some of them are destroyed; but others will be like seed sown on good ground. In some of the villages that were visited last year, tracts that had been distributed seven years ago, were found carefully preserved.

Schools.

The schools of the mission are the following:

LODIANA	—High school	54 scholars.
	Orphan girls' school	9
	Vernacular school	20
SAHARUNPUR	—Orphan boys' school	10
	English school	18

For the high school an entrance fee of one rupee from each boy has been required, which it is believed will make the attendance more punctual, and prevent the frequent changes which have hitherto been found so injurious. The number of scholars is less than in former years, but the general aspect of the school is not less encouraging.

Although the number in the orphan girls' school is small, it is not without interest that we see any of the daughters of a heathen people under favourable religious training and instruction. The school is under the care of Mrs. Janvier, assisted by the wife of Golak Nath.

Urdu and Persian are taught in the vernacular school. It is held in a house in the city, which is used also as a regular place of preaching.

The orphan boys' school, from various causes mentioned in the report of the mission, is now reduced to ten scholars. These are promising boys, though they often give evidence that a long course of training and instruction are needed, and above all, the grace of God upon the heart, to fit them for usefulness to their own people and to the church.

The English school, during the past year, has been in a more prosperous condition than in previous years. The progress of the scholars in the various branches of study has been respectable.

Printing.

The printing presses have been under the superintendence of Mr. Porter, except when he was absent from the station. A disastrous fire, which reduced the establishment to a heap of ruins, occurred in the early part of the year. By this mysterious providence the press stood idle for five months, and by far the largest part of the works on hand were burnt.

Before the fire occurred there had been printed—

In Panjabi—The New Testament,	- - - - -	960,000 pages.
“ Gospel by Mark,	- - - - -	180,000 “
“ Religious Tracts,	- - - - -	3,520,000 “
		<hr/> 4,660,000
The number of portions of the Bible, tract volumes,		
and single tracts in the depository at the beginning of		
the year was	- - - - -	58,735 copies
To which add, printed before the fire,	- - - - -	40,000 “
		<hr/> 98,735 “
Of these were distributed,	- - - - -	2,603
Destroyed by the fire,	- - - - -	93,232
Leaving on hand but	- - - - -	2,900—98,735 “

The loss of so many excellent publications is most deeply felt, and even with the greatest exertion, time will be required to replace them. In other respects this painful dispensation was followed by much that was encouraging. By the kindness and well-timed liberality of many friends in India, the building was restored on an improved plan, and the presses were completely repaired, and actually at work before the funds from this country reached the mission. Mr. John Marshman is now casting a font of improved Panjabi type, which with much liberality he has presented to the mission.

The amount received in India for restoring the press was \$1789, and in this country \$6,378 66, making \$8,667 66. Liberal as

these donations were, they will not entirely restore the loss, which somewhat exceeds \$10,000. The hope was long entertained that the entire loss would have been made up; but although this is not the case, it is a cause of thanksgiving that benevolent individuals in a far distant land, and the liberality of a few churches and individuals at home, have done so much to restore this important agency in the midst of so many millions of benighted men.

In closing their report, the brethren remark :

We have thus laid before you the reports of all our stations, embracing, as you perceive, some facts adapted to call forth expressions of thanksgiving to Him whose we are, and to whom the cause in which we are engaged is dearer far than it can be to us; yea, who cares for our own souls more tenderly and constantly than it is possible for us to do ourselves, and who would not willingly do anything to afflict us or the church in connection with which we labour. But we have likewise presented other details from which it appears that the same unchangeably gracious heavenly Friend has found it necessary to chastise us, stroke upon stroke. As we commenced, so we close, by calling the attention of our brethren at home especially to this fact, feeling that it is the most prominent in the past year's history, and that we are loudly called upon by it to humble ourselves, to search and try ourselves and our work. If we look around us we find the heathen as careless, as unconcerned, as bitter against the truth as ever: a few inquiring, but the most of them so feebly, that we are constantly constrained to doubt whether even they have any care for the ways of Zion; while the great mass press blindly on to destruction, casting scorn as they go, practically at least, upon our aims and our efforts, and many of them glad to avail themselves of an occasion for heaping reproach upon the worthy name whereby we are called. If we look to ourselves, we find our ranks thinned by death; one and another with whom we once delighted to labour, and whom our hearts loved—not now to be seen, as we assemble together at the appointed season, after the lapse of another year, to hold Christian fellowship, and to unite our counsels and our prayers. They are gone; their work is done; and everlasting joy, through the merits of an all-sufficient Saviour, is, we are assured, now their portion. But as for us, our hands are weakened, and though we faint not, yet we are made to feel that our glory is as the flower of the grass. But oh! let it not be that we alone should feel. God grant that these dispensations may be sanctified to the church with which we are associated, and of which we form a part, and that many may be filled with zeal, pure, humble, holy zeal, to come forward and take the places of those that are gone; and that we, and that our beloved church at home may alike be quickened through what God has done.

FURRUHABAD MISSION.

FUTTEHGURH.—Rev. H. R. Wilson, jun. and Mrs. Wilson.

Rev. James L. Scott and Mrs. Scott.

Rev. Wm. H. M'Auley and Mrs. M'Auley.

Rev. J. C. Rankin and Mrs. Rankin.

Rev. Gopee Nath Nundy and Mrs. Nundy.

MYNPOORY.—Rev. J. J. Walsh and Mrs. Walsh.

Mr. H. R. Wilson and his family, in November last, set out on their return home. The health of Mrs. Wilson, which for a number of years had been feeble, became so much worse, that nothing it was believed, would save her life but leaving India for a season. The other families of the mission did not all escape severe sickness, but their lives were mercifully preserved and their health restored.

For some years it has been deemed important to have a station at Agra connected with this mission. After an interchange of

views between the Committee and the missions at Allahabad and Furrukhabad, it was decided that one missionary from each of these missions should commence the station at Agra; and Mr. J. Wilson and Mr. Rankin are now occupying this important position.

The city of Agra is now the capital of the new Presidency in North India. It is situated on the Jumna river, 300 miles above Allahabad, and 120 miles from Futtehgurh. The missions of the Board all lie in this presidency. This city is destined to be a great centre of missionary influence to the whole region of the Upper Ganges. The principal part of our funds for India are now sent there, and our missions will be more or less connected with its business, its financial advantages, its literature, and above all, with the various religious agencies which will ere long be established there. The population is estimated at from 60,000 to 100,000.

Preaching and Religious Instruction.

The church at Futtehgurh, the only one as yet organized at this mission, consists of thirty-one members, eighteen of whom are natives. No cases of discipline occurred during the last year. English preaching has been regularly observed every Sabbath morning; and in the evening a familiar social exercise in Hindustani for the native members, conducted by the native missionary Joopee Nath.

For two years the brethren have failed to obtain a suitable site for a chapel in the city of Furrukhabad. Large, and often attentive congregations can usually be obtained by preaching in the streets. With all its disadvantages, this mode of preaching has been continued in this large city and in the neighbouring villages. At Mynpoory preaching in English and Hindustani is regularly continued.

During the cold season three preaching tours were made by two brethren at a time, in which a number of large towns and many villages were visited. In these tours a large number of readers were found, and many books and tracts were distributed. The preaching of the word was sometimes heard with deep interest. They came in contact with the intelligent Mussalmans, who are fond of disputing and ready to oppose the truth. Their way also lay through the villages of the simple-hearted and superstitious Hindus, among whom were found fewer readers, and little disposition to dispute.

Schools.

The schools of this mission are the following:—

The City School,	-	-	-	-	135	scholars.
Orphan School, Boys',	-	-	-	-	48	"
" " Girls',	-	-	-	-	54	"
Mynpoory School,	-	-	-	-	100	"
Two Bazar Schools,	-	-	-	-	57	"

The school in the city of Furrukhabad has been removed into a large building formerly occupied by the government school, which has been discontinued. Many of the boys are from the higher castes and most respectable families in the city, and the prospects of the school for usefulness have become more favourable. These boys study English grammar, geography, history and the Bible, and the first class geometry. The Bible is the great text book, and is read in English, Hindi, Urdu, Persian and Sanscrit; and care is taken in a friendly manner to place the great truths of the Gospel in contrast with the errors of the Hindus and Mussalmans.

In the orphan school the boys and the girls occupy separate apartments, and the institution continues in the same prosperous condition as reported last year. Four have been admitted to the communion of the church during the year, and six have been married and settled in the Christian village. The first class of the girls, in addition to a knowledge of Hindi, are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, in English, and the other classes are taught in Hindi. A portion of time is given to worsted and fancy work, which has aided considerably in their support. The first and second classes of the boys pursue their studies in English, Persian and Urdu, and the others in Hindi. A few of the most promising give attention to higher studies, with a view to future usefulness.

The Mynpoory school is reported as on the whole in an encouraging state. The boys make good progress in their studies, but the frequent holidays and other causes render the attendance of many irregular. This school has been sustained by subscriptions made at the station.

But two of the bazar schools mentioned in the last Report have been continued. These are doing well at present; the boys read the Word of God in their own tongue, and the truth thus brought to bear upon their minds will not be lost.

This mission needs to be strengthened by three missionaries, notwithstanding Agra into view, which will soon require a larger force. Were a single brother at this mission laid aside by death or sickness, the loss to the interests of the mission, and the discouragement that would follow, would be painfully great.

In concluding our report, (the brethren write) we would mourn that we see so much in the retrospect for true humiliation and repentance. We cannot but feel that had we more willing and devoted hearts, more zeal and love for souls and the blessed Saviour, our labours would have been attended with more apparent success than we have been permitted to communicate. And yet we know that no amount of means, however great they may be, can ever result in the conversion of this people, unless the Spirit of the living God impart to them his divine energy. This is peculiarly true of India as a mission field, guarded as it is by the barriers of caste and superstition on the one hand, and on the other by a system of religion so peculiarly and admirably adapted to corrupt human nature, and so making a part of the national laws and prejudices, as to bid defiance to every human effort to disturb it. But our cause is not dependant on the workings of any mere human principles, however great, for its success and ultimate accomplishment. We rely on no arm of flesh, but upon the sure promises of Jehovah, who has pledged his divine word that our labours shall not be in vain, if undertaken and carried on in humble, fervent prayer and faith. Our trust and confidence is in God alone. With him caste is nothing—the corrupt fabric of

istic Hinduism is nothing. The beams of the Sun of Righteousness will make our hideousness, and they will vanish to appear no more. And we know the coming, and we hope it is near, when the hearts and consciences of the people will feel the power of divine truth, and the inquiry from every quarter will be, "Men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?" But whilst we draw our encouragement chiefly and mainly from the Word of God, we are also cheered by tokens of God's providence in his dealings with missions in other parts of the world. We are animated and encouraged by the fact, that the first fifteen years of our fruitless missionary labour in Greenland, the sixteen in Tahiti, and the sixteen in New Zealand, were not failures, but the prelude of happier and brighter work, which the power of the Son of God was felt, and his gracious will obeyed, and then despond. We may labour long, but not in vain. We feel it to be our privilege to break the bread of life to the poor heathen, and are willing to wear out our lives in this blessed service. But oh! how important we should be remembered by the Committee and by the whole Church in their supplications. We cannot close then without craving an interest in the work of the Church for fitness and faithfulness in the work for whose promotion we entreat us forth among the heathen, with an implied promise not to forget us at their concert, and on all occasions, both public and private. Our closing hymn is, "Brethren, pray for us;" pray for our children, our native assistants, youth under our care, and the poor heathen.

ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Rev. James Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.
 Rev. Joseph Warren and Mrs. Warren.
 Rev. John E. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman.
 Rev. Joseph Owen and Mrs. Owen.
 Rev. John Wray and Mrs. Wray.
 Miss Jane Vanderveer, teacher.

James Wilson and her children reached this country in 1841. Mr. Wilson accompanied his family to Calcutta, and after they embarked, returned to his station. Mrs. Wilson's health improved by a change of climate, by which it has been much improved; the principal object of her visit was to bring their children to India and make arrangements for their education, when she will return to her husband.

The health of Miss Vanderveer had for some time been declining, and during the last year suffered so severely, that she was obliged to leave her field of labour and set out on her return home.

Several of the other members of the mission have suffered with illness, but the lives of all have been mercifully spared, and they are permitted to continue their labours.

Preaching and Religious Instruction.

Mr. Warren and Owen spent several months during the early part of the last cold season in itinerating and preaching the Gospel in a large district of country, extending as far west as Futteah and Agra. Mr. Freeman visited the villages south and west of Allahabad. Mr. James Wilson, while accompanying his family to Calcutta, improved many opportunities of preaching the Gospel both in going and returning. These labours can only be carried on in the cold season of the year, and it will not be until

by the blessing of God, a native ministry is raised up for India that missionary journeys can be made during the whole year.

Regular religious services have been continued in the church : Allahabad, and its state and prospects are on the whole encouraging. The deportment of the native members is reported as steady and quiet, and, with two or three exceptions, exhibiting as high a measure of consistency as could be expected, when their circumstances and previous associations are taken into account. During the year nine were received to the communion on examination : six of them from the orphan schools, and two others former members of the Chunar Asylum. The church, besides the mission families, consists of twenty members, eighteen of whom are natives.

Chapel Preaching.

The brethren have succeeded in obtaining a number of places in the city for holding religious meetings. Services in these chapels are held on Sabbath morning and on Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week. The brethren are encouraged with the facility thus afforded for preaching the Gospel. The audience have been respectable in numbers, and quiet and orderly in the demeanour. In addition, a weekly service has been held at the Blind and Lepers' Asylum. The inmates form an audience between thirty and forty attentive hearers.

The great annual Mela at Allahabad still receives attention, and affords an opportunity of preaching the Gospel to the assembled multitudes, as far as the number and strength of the missionaries will permit.

Schools.

The schools under the care of the mission are,—

Orphan Boys' School,	-	-	30	scholars.
Orphan Girls' School,	-	-	19	"
Mission High School,	-	-	12	"
Six Boys' Bazar Schools	-	-	150	"
Female Bazar School,	-	-	60	"
			<hr/>	
			271	

The mission high school consists of the boys from the orphan asylum and day-scholars from the city. The progress of the orphan boys in their studies has been good. With a few exceptions, their conduct has been gratifying. The best scholar is a member of the church : others appear serious, and two or three are becoming more and more deeply impressed. Some of the day scholars attend regularly, and are doing well. Most of them come from the poor and need assistance. The higher classes will not send their children to any school taught by foreigners.

The orphan girls' school continues to be encouraging. During the year five of the scholars have been received into the church. *Two others* are candidates for admission, and all are serious and attentive to religious instruction. This visitation of the Spirit

God has been most encouraging to those who have laboured and prayed for their best interests. Their studies and other labours have been continued as in former years.

The six bazar schools have each a teacher, and the whole are under the care of a superintendent, who is a native member of the church, and has given much satisfaction by his vigilance and care. The teachers and the children attend the services on Sabbath morning, and the teachers attend a Bible-class in the afternoon. The missionaries visit the schools weekly, for the purpose of examining and instructing the children.

The female bazar school is still an object of much interest, and continues to be more than usually encouraging for a school of this description. The attendance of the children has been good; even in the rainy season, when few others would venture out of their houses, these poor children, though poorly clad and badly fed, are always present. The more advanced scholars have read through the book of Genesis, part of Isaiah, the gospels by Matthew and Luke, in Hindi. They have committed to memory the primary Catechism prepared by the Board of Publication, in Urdu and Hindi, besides hymns and portions of Scripture. They have made considerable proficiency in plain sewing, and have been able to make up a large portion of their own garments. Plain clothing is furnished to the children, and each scholar receives every second day a small portion of grain or pulse. The expenses of the school are defrayed by subscriptions made monthly by the European residents at the station, and by donations from other friends in different parts of the country.

Printing.

During the year there have been printed,—

In English.				
NAMES OF WORKS.		PP.	COPIES.	WHOLE T.
Investigation of the True Religion	- - -	332	500	165,000
Address to Students	- - - - -	8	200	1,600
Geneva and Oxford	- - - - -	54	500	27,000
				194,600
In Urdu, Roman Character.				
Pilgrim's Progress	- - - - -	136	2000	272,000
English Instructor	- - - - -	36	1000	36,000
In Urdu, Persian Character.				
Pilgrim's Progress	- - - - -	192	2000	384,000
The Trinity	- - - - -	56	5000	280,000
Answer to Saulat uz Zaigam	- - - - -	160	2000	320,000
Lord's Supper	- - - - -	48	3000	144,000
Bible and Koran Compared	- - - - -	60	5000	300,000
				1,736,000
In Hindi, Kaithi Character.				
Sin of Idolatry	- - - - -	16	5000	80,000
Plan of Salvation	- - - - -	20	5000	100,000
True Incarnation	- - - - -	16	5000	80,000
Ten Commandments, with Proofs	- - - - -	52	5000	260,000
Who is Righteous?	- - - - -	32	5000	160,000
Exposure of Hinduism	- - - - -	52	5000	260,000
Genesis and Twenty chapters of Exodus	- - - - -	276	5000	1,380,000

In Hindi, Nagri Character.

Exposure of Hinduism	- - - - 48	9000	240,000
Remedy for Guilt and Power of Sin	- - - - 12	5000	60,000
A Sanscrit work	- - - - 92	300	27,600
Preface to do.	- - - - 12	100	1,200
Total Hindi and Sanscrit	- - - - -	-	2,648,600
Total Urdu	- - - - -	-	1,736,000
Total English	- - - - -	-	194,600
Total pages printed	- - - - -	-	4,579,400

In conclusion the brethren write:

In review of the past, and contemplating the whole scene around us, we feel encouraged.—The Orphan schools are advancing rapidly towards a state of maturity, in which their influence may in various ways be both seen and happily felt. Their knowledge and deportment, and general character will appear in strong and convincing contrast with that of those who have never enjoyed these advantages.

Christianity, and the other religious systems which have hitherto held undisturbed sway here, are gradually and quietly coming into more near and close comparison; and the prejudices which at a distance darkened and deformed the former, are yielding to the light and influence of closer contact.

The Scriptures and tracts heretofore distributed are challenging for themselves, in many cases, a perusal in the quiet retreats of the people's homes. And we have intimations from various quarters, of a growing conviction that these books will, at no distant day, bring those that have preceded them into disrepute, and assume their place as the guide and standard of religious opinions and hopes.

The Government Schools, (in which the Bible is, as yet, by a strange inconsistency which the natives themselves perceive and ridicule, a proscribed book,) are exerting a strong and growing influence, in the way of undermining the foundations of these mouldering systems.—But they do nothing towards giving the people a better in their stead. Their system and course of instruction bring young men rapidly forward to a position in which they see the fallacy of the forms of religion heretofore prevalent in this country. They see that those things which looked like goblins and forms of terror in the distant twilight, when brought into the light of day, are nothing but objects dressed up by men to frighten them. They consequently learn to tread lightly and fearlessly over all that which formerly filled them with awe and dread. But the almost all make this mistake; they think that since they have dragged into the light and seen the sham and fallacy of that which, when seen in the twilight, filled them with dread, *all forms of religion*, and all claims of divine inspiration in behalf of an system, all assertion of any need for anything higher than reason enlightened by science, to enable man to know and render all the service which God requires, are *equally* things fitted up to frighten men in the dark. Thus the real conflict, after all in this country will have to be with infidelity—infidelity half enlightened and sent back from Europe like rays of the sun which have wandered from their course and been cut off from their proper source, which float at random, leading neither to the sun nor the moon, and wasting themselves away and leaving their votaries in more distressing darkness.

The influence of the free circulation of the Scriptures, and of instructions of such kind as will connect these floating rays with the "Sun of Righteousness," and lead some of their wandering votaries to clear and unclouded day, can scarcely be over-estimated. And it is by having institutions of a better class, and based on sounder principles placed alongside, and growing up with these Government Schools, that their bitter fruits can be corrected, and the deadly streams of those fountains healed by the sun. It which the books of the Prophets alone can throw into them.

Siam Mission.

Two missionaries, one of them a minister of the Gospel, and the other a physician, and also licensed to preach the Gospel, are appointed to this field of labour, and expect to sail, God willing, as early in the summer as a vessel can be found. As far as outward circumstances are concerned, there is much to encourage the Church to occupy this benighted land; and when the providence of God has thus opened the way, it is her privilege and duty to send to this people the knowledge of the Gospel. In their debased and degraded state, and in the union of the civil government with their religious superstitions, many obstacles will be found to the progress of the truth; and there will be much to try the faith and patience of the Church and her messengers. But dark as this field is, and even though Satan's seat be there, the way is open for the preaching of the Gospel; and the presence of the Saviour with his servants, and the blessing of the Holy Ghost upon their labours, "will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord."

Chinese Missions.

The missions to China now begin to assume a more settled form. The brethren have reached their different stations, and have commenced their work in the name of the Lord, and every year will add efficiency to their use of the appointed means of grace. But China will be the seat of a great conflict between the Christian Church and the powers of darkness. Long has Satan been preparing for this conflict, and many and strong are the chains with which he has bound this people. On the other hand how feeble and scattered are the efforts of the Church. How little of concentration in her plans, how cold her prayers and cries to God on their behalf. How much does the Church and her ministers and missionaries need the spirit that was in Christ, and the baptism of the Holy Ghost to carry forward this great work.

CANTON MISSION.

Rev. Andrew P. Happer, M. D.

The printing press being at Macao, in the early part of the year 1841, Mr. Happer took up his residence there. He has been engaged in the study of the language, and has conducted for a part of the year, religious service on the Sabbath in English. On the 1st of April, 1841, Rev. H. A. Brown and Mr. Cole, being then in Macao, it was decided to commence a boarding school, which has been continued under favourable and promising circumstances. The Committee had not contemplated the establishment of a boarding school at this mission, until after the arrival of other missionaries. Nor did they deem either Hong Kong or Macao the best place for such a school.

They consider it quite important that the residence of the missionaries, their schools and places of worship, be among the Chinese people. Notwithstanding these objections, as the school was in successful operation, they decided to continue it, and have it transferred to the neighbourhood of Canton as soon as circumstances will permit.

As soon as notice was given that the school would be opened, fifty applications for admittance were received. Of these twenty-seven were chosen; the parents agreeing in writing to supply the boys with clothing and their common Chinese books;—that the boys should remain eight years in the school, and if withdrawn their boarding to be refunded;—and the power was reserved to the mission of dismissing any boy that was found incompetent or unworthy. It is to be expected that from various causes, a number of those first entered will leave the school before their course is finished; but such is the desire for education, that there will be no difficulty in obtaining as many scholars as the funds of the Board, and the force of the mission will make it expedient to receive.

This mission greatly needs to be strengthened. It has even become a serious question, whether the brethren assigned to Siam had not better be sent to this mission. On this subject Mr. Hapner writes:—

I cannot cease to express my conviction of the great importance, not to say necessity of the Committee sending an associate to this mission as soon as a suitable labourer can be found. I will never complain as far as personal considerations are concerned, though I feel most deeply the privation of being here without Christian society, and sympathy and fellowship. But I cannot fail to express my full convictions, that the efficiency of this mission will be essentially hindered for want of an associate.

AMOY MISSION.

Rev. John Lloyd.

Rev. Hugh A. Brown.

Dr. J. C. Hepburn and Mrs. Hepburn.

On the 6th of May Mr. Brown reached this mission much to the joy of the brethren stationed at Amoy. But it was not long that their number was permitted to remain unbroken. As the warm season advanced, Mrs. Hepburn's health began to fail, and it soon became evident that to preserve her life a change of place was necessary. Their wish was to go direct to Chusan; but no vessel sailing up the coast could be found. They were forced therefore on the 26th of June, to embark for Macao. Even from that port vessel sailing up the coast could not be obtained in season. In the mean time Mrs. Hepburn's health had so much declined that it was decided to return home. They arrived in New York on the 14th of March, her health a good deal improved by the voyage. Though still suffering with disease, the hope is entertained that short residence in the United States will restore her health, so that both may return to their chosen and endeared field of labour.

Until he left the mission Dr. Hepburn continued his labours in the Dispensary in connection with Dr. Cummings, spending one or

re daily in healing the bodily maladies of the sick. As he is language with a good degree of fluency, he made frequent visits into the city, distributing tracts, and making known the truths of the Gospel. He seldom failed to get an audience. It was a source of great grief to him, and to the brethren, that just as he had acquired the ability to address the people intelligibly, he was called away from these important

their brethren have devoted themselves chiefly to the acquisition of this hard language, and have pursued this object with perseverance. They are encouraged with their progress, and regard the time as not distant when this barrier will not exist. To some extent they have distributed tracts and portions of the sacred Scriptures. Not a few opportunities are afforded them who visit them. These are from different parts of the country, and are able to read. The books are received with seeming interest, and as the Chinese have a superstitious veneration for the written language, there is little danger of their being destroyed. The health of the brethren has been continued without interruption, and they express their full confidence in the healthfulness of the climate. They are kindly received by the people, and have many agreeable acquaintances among the intelligent part of the community. They find themselves placed in a great and wide field of usefulness. Many large cities and towns are accessible by land, and villages almost without number are of easy access. These have been visited, and are found to be inhabited by a civilized and industrious people, living together in almost patri-archal simplicity.

In conclusion, the brethren remark:—

It is to say that God has been very kind to us. Our health has been excellent, and our enjoyments numerous. Hence we have reasons for unfeigned gratitude to God. At the same time we ought to be greatly humbled because we have possessed so much of the spirit of our Master—though if we know our own hearts, we wish to be in a vineyard here. We love our work and have no inclination, no, not the least, to abandon it. We expect to meet with difficulties, but we hope to be able, by the prayers of the churches and yours as well as our own, to successfully overcome them all. Pray for us—We pray God to bless you and make you a blessing to others.

NINGPO MISSION.

NINGPO—Rev. M. Simpson Culbertson and wife.

Rev. Richard Q. Way and wife.

Rev. Walter M. Lowrie.

D. Bethune M'Cartee, M. D.

Mr. Richard Cole, printer and wife.

NINGPO—Rev. A. W. Loomis and wife.

In the year commenced Mr. and Mrs. Way, and Dr. M'Cartee were the only labourers at this mission. In April Messrs. Loomis and Culbertson and their wives and Mr. Lowrie, and in July Mr.

and Mrs. Cole with the printing press, arrived from Macao. They succeeded in procuring houses at moderate rents, and were soon settled and engaged in the work for which they have been sent out by the churches.

The climate thus far has been found favourable. The summer months of July and August, though not so excessively hot as those of the previous year, induced weakness and languor to some extent. Little sickness was experienced even in these months, and the return of colder weather, brought the return of health and strength.

The people of Ningpo and Chusan have seen but little of foreigners, except the British soldiery, whose needless excesses will be long remembered. Yet without knowing very clearly for what our brethren have come among them, they have treated them with respect, and a number have been found who are kind and obliging, and the public officers have thrown no obstacles in the way.

The principal labour of the brethren has been the study of the language, and they look forward to the time as near at hand, when their mouths shall be opened to speak freely to the people.

Preaching and religious instruction.

At Ningpo a church was duly organized in May, under the title of the Presbyterian Church of Ningpo. Mr. Culbertson was chosen pastor, and Dr. M'Cartee ruling elder, the other clerical members assisting in its government. Exclusive of the ministerial brethren, it consists of ten members, three of whom are natives. Hun Apoo, one of the latter, is a young man who came with Mr. Wey from Singapore, and after giving the most satisfactory evidence of piety, was baptized and received into the church as the first fruit of the mission to China. The other natives are Ruth Ati, and Christiana Kit, two Chinese girls whom Miss Aldersey, a missionary from England, has educated, and who were baptized by Mr. McWhurst in Java. Religious services in English on the Sabbath have been maintained, and occasionally on week days. Their regular attendance on Divine worship has drawn the attention of the Chinese, and taught them that the foreigners have a religion and mode of worship of their own. In Chinese preaching little has been done for want of ability to speak the language; but by means of books, conversation and occasional discourses, many have obtained some knowledge of the great truths of revelation. At Chusan religious services on Sabbath morning at the hospital, and in the afternoon with the soldiers and foreign residents, have been maintained. A Chinese service is also held on the Sabbath in the school room, at which are present all connected with the school and family, and all others who choose to attend.

The distribution of religious tracts, and portions of the word of God has been attended to both at Ningpo and Chusan, as far as circumstances would permit. Their supply was limited, and the variety on hand not extensive. Nor is an indiscriminate distribution of these books desirable. All appear willing to receive them.

and many even ask for them who cannot read. Care has been taken, as far as practicable, to give the books to those only who were able and willing to read them; and in this way several thousand copies have been given. As their knowledge of the language and intercourse with the people increase, and the number and variety of their publications are enlarged, a more systematic and extensive distribution will take place. This branch of labour will occupy an important place in the evangelization of China; not indeed to the exclusion of the living preacher, even as to those who can read,—but as an auxiliary to the direct preaching of the Gospel, well adapted to disseminate a knowledge of the truth among the reading classes of the community. These publications, especially the Bible, will be wanted for the converts from heathenism, and their children, that “they may know the holy Scriptures which are able to make them wise even unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.” The infant churches also will need that “writing which is given by inspiration of God, and which is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.”

Schools.

A boarding school has been commenced at Ningpo, intended for thirty or more scholars. Numerous applications were made, but owing to the care exercised in their selection the number received at the last dates was twenty-three. This school has been commenced under the most favourable circumstances. The number of the brethren at Ningpo will enable them to give it an efficient direction and oversight;—and it is placed among the thousands of the people of the land, where it can be daily seen, and the advance of the scholars witnessed by their parents and friends.

A boarding school of ten boys has also been commenced at Chusan by Mr. Loomis. Should the residence of foreigners on this Island be prohibited, these boys will go willingly to Ningpo.

Medical Practice.

In the first part of the year, Dr. M^cCartee spent a good part of his time in medical practice, both in the dispensary and in private families. The arrival of a physician from another Board rendered his attendance at the dispensary less necessary; and the time now given to medical practice is spent chiefly among the villages and the country around Ningpo, itinerating among the people, and mixing with them in their own neighbourhoods. Besides the relief of suffering thus imparted, a lasting impression has been made on the community in favour of the foreigners, who have thus laboured for their good, without expecting any return.

Printing.

An account of the commencement of printing in Chinese with

metal types, and the difficulties successfully overcome, was given in the last Report. The disproportion of a few characters was then stated; but these can only be discovered by close inspection; and all the defective characters will soon be replaced by others more perfect. It is most satisfactory to know that, notwithstanding the opposition to this particular font of type, the printing from them has met the decided approval of Chinese scholars. At the different missions when they open the books they are heard to exclaim, "How beautifully they are printed." The literati of China are the proper judges of this matter, and as far as possible they will be consulted in the improvements yet to be made.

In the summer the press was removed from Macao to Ningpo, and the removal caused a suspension of its operations for three months. It will be most satisfactory to give the amount printed from the commencement in June, 1844. Leaving out of view the book of specimens, and the list of Chinese characters, works wanted to perfect the font of type, there have been printed, of religious publications—

	SIZE.	PP.	COPIES.	WHOLE PP.
Epistle to the Ephesians, -	12mo.	21	5000	105,000
Tract on the Ten Commandments, 12mo.	12mo.	7	5000	35,000
Gospel by Luke, - - -	8vo.	68	14,500	986,000
Acts of the Apostles, - - -	8vo.	68	15,000	1,020,000
Two Friends, - - -	8vo.	72	10,000	720,000
Dr. Milne's Sermons, - - -	8vo.	100	7,000	700,000
Miscellaneous, - - -	-	-	-	10,000
Aggregate - - - - -	-	-	-	3,576,000

In the report from the Ningpo mission, a comprehensive view is taken of the grounds of encouragement for the missionary work in China. The prominent grounds of discouragement are also noticed, as consisting in, the evil example of foreign residents, the efforts and extension of popery,—the deleterious influence of the opium trade,—and the delusions of a false religion, with which Satan has bound this people. These remarks are too extended for this Report, and will be found in the future pages of the Missionary Chronicle. In conclusion the brethren write:—

Perhaps some will ask, are these all the discouragements and obstacles you meet? And are you not discouraged and ready to give up in despair? Our answer is, No. Christian friends, these are not all our difficulties, though we would not weary your patience with more at present, and as we deem these among the chief, it is not necessary now to speak of others. Yet we are not discouraged. We well know how insufficient is our own strength. Often as we confer together over our work, we exclaim, "Were we labouring alone, we would quit and go home." But in our hours of labour or of lonely reflection, we are still cheered and upheld by the words of the prophet to his servant. "Fear not, for they that be with us are more than they that be with them."

In connection with the account of the missions in China, it is proper to notice the edict of the Emperor, dated 28th Dec., 1844, giving full toleration for the exercises of the Christian religion. This remarkable document is one of the great events of the age. It was granted at the request of M. Lagrene, the French ambassador, on a memorial to the Emperor, from Keying, the Imperial

Commissioner. It gives full toleration to all who profess the religion of *Tien Chu*, or the Lord of Heaven. This is the term used by the Roman Catholic missionaries to denote the Christian religion, and when the edict was issued, it was considered here sufficient-comprehensive to embrace the Christian religion as professed by Protestants.

By later proceedings of the civil authorities, this construction appeared to be erroneous. On the 2d of November, 1845, proclamations were issued by the authority of the Imperial Commissioner, and the Lieutenant Governor of Canton, stating "that the religion of the Lord of Heaven consists in periodically assembling and unitedly worshipping the Lord of Heaven, in respecting and venerating the cross, with pictures and images, as well as in reading aloud the works of said religion."

By this explanation Protestants were excluded from the benefits of the edict of toleration, and much dissatisfaction was felt and expressed at this restriction. But this feeling was of short duration. On the 22d of December, 1845, Keying, the Imperial Commissioner, wrote a letter to the Consul of the United States, at Canton, stating, that some local magistrates had made improper seizures, taking and destroying crosses, pictures, and images, and after deliberation, it was agreed that these might be revered. Originally, I did not know that there were among the nations these differences in their religious practices. Now, with regard to the religion of the Lord of Heaven, no matter whether the crosses, pictures and images, be revered or not revered, all, who acting well, practice it, ought to be held blameless. All the great western nations, being placed on an equal footing, only let them acting well practice their religion, and China will in no way prohibit or impede her so doing. Whether their customs be alike or unlike, certainly it is right that there should be no distinction, and no obstruction."

Thus has this subject come three times before the civil authorities of China, and the important distinction between Protestants and Roman Catholics been brought to their notice; and much to the credit of the Chinese government, all are equally protected.

Missionary Operations in Papal Europe.

A comprehensive view of missionary operations in Papal Europe as given in the last Report. The fields there are still white unto the harvest, and God in a remarkable manner is still blessing the labours of his servants for the dissemination of a pure Gospel among that people. With the assistance afforded, our brethren have been greatly encouraged, and their report of the magnitude of the work upon their hands, with the limited means at their disposal makes a strong appeal for the prayers and increased support of the American churches. The donations to promote this great object received during the year have come from a few individuals and a few churches. The sums transmitted to the Evangelical

Society in Paris, and the Evangelical Society in Geneva are stated in the Treasurer's Report. We trust the Church will not forget the important contest for the truth, and every thing dear to man, that is now going on in Papal Europe. Whatever apathy may exist here in relation to it, the man of sin was never engaged more earnestly to retain his strong hold where he has the ascendancy, and also to break up every evangelical mission wherever found.

Mission to the Jews.

The contemplated mission to the Jews was mentioned in the last Report, and was again recommended by the General Assembly to the prayers and support of the churches. Since that time one brother has been appointed for this field of labour; but another missionary is greatly needed, that the Church, following the example of the Saviour, may send them out two and two, to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. A few in different parts of the Church have expressed their love to Israel, and their willingness to aid in bringing them home to Christ. But no additions have been made to the funds of the Board for this object during the year. The appeal is again made to the friends of Israel for the means to sustain a mission to them. The funds received for this object more than a year ago, will send out one missionary, but will not long sustain him when he reaches his field of labour; and should another be found, as we trust will soon be the case, whose heart's desire to God is that Israel may be saved, the means are wanting to send him forth and sustain him in his work.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the restoration of the children of Israel to their own land, it is most certain that mercy is yet in store for them through the Lord Jesus Christ. "God has not cast away his people whom he foreknew. Even so then, at this present time also, there is a remnant according to the election of grace." It is true there are many difficulties and discouragements in the way; there are many adversaries, and many of this people are still found contradicting and blaspheming—"even blindness in part has happened to Israel." But that blindness is only "till the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved, as it is written. There shall come out of Zion the deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob." It thus most clearly appears, that the salvation of God's ancient people, and "the life from the dead, and fulness of the Gentiles," are inseparably connected. Hence the duty of the Church to preach Christ Jesus and him crucified, both to the Jews and to the Gentiles. In this she must have regard to the leadings of Divine providence. A larger number of missionaries is wanted for the Gentiles than is wanted for the Jews. But the house of Israel should not be neglected on that account; and while the Church is still engaged with increasing and enlarging effort to tell the perishing heathen of the Saviour, it is her duty, and the privilege of all her members,

age in sending the living preacher to "testify to the Jews, Jesus is the Messiah, reasoning with them out of the Scriptures, opening and alleging that the Messiah must needs have died and arisen again from the dead." The time then has come to commence this work in earnest, and the blessing of God of Abraham will be theirs who seek the good of Israel. A noble example for imitation does the Free Church of Scotland exhibit in her missionary efforts in behalf of Israel. Though struggling with her own difficulties, and for a time, for very existence, her mission to the Jews now numbers ten ordained ministers of the Gospel, and one physician, occupying stations in Prussia, in Moldavia, in Hungary, in Constantinople, Damascus.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

This Report contains much that is cause of gratitude and giving to God. Every Christian must rejoice at every man made into the kingdom of darkness,—at every mission established among the heathen,—at every church commenced arising in the presence and blessing of the Holy Ghost. But added with these, there is much that calls for mourning and action, that the great and solemn interests here concerned so little affected the hearts, and called forth the prayers and of our beloved Zion. It is still our painful duty to have to say that not one half of the churches under the care of the General Assembly do anything to send the knowledge of the Saviour to the heathen.

The coming year will require means more enlarged than the previous year. Four missionaries will soon sail, God willing, six; two for China; two for Siam; one to the seed of Abraham and one to Western Africa; and two are wanted for the tribes. The missions in these great fields of labour, as stated in this Report, greatly need to be thus strengthened. Nothing is gained by sending out the labourers, however they may be qualified, unless they are properly sustained when they reach their fields of labour.

One great cause of apathy and want of interest in the cause of Missions, is that in many hundreds of our churches, nothing is known of the true condition of the heathen, what the Church is doing for their benefit. In a communion of more than 180,000 members, but 8350 copies of the Missionary are taken. There are hundreds of churches where not a copy is taken but the one that is sent free to the pastor. Why would it be for the minister and elders in every church to have a few copies circulated among their people. We believe

this matter has been overlooked by many dear brethren in the ministry, not because they are indifferent, but because they have not considered its importance to the missionary work. If it were possible to present to the churches a living picture of the benighted heathen, exhibiting their numbers, their idolatry, their degradation and sinfulness, and above all, the wretched and degraded state of the poor heathen woman, no other agency would be wanted. Whilst the eye rested on the populous regions, fast bound in the chains of Satan, and covered with the pall of moral death, with what interest would it turn to the spots where our brethren and sisters are calling these dying millions from their vain idolatry, and pointing them to the cross of Christ. Such a picture, however, cannot be presented, and its place must be supplied, as far as practicable, by the published communications of those who are labouring in these moral desolations. This Report will be sent to every ministerial brother in the Church, and we would respectfully, but earnestly, entreat him to make this matter a subject of prayer and consultation with the session of the church. Five copies of the *Missionary Chronicle*, when sent to one address, and containing an account of both the Foreign and Home missionary work of the Church, are furnished for \$2 00, and twenty copies of the *Foreign Missionary*, containing much that is interesting to the young, and to all classes, are furnished for the same sum. Without missionary information, the prayers of professing Christians will be cold and dead, and their contributions small and irregular; and hundreds of churches, as in years past, will continue to manifest no interest in a cause which is dear to the Saviour's heart.

4. To sustain the people of God in carrying forward this great work, faith in his promises, and much and continued prayer for the divine blessing, are wanted. His people need a deep and abiding sense of the magnitude of the work to be done, as seen in the awful apostacy of the whole human family from God, especially as existing among the millions of heathen men, fast bound by Satan, and led captive by him at his will. His people also need a clear view of the glorious promises and purposes of God, as revealed in his holy Word. God has confirmed them by an oath, "As truly as I live, shall all the earth be filled with the glory of the Lord." And whilst his people have a deep and constant sense of the inefficiency of all human agency, apart from the divine blessing, they must ever remember that God works by means, and uses human agency for the fulfilment of these very promises and purposes of mercy,—and prominent among these means are the faith, the prayers, and the self-denying labours of his people.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

*Statement of payments made on account of the Board of Foreign Missions of the
Presbyterian Church, for the year ending May 1, 1846.*

MISSIONS.

LODIANA MISSION.

stances, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	\$15,417 76
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ALLAHABAD MISSION.

stances, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	19,448 02
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FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

stances, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	13,987 73
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MISSION TO CHINA.

stances and supplies	- - - - -	14,844 39
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MISSION TO AFRICA.

stances, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	[3,199 47
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CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

stances and supplies	- - - - -	1,642 32
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MISSION TO THE CREEKS.

stances and supplies	- - - - -	1,815 22
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MISSION TO THE IOWAS AND SACS.

stances and supplies	- - - - -	9,885 49
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MISSION TO TEXAS.

stances and supplies	- - - - -	1,630 41
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MISSION TO THE CHOCTAWS.

stances and supplies	- - - - -	2,304 78
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MISSIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.

stances to Paris and Geneva	- - - - -	3,402 55
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OUTFITS OF MISSIONARIES.

David Irving, outfit in part,	- - - - -	150,00
A. H. Seelye " "	- - - - -	150,00
S. Mattoon " "	- - - - -	200,00

Amount carried forward	-	81,971 4
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Amount brought forward - - - - 36

AGENCIES.

Rev. I. N. Candee, one year's salary	-	-	-	-	1000 00
Do. do. travelling expenses, postage &c.					242 86
Rev. W. S. Rogers' salary	-	-	-	-	600 00
Do. do. travelling expenses	-	-	-	-	231 34
Corresponding Secretary's travelling expenses	-	-			24 06
Assistant Secretary's	Do	do	-	-	9 68
Voluntary Agents'	Do.	do.	-	-	40 38—

SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

Corresponding Secretary's salary, one year	-	-			2000 00
Assistant Secretary's	Do. 4½ months		562 49		
Do. do	Do. 7½ do.		625 00—	1187 49	
Treasurer's	Do. do.	-	-	-	1500 00
Clerk hire and copying	-	-	-	-	244 51 —

PRINTING.

Excess of expenses above receipts for the Missionary					
Chronicle	-	-	-	-	448 55
Do. do. do. Foreign Missionary					247 79
3350 copies Eighth Annual Report	-	-	-	-	165 58
Abstract of do.	-	-	-	-	15 90
Missionary Papers, Addresses, Sermons, &c.	-				95 70—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postage	-	-	-	-	-	208 07
Fuel and light	-	-	-	-	-	80 35
Fixtures and furniture	-	-	-	-	-	35 28
Library, maps, newspapers, pamphlets, &c.	-	-				121 91
Blank books and stationary	-	-	-	-	-	54 39
Freight and cartage	-	-	-	-	-	29 13
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	24 16
Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	81 53
Miscellanies: boxes, twine, nails, &c.	-	-	-			48 29—

Total, \$81

DANIEL WELLS, TREASURER

The undersigned have examined the above statement, and find it correct

E. PLATT, }
T. PRINGLE. } Am

New-York, May 11th, 1846.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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Dr.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in account current with Daniel Wells, Treasurer.

1846.
May 1. To payments on account of the Board, as per accompanying statement
Balance on hand, carried to new account

\$89,814 83
1,949 38

1846.
May 1.

By balance on hand as per last Annual Report,	\$1,303 13
By unexpended balance of Iowa School funds,	5,996 62
By donations from Churches, Individuals, and Associations from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church	65,777 43
Legacies Received from the United States Government for the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians	1,639 00
Received from do. for the Sac Indians	770 00
Received from the American Bible Society, for printing Bibles in North India	3,000 00
Received from the American Tract Society, for printing Tracts in North India and China	3,000 00
	<u>\$91,764 38</u>
	1,949 38

1846.
May 1. By balance on hand from old account
\$91,764 28
DANIEL WELLS, TREASURER.

E. PLATT,
T. PALMISTE, } Auditors.

The undersigned have examined the above account, and find it correct.



EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD

AT THE

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Ninth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions was held in the Tenth Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia, on the 19th, 20th and 27th of May, 1846, at which were present:—

Ministers.—REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D., President: JOHN N. CAMPBELL, D.D., WM. ELLIOTT, D.D., WILLIS LORD, C. C. CUYLER, D.D., JACOB GREEN, ROBERT DAVIDSON, D.D., J. J. JANEWAY, D.D., JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., JOHN McDOWELL, D.D., WM. W. ELLIOTT, D.D., DANIEL MCKINLEY, THOMAS SMYTH, D.D., REUBEN FRAME, HENRY R. LEON, D.D., WM. M. ENGLER, D.D., GEORGE W. JANVIER, J. H. JONES, D.D., THOS. JANEWAY, BENJAMIN H. RICE, D.D., CHARLES HODGE, D.D., NICHOLAS MURRAY, D.D., JOHN JOHNSTON.

Laymen.—MATTHEW L. BEVAN, Vice-President: JAMES N. DICKSON, WM. HARRIS, D.D., MATTHEW NEWKIRK, WALTER LOWRIE, A. W. MITCHELL, JOHN J. BRYANT, JES. AGNEW, BENJAMIN McDOWELL, ROBERT C. GRIER, THOMAS PRINGLE, EBENEZER ATT, GILBERT J. SNOWDEN, JAMES WHITEHILL.

The Report of the Executive Committee was presented in a printed form, and the seven communications were referred to Committees. The Minutes of the Executive Committee were referred.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Report which relates to missionary operations in Papal Europe and to the Jews, made the following report, which was considered and adopted:—

In regard to missionary operations in Papal Europe, there can be but one opinion. Whether we look at the subject as it affects the prosperity of Papal countries, the nature of that momentous influence which they do and must continue to exert upon the institutions and prospects of this country, through the teeming multitudes that are continually migrating from their shores, or to the glory of God in the diffusion of the truth as it is in Jesus, and the salvation of souls, it must be regarded as one of importance. As such, it is considered by a growing number in all our churches. But it is not, we think, generally understood, that our Board opens up a channel through which the charities of the church may be conveyed, and, without any reduction for agencies or extra expenses, be once employed in supporting the evangelists and colporteurs of the Society at Geneva in which Dr. Merle D'Aubigne is connected, and also the very efficient and zealous society at Paris. The very best and most appropriate agency that can be secured, under the very wisest supervision that could be selected, is thus presented to our churches, and may be multiplied and increased according to their supply of the very moderate amount necessary to support individual labourers in those countries: the attention of our churches is therefore called to these facts, that they may be apprised, first, that our Board opens up a channel for all charities directed to missionary operations in France, Italy and other papal countries; and, secondly, that the money contributed to this object will reach its destination without any other expense than that of remitting it to the societies already in operation there, and who depend very materially upon the assistance they receive from this country.

Your Committee would suggest to the Board, that they open up a direct communication with the Waldenses, and present also to our churches an opportunity, through them, to

contributing to the furtherance of the Gospel among that most ancient and noble church of God, which has held forth the truth and order of God's house as it is substantially maintained by the Presbyterian Church, from the very earliest ages. It is believed that very many would gladly contribute to the support of ministers, of libraries, of schools, and of their incipient colleges, were they aware that they could do so through the channel of our own Board. And while Popery, on the one hand, is endeavouring to extirpate them, and Prelacy, on the other hand, is endeavouring by its charities to modify and alter their ecclesiastical rites, form and order, surely the Presbyterian Church will gladly come up zealously to the help of that ancient church, through whom it has received much of what is pure in discipline, perfect in church order, and scriptural in doctrine.

In regard to the Jews, your Committee, on behalf of the Church at large, would express their gratitude that the Board has entered upon the work of a distinct mission to the Jews, and with all their heart encourage them to prosecute it with a zeal, a faith and a liberality becoming the supreme importance of the work.

With the Jewish people are involved all that is glorious in the ancient history of the Church of God, the truth of prophecy and of revelation, and all the glorious things that are spoken of Zion, and which are yet to be accomplished. That they are to be converted, to be restored, and to be again grafted into their own original olive tree, and that with their salvation the fulness of the Gentiles is to be brought in, we are not permitted to doubt: The signs of the times also clearly indicate that the set time to favour Zion has come, and that salvation in part, and that in a degree most encouraging, has been given unto Israel. All therefore who love God, and desire to promote his glory, are now called upon to pray and labour for the peace of Jerusalem, and the restoration of Israel to her long banished spiritual home, and her long forfeited spiritual privileges.

Your Committee recommend to the Board the establishment of a distinct mission to the Jews. And as missions have been established among them in other lands, and they are scattered in considerable numbers over our own land, where "no man cares for their souls," and they are allowed to go on in unwarned ignorance, with a thick veil over their minds, to the judgment which is after death, and no agency is established with which our Church can fully co-operate for their benefit, they recommend to the Board at once to establish a mission to the Jews in the United States, and to prosecute it as vigorously as their funds will warrant, and men in every way suitable can be obtained.

In conclusion, your Committee recommend, with these suggestions, the adoption of that part of the Report which has been submitted to our examination.

The other Committees reported, recommending that the items referred to them respectively be approved, and the reports were adopted.

The Report of the Executive Committee was then adopted as the Report of the Board to the General Assembly.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board:—

That it is incumbent on the members of this Board to bring before the churches in which they reside, and the Presbyteries to which they belong, at the earliest practicable period, the necessity of an increased efficiency in presenting and pressing the claims of Foreign Missions on the prayers and patronage of the churches.

That Pastors and Elders are especially, and by virtue of their office, solemnly entrusted with the care of this interest in their respective charges.

That the Presbyteries be respectfully solicited, at their next stated meeting, to take order on this subject, and to appoint a Committee of their own to superintend the collection of funds in each of their churches for the cause of Foreign Missions.

That the thanks of the Board be given to the Rev. W. W. Phillips, D.D., for his sermon preached before them on Sabbath evening the 24th instant, and that a copy be requested for publication.

That the Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D., be appointed to preach a sermon at the meeting of the Board in Richmond, Va., and that the Rev. George W. Musgrave, D.D., be his alternate.

The Board adjourned to meet at the Mission House in New-York, on the 10th day of May, 1847, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The meetings of the Board were opened and closed with prayer.

Religious Service was held in the First Presbyterian Church, New-York, on Sabbath morning the 10th of May, when an abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Assis-Secretary, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., from Isaiah

"Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon you." The Annual Sermon was preached before the Board, in the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on Sabbath evening, the 24th of May, by the Rev. W. W. Phillips, D.D., Romans xi. 26, first clause.

A missionary meeting was held on the evening of the 27th May, in the same church, at which prayer was made by the Rev. Drs. Miller, Hodge and Talmage, and Addresses by the Rev. Mr. McKinley, Rev. Dr. Young, and Walter Lowrie, Esq.

On Friday, the 22d of May, the Annual Report of the Board, in a printed form, was submitted to the General Assembly, and a copy distributed to each of the members. On that day the Report was considered, and addresses were made by the Corresponding Secretaries, the Rev. W. A. Scott, D.D., Rev. Francis McFarland, D.D., and others; after which the Report was referred to the Rev. A. G. Fairchild, D.D., Rev. Hugh N. Wilson, Rev. John B. Duttan, and Messrs. Mark Hardin and James Whitehill. This Committee reported the following Resolutions, which were considered and adopted by the General Assembly:—

Resolved, That the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions be approved, and forwarded to the Executive Committee for publication.

That this Assembly consider the work of diffusing a missionary spirit among churches at home, and the consequent spread of the Church in foreign lands, as of great importance in itself, and its diligent prosecution a great advantage to any church, and an evidence of God's Spirit among them.

I. That while we rejoice over the indications of an increased missionary spirit among our churches, we feel called upon also to grieve that so many do nothing in aid of this cause, and cordially invite such of our brethren as aid the heathen through other channels, to unite with us in the great enterprise of spreading the Redeemer's kingdom, both as a means of reaching the heathen, no less directly than their present mode of operation, and also as a means of increasing the spirit of missions in the Church.

II. That as a means of awakening a proper spirit in our churches, we recommend every Session to consult prayerfully over this matter, especially in reference to the circulation of the *Missionary Chronicle* and *Foreign Missionary*; and to all our church members to observe diligently the Concert of Prayer; and to the Executive Committee, to hold missionary conventions in central points of influence, especially where the spirit of the churches is defective or declining.

That in view of the different fields now occupied, by which the Church is brought into direct contact with three-fourths of the heathen world, with large masses of Mohammedans in India, with Popery in Europe, and with the seed of Satan, the time has fully come when the whole Church should unite as one man in earnest prayer for the divine blessing, and in furnishing the means necessary to carry forward this work.

III. That this Assembly, entertaining no doubt of the ability of our churches to engage in this enterprise, recommend that the Board increase as rapidly as possible the number of stations, and follow, as far as practicable, the indications of Providence in opening new fields, ever remembering that the greatest ultimate success at each station will be secured by the most thorough and patient instruction of those reached by instrumentalities.

IV. That as the blessings of the Gospel are yet in store for the house of Israel, it is the duty of the Church to preach Christ Jesus and Him crucified to the Jews, in their own and foreign countries, as well as to the Gentiles; and the General Assembly resolve that the time has come for them to engage in this great work; and they would express their full conviction of the ability of the Church to sustain a mission.

to the seed of Abraham, without impeding enlarged and increased efforts for the perishing heathen.

VIII. That this Assembly would express to all their missionaries their affectionate sympathy and encouragement; and whilst we exhort and charge all our brethren in the foreign field to be diligent and faithful in their great work, our daily prayer is that the Saviour may be present with them, and that the blessing of the Holy Spirit may rest upon their labours.

IX. That as Texas has now become one of the States of the Union, the care of the missions in that State be transferred to the (Domestic) Board of Missions.

Officers of the Board.

The following persons were elected officers of the Board for the ensuing year:—

President.

Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.

Messrs. CHARLES CHAUNCEY,	Messrs. SIDNEY A. BAXTER,
“ JOHN JOHNSTON,	“ NATHANIEL EWING,
“ SILAS HOLMES,	“ ALEX. C. HENDERSON,
“ HARMER DENNY,	“ JAMES BLAKE,
“ ALEXANDER HENRY,	“ JOHN T. MCCOUN,
“ MATTHEW L. BEVAN,	“ JOHN M. M'CALLA.

Executive Committee.

Rev. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D.,	Mr. JAMES LENOX,
“ JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D.,	“ HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
“ WILLIAM D. SNODGRASS, D.D.,	“ DAVID W. C. OLYPHANT,
“ JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D.	“ JAMES DONALDSON,
“ DANIEL WELLS, <i>ex. off.</i>	“ JOHN JOHNSTON,

Mr. WALTER LOWRIE, *ex. off.*

Corresponding Secretary, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq.

Recording Secretary, Rev. JACOB GREEN.

Assistant Secretary, Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE.

Treasurer, Rev. DANIEL WELLS.

Auditors, Messrs. THOMAS PRINGLE, EBERHARD PLATT.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.

May, 1847.

Ministers.

Willis Lord,
C. C. Cuyler, D.D.,
S. S. Davis, D.D.,
John M. Dickey,
Wm. L. Breckinridge, D.D.,
David Elliot, D.D.,
Samuel L. Graham, D.D.,
Ashbel Green, D.D.,
Jacob Green,
James Hoge, D.D.,
D. V. McLean,
Reuben Smith,
James M. McDonald,
Benjamin H. Rice, D.D.,
Robert Davidson, D.D.,

Laymen.

Robert Archer, M. D.,
Matthew L. Bevan,
John J. Bryant,
James N. Dickson,
Joseph P. Engles,
Nathaniel Ewing,
James H. Fitzgerald,
William Harris, M.D.,
Alexander Henry,
A. R. Walsh,
John Kerr, M.D.,
James Lenox,
D. W. C. Olyphant,
Robert Carter,
John T. Gilchrist.

May, 1848.

George Junkin, D.D.,
J. J. Janeway, D.D.,
A. W. Leland, D.D.,
George W. Janvier,
John Johnston,
Joseph H. Jones, D.D.,
John M. Krebs, D.D.,
John McDowell, D.D.,
Joseph McElroy, D.D.,
Robert McCartee, D.D.,
William W. Phillips, D.D.,
John Goldsmith,
Nicholas Murray, D.D.,
Thomas L. Janeway,
George W. Musgrave, D.D.,

John Henderson,
William McIlvaine,
Benjamin McDowell,
Otis Childs,
James M. Ray,
Thomas McKeen,
George Morris,
Robert C. Grier,
Matthew Newkirk,
Frederick Nash,
Joseph Patterson,
Alex. H. Kerr,
H. R. Gamble,
John W. Sherrerd,
J. W. Anderson.

May, 1849.

Daniel McKinley,
Wm. S. Plumer, D.D.,
George Potts, D.D.,
James W. Alexander, D.D.,
John N. C. Grier, D.D.,
Edward D. Smith,
Thomas Smyth, D.D.,
Gardiner Spring, D.D.,
E. P. Swift, D.D.,
Wm. D. Snodgrass, D.D.,
John Gray, D.D.,
Joshua L. Wilson, D.D.,
Reuben Frame,
Samuel Miller, D.D.,
Alexander Maclin,

A. W. Mitchell,
Thomas Pringle,
Ebenezer Platt,
Alexander Symington,
Charles S. Todd,
Samuel Winfree,
Abel Head,
Benjamin Emerson,
John D. Thorpe,
J. L. Jernegan,
Samuel Russel,
Peter V. B. Fowler,
Gilbert T. Snowden,
Robert L. Stuart,
Wm. Q. Morton.

May, 1850.

John T. Edgar, D.D.,
Charles Hodge, D.D.,
Archibald Alexander, D.D.,
Wm. M. Atkinson, D.D.,
John C. Backus,
Henry A. Boardman, D.D.,
Matthew Brown, D.D.,
Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D.,
John N. Campbell, D.D.,
Henry R. Wilson, D.D.,
Henry R. Weed, D.D.,
Wm. Neill, D.D.,
Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.,
Peyton Harrison,
Samuel Beach Jones.

James Adger,
James Agnew,
John H. Hill,
J. S. Copes, M.D.,
Hugh Auchincloss,
A. G. McIlwaine,
Moses Allen,
Walter Lowrie,
Harmer Denney,
Wm. Shear,
Wm. Steele,
Edgar C. Wilson,
James Donaldson,
James Whitehill,
Samuel C. Henderson,

Charles Chauncey.



APPENDIX

TO THE

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

A Statement of the Receipts

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

For Three Years, ending May 1st, 1846.

CHURCHES.	Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
OF ALBANY.											
<i>Londonberry.</i>											
- - - - -	210										
- - - - -	200										
- - - - -	229										
- - - - -	280										
- - - - -	179										
- - - - -	120										
- - - - -	232										
- - - - -	175										
- - - - - 10		7	50					3	33	2	50
- - - - -	1685	7	50					3	33	2	50
<i>of Troy.</i>											
h, P - - -	449			50	00					16	67
ch., P - -	352			603	65	791	00	302	78	331	55
- - - - -	247	165	00	175	34	260	00	111	66	180	11
- - - - -	256			45	00	25	00	28	83	23	33
- - - - -	166	97	49	32	44	36	62	111	82	55	52
- - - - -	188			94	68	26	50			40	39
S - - - -	43										
- - - - -	20			10	00					3	33
ry, V - - 10	68			30	00			4	27	10	00
- - - - -											
- - - - -	1779	262	49	1041	11	679	12	559	36	660	90
<i>Albany.</i>											
- - - - -	222							19	66		
- - - - -	725	256	76	980	61	365	34	313	11	360	90

CHURCHES.		Number of Communicants.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Woodbury, P	54	33	22	7	75	24	26	21	2	67	18	41	
May's Landing, P	14	13		25	00	12	25	11	67	12	43		
Miscellaneous													
	1602	234	07	411	35	504	76	571	66	416	73		
<i>Pby. of Newton.</i>													
Newton, P	203			25	00	29	35	43	13	18	12		
Mansfield, P	334							13	34				
Easton, P	387	356	73	176	60	250	00	291	66	295	11		
Middle Southfield, S S	121							33	33	151	33		
Belvidere, P	119	254	00	100	00	100	00	63	67	81	73		
Greenwich, P	406	70	32	75	00	100	00	15	00	29	67		
Musconetcong Valley, P	123	10	00					87	56	29	67		
Allen Township, P	98	24	00	30	00	35	00	2	33	14	92		
Stillwater, 1st, P	70	18	00			26	75						
Stillwater, 2d, S S	20							11	21	45	33		
Harmony, P	146	50	00	36	00	70	00	37	33	32	25		
Lower Mount Bethel, P	214	70	00	32	75	12	00	3	34				
Foxhill, P	93							18	70	9	33		
Hardwick, P	102			22	00			5	51	2	63		
Marksborough, P	51			5	15	2	75	15	60	27	33		
O ford, P	134	25	00	37	00	20	00						
Upper Mount Bethel, P	51							22	67	13	33		
Scott's Mountain, V	35							49	67	31	54		
German Valley, P	84	20	00			20	00	6	4	1	67		
Hackettstown, P	252			50	00	53	62						
Knowlton, P	124			5	00			1	71	9	7		
Blairstown, P	58	10	00	5	00	12	20						
Stroudsburg, P	75												
Durham, S S	30							1	67	3	33		
Danville, S S	25												
Individuals	40			10	00								
	3373	905	11	17	50	726	67	714	53	724	08		
<i>Pby. of Raritan.</i>													
Anwell United, 1st, P	232	55	00			31	00	10	00	28	67		
Anwell 2d, P	231							13	67	29	2		
Lambertville, P	210	30	00	21	00	36	6			4	00		
Solebury, P	106			5	00	7	00	17	33	16	67		
Pleasant Grove, P	144	7	00	36	00	7	00						
Lower German Valley, P	92							33	33	9	33		
Flemington, P	155			28	00			34	33	29	15		
Clifton, P	112	50	00	37	46								
Milford, P	80									4	45		
Kingwood, P	67			5	35	8	00						
Anwell, 6th, S S	10							11	48	37	21		
Anwell 1st, P	125			56	63	55	00						
	1520	142	00	129	44	144	06	87	14	158	50		
<i>Pby. of Susquehanna.</i>													
Troy, P	49	4	34	3	02	6	00	9	36	4	45		
Athens, P	60			11	50	16	82	5	17	9	46		
Tunkhannock, S S	60					9	00	1	51	3	00		
Towanda, P	121	15	00	12	21	17	72	47	35	15	19		
Wyalusing, P	162	2	73	8	60	10	00	3	32	7	13		
Rome, S S	11												
Orwell, S S	91	23	00	17	00	15	00	8	39	18	33		
Friendsville, S S	45												
Warren, S S	57	1	50			6	52	6	39	2	67		
Canton, S S	26			1	58								
Wells and Columbia, S S	9												
Windham, V	22												
Brauntrim, V	27												
Crawfordsville, S S	30												
Wyox, V	104					4	00	4	66	1	33		
Welsh Church	39					2	00	1	5		67		
	933	46	62	54	54	87	12	87	20	68	78		

CHURCHES.

by. of Luzerne.

	Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
S S	35	3	00	1	00					1	33
A. V	120			5	00	25	85	16	39	10	28
arre, P	237	30	00	51	50	40	00	79	35	40	50
bon, S S	74										
hook, P	95	6	60	22	50	8	00	13	33	12	17
V	74					10	00			3	33
am, S S	29										
reland, P	34										
S	57			31	50					10	50
Hill, P	61			10	00					3	33
leadon, P	61					5	00			1	67
son, S S	41			23	36					7	79
als											
	933	39	00	144	86	68	85	109	07	90	90

OF PHILADELPHIA.

of Philadelphia.

ley, P, and }	153	69	48	71	12	52	76	55	31	64	45
u, P											
h, Philadelphia, P	341	485	90	481	50	452	50	309	35	473	30
wn, V											
	61			10	00			2	33	3	33
rch, Philadelphia, P	339	121	65	279	30	333	27	306	77	244	74
ch, do P	469	1854	75	1847	66	901	93	1308	72	1534	78
h, do P	421	462	53	624	00	580	00	542	1	555	51
a, do P	221										
lead, V											
h, Philadelphia, P	763	56	24	60	00	154	6	49	67	90	10
urch, do P	384					10	00			3	33
h, do P	140	274	45	350	00	233	96	179	13	286	14
h, do P	336	175	00	100	00	100	00	41	67	125	00
rch, do P	319	140	00	164	20	316	73	27	95	306	98
Church, V	78							28	47		
unk, P	295	30	00			20	00			16	67
urch, P	411	483	25	467	60	513	6	649	52	497	97
s		85	00	55	00	10	00	15	00	50	00
	4730	4218	25	4510	38	3708	27	3315	89	4152	30

Philadelphia 2d.

r, P	135	55	00	70	00	60	00	74	83	61	67
S S								1	5		
i S, and }								3	33		
i, S S }											
P	221	127	00	125	00	128	50	146	67	126	83
, S S	64										
, P, and }	191	25	50	37	70	43	76	48	23	35	65
, P }											
dy, S S											
ra, S S	85	93	00	114	00	83	00	34	21	96	67
P	138	30	00	30	00	30	00	16	67	30	00
P	161	19	00	40	41	25	50	21	17	28	31
P	60										
, S S	22										
, P	89			50	00	20	00	65	20	23	33
a	91	0	58							2	19
use								3	33		
	1312	356	08	467	14	390	76	417	69	404	65

of New Castle.

rara, P	250	59	50	31	73	20	00	22	77	37	8
andywine, P	452	80	50	228	25	41	50	106	62	116	78
dywine, P, and }				6	6						
cock, P }	134	27	00	18	20	19	00	21	71	23	28

URCHES.

	Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
b, S S 24	44	25	00	15	00	1	70	8	67	13	90
	2363	1801	35	1839	26	1923	73	2447	97	1835	77
<i>of Carlisle.</i>											
alley, P, and }	51	49	15	42	50	20	00	48	67	37	22
o P }	432										
g, P }	218	26	50	13	50	20	00			20	00
P }	100							1	67		
g, P }	130	184	21	68	79	178	13	129	63	143	71
ek, S S, and }	312	79	50	77	50	82	00	45	50	79	67
r, S S }	175										
P }	410	182	24			180	09	114	94	120	75
, and }	89	47		30	00	34	59			52	69
ago, P }	330	63	17	15	50	57	00	102	00	45	22
urg, P }		36	00	12	50	50	00	54	33	32	83
y, P, and }	220	6	50	9	75	7	00	8	67	7	75
		7	50	12	25	12	50	10	56	10	75
, and }	250	162	57	123	52	157	00	30	67	147	70
, and }											
P }	130			22	00	60	00	11	67	27	33
f, P }											
Creek, S S }	110			34	61			10	33	11	54
and }	100										
P }	115	65	00	233	19	160	5	114	75	161	41
P }	228	14	50	46	7	5	00	33	33	21	26
, and }	135			8	42	8	70	8	16	5	71
	280	190	60	165	9	185	57	261	77	180	52
, S S, and }	58			31	78	5	00	35	33	1	26
	147	20	00	15	00	2	00	30	00	13	7
S }	63			8	3	9	74	17	23	5	33
	85	33	00	40	00			41	96	24	92
S S }	64					11	00			3	33
nd }	55	20	00			18	50			12	67
		20	25			11	25	10	00	10	83
and }											
	37	60	73	5	00			43	96	21	91
V, and }	160	43	67	52	25	112	35	25	47	71	42
V }	53						65				
V, and }		39	88					4	00	13	22
				25	00	4	40	178	96	9	80
	4478	1891	44	1124	47	1402	73	1410	61	1307	21
<i>Huntingdon.</i>											
	5	98		13	10	20	48	8	74	13	19
ora, P	189	40	00	50	00	32	8	38	41	40	69
				7	31			9	92	91	12
V, and }	210	165	57	65	00	42	80	82	34	91	12
V }	167	50	00					30	83	16	67
		1	00	3	00			4	33	1	33
P	191	140	29	152	00	65	00	93	16	119	10
	517	172	95	124	45	125	73	68	56	142	34
	223	49	00	41	00	32	00	27	79	40	67
quillas, P	177	4	53	17	46	22	85	19	83	14	95
	267	56	63	27	00			3	33	27	68
S S	104	28	00			34	31	21	48	20	77
k, P	283	43	00	54	00			52	67	32	33
quillas, V	119	36	00					6	46	19	00
	331	8	75					16	67	2	98
P, and }	100			8	48					2	81
P }	100	10	00	9	50			36	83	6	80
P, and }	154			18	20	20	00	3	5	12	33
P }	98	13	00			15	00			0	33
ora, P	274							7	50		

CHURCHES.	Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1844.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Little Valley, P	145	42	60	40	00	32	00	12	67
Phillipsburg, P	7					1	00		42
Mount Pleasant, P, and } Fruit Hill, P	72	1	00			5	00		2
Bradford, S S	13								
Millintown, V, and } Lost Creek, V	340					25	50		8
Pine Grove, V	42			20	00			1	66
Martinsburg, S S	23								6
Yellow Creek, S S	30								
Angwick, S S				55					2
Lower Tuscarora, V	330	12	00	26	87			50	18
Waynesburg, V, and } Newton Hamilton, V	385					10	00	61	86
Clearfield, V, and } Pike, V	196							6	33
Millerstown, S S	130	26	22	8	10			13	34
Luthersburg, V	17							67	67
Miscellaneous				17	18	16	00	19	3
	3307	911	92	785	14	500	93	697	70
								732	67
<i>Phy. of Northumberland.</i>									
Danville, V	250	146	98	62	70	67	26	234	20
Chatham Run, S S	10					12	36		92
Lycorn, V	78							4	31
Pine Creek, P	223	6	00	83	40	61	85	62	55
Northumberland, P, and } Sanbury, P	98	30	74					10	20
Milton, P	160	24	26					36	18
Chillisquaque, P, and } Mooreburg, P	133	74	00	92	85	78	50	123	20
Orangetown, S S, and } Brier Creek, S S	42	15	43	10	75	12	10	41	16
McEwen'sville, P, and } Shamokin, S S	50	9	12					1	21
Washington, P	96							70	3
Buffalo, S S, and } Bethel, S S	181	54	84	17	93	50	55	3	33
Lewisburg, P	212	21	62	52	43	25	25	13	27
Warrior Run, P	122	11	16	27	02			7	6
Nippenose, S S	245	14	63	14	63	78	25	66	75
Bloomsburg, P, and } New Columbia, S S	221	31	32	35	00	43	00	55	12
Williamsport, P	29			1	18				37
New Berlin, P	71	35	25	20	00	38	75	34	14
Midland, S S, and } Hartleton, S S	47	6	50					9	50
Derry, P	86			1	60	32	60		12
Holland Run, S S, and } Shamokin, S S	37	61	50	40	00			9	36
Muncy, S S	50								23
Great Island, P	73	10	50	48	00	122	50	71	26
Rohrsburg, V	220								60
Miscellaneous	63								33
	3041	500	48	599	89	671	40	910	91
								607	25
<i>SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.</i>									
<i>Phy. of Blairsville.</i>									
Murrysville, P	296	8	33	3	33	4	00	12	5
Bethel, V	142	4	25	10	86	19	57	4	97
Boulah, P	144	12	29	7	60			2	95
Poke Run, P	306	13	76	27	00			9	90
Blairsville, P, and } Salom, P	433	25	25	82	91	21	56	23	47
Kittanning, P	97	34	50			22	00	4	85
Johnstown, P	73	18	35	17	22	32	00		62
Harmony, P, and } Washington, P	314	18	00	15	00	10	00	14	11
		4	27						3
		6	00						2

CHURCHES.	Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
y, P	305	42	28	22	26	31	17	67	38	31	00
, P, and }	160	43	36	21	20	17	00	21	33	27	39
, P, and }	293	8	00	8	83	55	00	4	00	25	7
gh, V	219	3	37								
xandria, P	155	15	06	41	75	20	35	9	75	25	72
eeck, P, and }	155	20	55	16	37	7	46	32	9	14	79
oads, P }	300	10	37					3	45	3	46
idge, P, and }		6	63					6	00	19	21
Run, P }	343	1	80	7	82	11	7	2	51	6	90
Creek, P, and }		11	18					2	78	5	54
Manor, P }	60	1	81	5	44			1	00		60
, and }		1	75								58
, P, and }	360	15	20	17	50	13	37	18	50	15	37
, P }				2	65	4	00	3	83	2	22
, P }	314	9	00			7	00	3	92	2	33
ia, V										3	00
V	47										
un, P, and }	144	24	88			25	35	14	33	16	74
alley, P }	177	6	00	13	00	6	00	1	37	15	00
Run, S S	47	10	00			10	00				
r, V	257	60	00			40	68	14	33	33	56
S S, and }				3	00						
pring, S S }	227	2	01	3	25			3	80	2	75
, S S	43										
, S S	96					6	75			2	25
re, V											
rg, V											
aeous								1	78		
	5202	438	45	327	59	364	83	323	25	376	96
<i>by of Redstone.</i>											
ill, P, and }	380	6	00			8	10	21	92	4	70
P }											
vn, V	141	104	63	126	00	139	43	117	52	123	35
Creek, P, and }	243			15	00	11	00	39	11	11	35
m, V	290	37	27	15	81			32	23	17	69
h, P	191	47	75	55	25	25	97	36	81	42	99
Creek, P, and }	157	9	56	25	00	30	31	20	22	21	62
ndtown, P }											
ville, V	68			71	86	51	00	23	33	41	95
, V	163					12	14	6	71	4	5
hington, S S, and }	31					6	50			2	17
ro', S S }											
t, S S, and }	60							8	31		
S S }											
irgh, P	75	12	50			10	00	10	33	7	50
own, P	133	16	50	18	00	15	00	17	84	16	50
vidence, P, and }	143	20	00	20	00	18	00	15	66	19	33
i, P }											
ill, S S,											
un, S S, and }	118	39	25			36	52	7	33	25	26
rg, S S }											
leasant, P, and }	156	25	00	17	62	21	41	17	3	21	34
arg, P }		26	60			15	00	41	18	13	87
ille, P	87	15	60	12	76	20	00			16	12
s Run, V											
nt, S S, and }	203					5	00			1	67
od, S S }											
H, S S, and }	265	19	60			15	00			11	53
ort, V }		50	00					1	42	13	67
town, V	30										
als				4	00	11	26	14	72	5	9
	1726	430	26	381	30	463	69	434	72	424	75
<i>Phy. of Ohio.</i>											
stburgh, P	368	623	00	591	16	301	00	830	11	55	5
irgh, S S		125	13	39	00	39	39	95	30	67	24
rd, V											
P	114	11	00	6	00					5	67
ghany City, P	305	143	00	153	41	123	10	181	88	138	4

CHURCHES.		Number of Communicants.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
2d Church Alleghany City, P	88	82	99										
Manchester, P	46												
Bethany, P	180	50	66	50	54	53	34	35	19				
Miller's Run, S S	120	20	50	16	00			16	52				
West Elizabeth, V		11	50	7	79	16	50	13	51				
Sharon, P, and }	221	6	25										
Mt. Pisgah, P }	130	102	00	102	00	102	00	128	90				
East Liberty, P }	251	120	68	133	54	190	95	199	56				
2d ch. Pittsburgh, P	138			21	61			75					
Lebanon, V	172	43	37	52	00	104	75	62	55				
Bethel, P	92			12	50	21	50	22	00				
Chartiers, P	113	35	00	8	7	20	00	1	33				
Lawrenceville, P		13	00			22	52	10	77				
Highlands, P, and }	207							5	00				
Pine Creek, P }	167	18	61	11	39	5	16	6	00				
Hopewell, V		14	91	12	98	13	85	22	54				
Fairmount, P, and }	268	4	50	29	00			39	1				
Sewickly, P }	163	27	84	15	40								
Montours, P	119			20	88	40	62	26	00				
Centre, S S	144	20	00	42	00	50	00	15	00				
Monongahela City, P	124	7	17	13	32	18	00	27	47				
Mingo, V	150			65	00			72	78				
4th ch. Pittsburgh, P	225	20	00	77	50	47	25	72	80				
Raccoon, P	142	17	00	19	00	15	00	11	18				
Sharpsburgh, P	77			9	00	10	37						
Valley Church, P								1	00				
Maple Creek, S S	57					5	00						
Bristol		5	60	30	00	20	00	5	67				
Individuals													
	4221	1703	10	1551	29	1258	38	1858	14	1504			
<i>Phy. of Allegheny.</i>													
Up. Bull Creek, S S	55			2	00								
Mount Nebo, S S	81					2	00	4	79				
Slatelick, P, and }	208	15	20	11	5	17	10	5	79				
Union, P }		28	90	22	75			8	84				
Centre, P	93												
Concord, P, and }	260	14	80	6	00	10	25	20	75				
Muddy Creek, P }	196	85	83	41	13	55	00	18	58				
Butler, P	138			5	16	5	48	5	7				
Freeport, P		1	50	7	47	13	00	4	00				
Scrubgrass, P, and }	186	6	00	3	00	4	50						
Harrisville, P }													
Cross Roads, P, and }	203	13	56			8	25	4	23				
Plain, P }													
Tarantum, P	122			7	25	14	87	7	1				
Haingrove, P	191	10	00	5	62	8	50	17	19				
Middlesex, P & }	175	25	81	3	00	8	61	13	45				
Fall Creek, P }								1	52				
Pottersville, P & }	157	5	00					4	50				
Rich Hill, P }													
Ebeuzer, S S													
Clintonville, S S													
Buffalo, S S	26												
Individuals			50					5	72				
	2191	297	10	114	43	148	06	124	62	156			
<i>Phy. of Beaver.</i>													
Sharon, V	25												
Shippy Rock, V	128	12	00			9	68	3	94				
Little Beaver, V	76	26	75	20	46	20	25	30	49				
Pleasant Valley, P	39							4	69				
New Castle, P	235	7	00	10	00	10	00	41	84				
Hopewell, S S	117												
Westfield, P	196	16	00	6	00	46	27	13	8				
Bethlehem, S S	138	7	00	4	00	15	75	1	33				
North Branch, S S													
Mount Pleasant, P	201												
Clarksville, S S	97			13	93								
Beaver Falls, P	85	10	00	36	00	33	23						

CHURCHES.		Number of Communicants.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1844.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
, V	69					13	10					4	37
L S S	26	7	00	10	48					10	16	5	83
S S	25			6	97							2	32
iddlesex, V	25												
d, V	23												
m, V	22					9	00					3	60
Carmel, V	22	7	25					6	00			2	41
urch Bridgewater, V	20	101											
	1581	93	00	107	84	157	22	111	53	110	37		
<i>Phy. of Erie.</i>													
				13	00							4	33
w, P	58	23	00					3	33	7	67		
ock, P	266	21	81	7	75	40	00	22	57	23	19		
ek, P	53	2	00					1	34		67		
P	74												
lake, S S	40	3	25									1	8
P	90	20	45	22	00	9	26			17	24		
ring, P	45			1	00	10	29			3	76		
town, P	130	10	75	7	20	12	51	4	4	10	15		
d, P	85	3	75	5	22	4	00			4	32		
lle, P	139	35	40	45	00	25	00	16	67	35	13		
a, P	97	16	20	15	95			5	54	10	72		
reek, P	122												
d, P	30												
ld, P	240	65	69	44	99	16	58	17	62	42	42		
uttsville, P	52							8	58				
sburgh, P	84												
urgh, P	30												
Run, P	78												
gton, P	34												
ille, V	121			12	25	7	00	19	50	6	42		
i, V	120												
V	14												
rove, V	21												
V	27												
r Creek, V	27												
V	21												
lank, V				2	00								
teasant, V	23					10	00	4	00	3	33		
ineous													
	2138	202	30	176	36	134	64	109	19	171	10		
<i>Phy. of Clarion.</i>													
		10	92			7	00	9	73	5	97		
. P	170												
or, S S	24												
ek, S S	26												
oods, S S	35												
wood, P	100	2	50			3	76			2	9		
Grove, S S	62												
reek, S S	15												
id, P	85					3	50	3	77	1	17		
P & }				10	00			15	77	3	33		
P }	270					7	26			2	42		
P	77	45	50	32	00	29	17			34	56		
hoboth, P	150	11	74					18	12	3	91		
l, P and }	84	1	33										
urg, P }	106	1	33	5	25					4	30		
a, P	120	14	19			5	00	2	00				
d, P	62	12	10			23	60			12	60		
ood, S S	24					5	12			5	74		
	1115	99	61	47	25	81	41	49	39	76	9		
OD OF WHEELING.													
<i>of Washington.</i>													
spect, V	124	32	00										
ills, S S	112			8	6	15	65	15	2	67	8	18	57

CHURCHES.

	Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Mount Nelo, V											
Forks of Wheeling, P	158	29	12	34	75	47	62	67	79	34	59
Wheeling, P	273	156	22	142	76	296	11	177	55	195	36
Cross Creek, P	338	90	80			53	59	100	55	47	86
Three Ridges, P	422	6	00			84	00	36	33	30	00
Elizabethtown, S S	82										
Lower Buffalo, P	75										
East Buffalo, S S	56	10	00	7	50	16	45	6	67	11	32
Upper Buffalo, P	224	20	00	6	00	27	00	59	76	17	67
Pigeon Creek, P	250					31	00	35	97	14	33
Fairview, P	244	5	00	25	00	66	50	3	33	32	17
West Liberty, P	84	20	00	36	00	16	00	10	64	24	63
West Union, P	177			13	82	15	00	4	63	9	61
Mt. Creek, P	276	29	14	27	48	42	3	10	51	32	54
Cross Roads, P	183	106	58	134	39	77	64	46	00	106	20
Wellsburgh, S S	85							9	00		
Buttersville, S S	32	6	25			5	00			3	75
Washington, S S	316	113	30	153	00	226	51	138	11	184	27
Rethel, V	11										
Unity, S S, and }											
Wolf Run, S S }	76							3	50		
Frankfort, S S	127			10	11			4	00	3	37
Three Springs, V	84			12	15	6	00	3	83	5	72
Waynesburgh, V	17										
Upper Ten Mile, V		31	71					4	79	10	57
Claysville, V	63							5	00		
Pennsboro', V	15										
Miscellaneous								22	00		
	4008	655	32	645	02	1085	10	764	91	791	82
<i>Phy. of Steubenville.</i>											
Bloomfield, V	25					5	52	1	92	1	84
Steubenville 2d, P	79	94	80	100	00	183	74	116	47	126	12
Harrisburg, V	81					1	00				33
Harlem, S S	44					1	59				39
Hagerstown, P	169	27	22			15	75	37	92	14	32
Feed Spring, P	67			7	25	10	00	2	84	5	75
Deersville, V	48					1	00		1	00	31
Island Creek, P	192	18	50	11	09	2	5	11	33	10	52
Wellsville, V	140	16	00	42	27	30	6	16	76	29	41
Union, V	31	5	00					3	44	1	67
Steubenville 1st, P	376	184	00	230	6	151	14	272	75	188	40
Waynesburg, P	86										
Bethlehem, P	55			5	12					1	71
Still Fork, P	51										
Cross Creek, P	91	2	11	14	34	7	00	6	17	7	92
Centre, S S	31	21	71	1	89				95	8	87
Richmond, V	122					16	25			5	42
Annapolis, V	155	10	00			12	35			7	45
Monroeville, V	77										
Carrollton, P	120			7	50			7	12	2	50
Amsterdam, P	87			6	50			2	94	2	16
Two Ridges, P	101	43	35	24	37	36	2	31	66	34	58
Ridge, P	96			2	09			7	00		67
Centre Unity, S S	21						50				16
Cornuth, S S	173	17	87	10	00			5	92	9	29
Big Spring, P	117					3	00	7	58	1	00
Individuals				3	00	2	00	1	00	1	67
	2641	411	86	465	30	478	88	534	71	462	84
<i>Phy. of St. Clairsville.</i>											
Beech Spring, P	240	27	00	30	00	90	00	33	33	49	00
Crab Apple, P	134	22	00					12	67	7	34
Woodsfield, P	69	6	25							2	8
St. Clairsville, P	175			11	00	7	00	45	27	6	00
Mount Pleasant, P	170							13	27		
Rockhill, P	78	10	50					3	33	3	37
Cadiz, P	217	53	00	24	25	29	85	65	3	35	50
New Castle, P	43			9	00	6	00		1	8	64

CHURCHES.

	Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843 to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1841 to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845 to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
own, P	120	11	00			10	00			7	00
l, P	116										
r, P	65					5	00			1	67
s, V	61	5	31							1	77
man, S S	117	6	25					8	54	2	8
t, S S & }	49										
S S }	35										
S S }	26					3	00			1	00
S S }	28										
g Valley, S S	104							7	33		
sons, V								4	83	1	67
er, P						5	00				
ille, V	53										
	1950	110	81	71	25	155	25	183	33	123	43
<i>of New Lisbon.</i>											
, P & }	225	11	40					2	79	3	80
s, P								7	11		
lun, P & }	180	19	10	15	00	11	2	11	8	17	70
em, P }							97				
bon, P }	253	53	50			54	00	49	72	45	83
l, P	127	12	9	60	3	84	00	12	49	52	4
P	72	2	00	23	75	4	50	3	17	10	8
landy, S S	80	3	44					1	49	1	15
b, S S	31			6	00					2	30
, P	55	4	25	13	00			6	71	5	75
P	147	24	25	48	67	33	00	21	97	35	31
P	66	4	50	22	81			6	16	9	10
P	121	9	25	152	33	141	30	26	24	100	96
	108	76	70	7	75	49	97	16	97	44	81
	155	6	38	23	00			4	75	9	79
reck, V	46	40	00	4	00	38	00	3	21	27	33
sfield, V	30	12	75	23	00			6	67	11	92
V	61										
, V	100	11	00	20	75					10	58
ld, V	60	5	00	42	00			3	00	15	67
	49			1	37			20		46	
n, V	32			7	87	1	41	30		3	9
stine, V											
i, V	44	9	6	1	12					3	39
l, V											
seous								8	86		
	2051	334	67	473	35	425	17	253	19	411	6
<i>YNOD OF OHIO.</i>											
		388	90	296	55			102	97		
<i>y. of Columbus.</i>											
				58	88					19	63
s, P	306	224	72	205	32	27	40	250	69	153	81
S S & }	179							3	50		
S S }											
P & }	82			10	00			12	71	3	33
s, P	87			7	55			18	66	2	52
r, P	124										
asant, P	150	63	60			62	00	20	28	43	33
P	88	1	75					6	4		58
& }				15	5	38	82	33	62	38	94
, P }	127	63	00	7	50	8	16	8	83	5	22
ron, S S & }						9	66	6	46	3	22
S }	116										
e, P	70					20	37	13	33	6	79
. Columbus, S S	45										
S	34							3	53		
V	12										
erson, V											
. of Brown Township, S S	18										
sons								19	79		
	1338	361	47	304	30	166	47	390	52	277	41

CHURCHES.		Number of Communicants.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1813, to May 1, 1814.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1814, to May 1, 1815.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1815, to May 1, 1816.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1813.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1816.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Phy. of Marion.													
Galena, S S	14			32	91					1	75	10	97
Brown, S S	31												
Delaware, S S	27					19	52			89		6	31
Kingston, S S	31												
Liberty, S S	31					4	42					1	40
Marysville, P	46									5	00		
Corinth, P	28												
Milford, P	95	9	63			4	00			6	33	4	54
Lower Liberty, P	39		50							2	21		17
Bucyrus, P	106									19	33		
Sandusky, S S	37												
Marseilles, P	90												
Salem, P	23												
Marion, P	95									6	19		
Canaan, P	27										50		
Mount Gilead, S S	48												
Iberia, P	60									1	75		
Eden, V	33												
Venice, V	35												
Waynesburg, V	22									1	30		
York, V	22										67		
Little Mill Creek, V	32												
Bowling Green, V	23												
	1041	10	13	32	91	25	00	47	19	23	66		
Phy. of Zanesville.													
Newark, P	141	17	00	30	17	20	2	29	19	22	40		
Zanesville, P	210	109	34	125	50	71	13	123	20	162	98		
Cambridge, S S	90					16	61	5	19	5	54		
Norwich, P, and }				5	20								
Pleasant Hill, P }	217			22	53	2	00	6	71	1	73		
Rushville, P, and }				9	96	6	09	9	33	3	12		
Bethel, S S }	125									5	32		
Mount Zion, P	92	5	00	4	50					3	17		
Buffalo, P, and }				40	00			16	1				
Salt Creek, P }	214							1	67	13	33		
Olive, P, and }						5	20						
Cross Roads, P }	177			2	00	2	00			1	23		
Washington, P }	292			19	83	32	91	70	61	17	56		
Deerfield	108												
Blue Rock, S S								5	90				
Bristol, S S	167												
Madison, V	26	13	03	12	80			4	67	8	60		
Muskingum, S S	40							2	6				
Newton, S S	50												
Brownsville, S S	35			10	00					3	33		
Seneca	50												
Devertown	7												
Individuals	22							2	25		61		
	2145	146	74	222	49	159	47	276	58	196	33		
Phy. of Richland.													
Olivesburg, V	135			42	8								
Mount Vernon, S S	120			1	25								
Perrysville, P	100					10	83	9	20				
Lake Fork Cross Roads, P	92			12	00			5	90	3	61		
Martinsburg, P	303			19	1	13	5	29	6	4	10		
Clear Creek, S S	116				50			10	33	10	60		
1st Church Mansfield, S S	86			11	00			5	67	3	17		
Hopewell, P	58			5	00			2	67	3	60		
Orange, P	76					38		1	5	1	29		
Utica, P	107							16	79				
2d Church Mansfield, P	83							7	83				
Pleasant Hill, P	120												
Blooming Grove, P	103												
Sharou, P	76			3	00	4	37						
Frederick, S S	260	29	00	48	00			12	8	1	21		

CHURCHES.	Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
.....	113					15	00	6	33	5	00
.....	29										
.....	23										
S S	117										
S S	40										
S											
V	66										
V	55										
S S		5	00							1	67
ous	26							2	92		
	2278	34	00	14	84	43	63	109	62	73	16
<i>y. of Wooster.</i>				175	6			56	17	58	35
ek, P	205			10	50			5	67	3	50
in, V	47			3	50			2	70	1	17
J, P	132			5	09			6	50	1	67
P	68			21	80	5	00	14	40	8	93
S S	37										
pe, P	93			12	50	13	10	9	62	8	53
P	118			7	25	13	10	11	3	6	78
	103			3	70			24	67	1	23
P	106					4	40	5	53	1	47
S S	28										
S S	56			28	40	5	00	17	93	11	13
P	249			37	3			33	24	12	34
le, S S	58	4	00		25			4	56	1	42
P	46										
	48							2	12		
ville, P	73			19	69	9	53			9	74
S	26			5	95			1	67	1	93
ous	15							7	12	34	
	1508	4	00	330	63	50	13	908	09	128	24
<i>f. of Coshocton.</i>				63	93					21	31
field, V	62			7	70			1	33	2	57
V	26			2	00						67
restown, S S	13										
nika, V	30							1	67		
ook, P	240			18	00			6	00	6	00
ewell, S S	160							24	00		
rg, V	65					12	00	7	67	4	00
	270			24	00	35	00	8	26	19	67
n, P	87			16	00	11	00	1	83	9	00
aton, P	92			3	00					1	00
	46			12	00	12	13	1	33	8	4
	157			10	00			4	00	3	33
brook, V	25										
adelphia, P	42			5	60					1	87
le, S S	118			5	00					1	67
V	30										
V	30			6	00	2	00			2	67
	23										
le, V	16			1	75						58
als											
	1532			174	98	72	13	56	09	82	38
<i>y. of Hocking.</i>											
is, P	71			12	00	12	00	8	33	8	67
ellsville, P	135			10	00			5	62	8	67
P	143	20	25								
Carmel, S S	32										
ville, V	30										
V	37					4	56				

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			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Washington, V												
Anderstown, V	22	1512	170	17	411	52	203	39	274	98	261	7
SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.												
Pby. of Logansport.												
Rossville, P		57										
Lexington, P		43										
Lafayette, P		85	9	00			12	25	3	33	7	8
Logansport, P.		67					9	90	11	21	3	30
Indian Creek, V		71	5	00	8	42		55			4	66
Bethlehem, V		19										
Monticello, V		27							4	46		
Delphi, S S		29			4	00	2	50	2	33	2	17
Rock Creek, S S		22										
Dayton, S S	10	22										
Individuals								38	38	96		13
		442	14	00	12	42	25	58	60	29	17	30
Pby. of Michigan.												
1st ch. Plymouth, V		86	15	00	30	25					15	8
2d do do S S		56										
Commerce, V		25										
Bruce, S S		47										
Otisville, S S		16										
Bennington, S S		27										
Pontiac, S S		62										
1st ch. Nankin, S S		20										
2d do do S S		19										
Lyon, V		24	3	00			4	00			2	33
Hudson, V, and }		14										
Dover, V, }		9										
Meridian, S S	- 13											
		405	18	00	30	25	4	00			17	41
Pby. of Lake.												
Little Elkhart, S S		32										
Neepeesink, V		8										
La Grange, V		6					12	00			4	00
La Forte, V		81										
Sumption's Prairie, S S		59					25	66			8	55
Valparaiso, S S		41	15	00			20	00	4	50	11	67
Crown Point, S S		19					8	00			2	66
Salem, S S		14					2	00			6	67
Constantine, S S		21					5	00			1	67
Goshen, V		21										
Benton, V		18										
Paw Paw, V		11										
South Bend, S S		79			40	50	* 33	00			24	50
Leonidas, V	- 14	12										
Miscellaneous							10	00			3	33
		422	15	00	40	50	115	66	4	50	57	5
Pby. of Fort Wayne.												
Union, S S		58					3	00			1	00
Hopewell, S S		27										
Eel River, S S		12										
Swan, S S		10										
Pleasant Ridge, V		42					1	00				33
Bluffton, S S		23										
Decatur, P		51										
Pleasant Hill, S S		17										
Elbanan, S S		33										

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		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
ne, S S	152			19	77	66	10					28	62
e, S S	14												
n, S S	23												
s S	11												
ek, S S	16												
k, S S	11							1	50				50
ious	26												
	700			19	77	71	60					30	45
DD OF ILLINOIS.													
<i>of Kaskaskia.</i>													
own, P	66	63	42	28	91	33	60	31	58	41	98		
S S	16							5	78				
P	91	11	6			18	00	5	00	9	69		
V	19												
S	12			6	50			3	42	2	17		
ek, S S	24							7	62	9	53		
i S	62	22	60			6	00						
i S	30												
S	26												
S S	24									1			
S S, and }	11					4	78					69	
S S }	12					3	00			1		60	
V	115	28	30					17	25	9	48		
V	12												
V	38	2	56	3	30			3	17	1	95		
V	58												
ernon, V	12												
V	44				50								17
V	20												
V	25												
V	34												
en, V	9												
hard, V	10												
ious	9							3	95				
	779	127	94	39	21	65	38	77	77	77	51		
<i>of Sangamon.</i>													
ringfield, P	150	90	10	17	31	76	00	24	21	61	14		
ille, P	92	14	76			105	19		8	39	98		
ngamon, S S	81			14	93	18	92	7	67	11	28		
ve, S S	40					8	15			2	72		
S	35			5	82	5	33			3	73		
ion, S S	18			1	67	5	43			2	37		
ek	23												
ice	50			3	00			5	00	1	00		
rg	16	10	00	10	00	10	00	16	17	10	00		
ter													
h	11												
neous	16					25	00			8	33		
	521	114	86	52	73	254	2	53	13	140	54		
<i>of Schuyler.</i>													
P	72		50			2	38	4	85		96		
S S	45												
Rock Island	11												
Rock Island	33							10	60				
th, P	33												
P	61		50	8	62			2	67	3	4		
reek, P	29												
's, S S	48												
liver, S S	45	4	00					2	77				
ek, P	61	14	62			7	00	12	68				
s, V	36			5	50								

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		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Mount Pleasant, V	20										
Mount Prairie, V 15	56										
	426					12					11
<i>Pby. of Potosi.</i>											
Potosi, P	55					5	00	9	33	1	67
Bellevue, P	180						00			2	33
Farmington, S S	89							4	00		
Whitewater, S S	33										
Pleasant Hill, P	48										
Jackson, S S	11										
Ed ch. Apple Creek, S S . .	15										
Salem, V	15										
Castor, V	8										
North Apple Creek, S S . .	92	15	00							5	66
Brazee, S S	59	5	00							1	67
Clark's Creek, V	17										
Steeleville, S S 13	51										
	684	20				12	00	13	33	10	67
<i>Pby. of Upper Missouri.</i>											
Liberty, S S	30										
Rebel, S S	61										
Lexington, S S	132										
Volaway, S S	13										
Weston, V	15										
Phoenix, S S	37										
Independence, V	15										
Richmond, V											
Mount Hope, V	30										
Flag Spring, V											
Lebanon, V											
Castile, V	14										
Campton's Creek, V . . . 13											
	349										
<i>SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.</i>											
		42	00	24	22					22	7
<i>Pby. of Louisville.</i>											
Lawrenceburg, S S	50	10	00	10	00			2	66	9	67
Simpsonville, S S	24										
Plumb Creek, P	43	27	00	134	75	31	20	30	83	61	38
Cane Run, P	35							2	58		
Ed ch. Louisville, P	28	96	76	506	82	282	98	368	10	235	53
Ed ch. do P	242					6	00			11	31
Shiloh, P, and } Olivet, P }	116			69	80	60	23		23	43	35
Walberry, P	72	66	6	55	13	66	50	71	53	62	56
Reulch, S S	13										
Hudgensville	53								66		
Pennsylvania Run, S S . .	55			22	00					7	31
Middletown, S S	29			11	20					3	46
Mich. Louisville, S S . .	114	38	87	34	37	22	5	12	25	31	78
New Castle, S S	35			60	00	58	00	24	79	39	3
Six Miles, S S	46					6	60			2	80
Elizabethtown, S S . . .	68							7	4		
Rig Spring, S S	26			8	00	8	00	6	45	5	33
Taylorville	75										
Stethville	206	151	72	111	50	88	63	181	74	117	21
Hardtown	164			8	50						23
Upper Benson, V and } Lower Benson, V }	67							3	10		
Roche	54										
Payah, V	60										
Drinson's Creek, V											
Clover Port	12	1	00								

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		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
to	29	9						24	00	25	95	8	00
no'		8											
sons		2137	391	41	1061	11	634	31	759	17	702	23	
of Muhlenburgh.													
Ace, V		31											
Bonsant, V		17											
Cille, P		171	62	58	16	29			13	33	26	27	
S. S.		50											
S. S.		8	10	00	12	25	23	00	3	33	15	75	
la, V		21											
is		59											
rk, S.S.		89	5	00	6	42			3	33			
d H		45			6	35	11	00			9	50	
ne S.S.		33											
e, V		5							9	50			
V		46	10	00			8	00			6	00	
la, S.S.		31											
Liver, V		7											
- V		13											
Green, S.S.		59											
Grove, S.S.		9			7	00					2	33	
all, S.S.		48											
e, S.S.		14			29	5			5	25	32	12	
ra, S.S.		9	67	31									
en, V		6											
en, V	23	27			12	00			6	67	4	00	
ous			845	154	89	89	29	44	00	41	41	96	06
of Transylvania.													
S.S.		39											
S.S.		422	433	01	516	00	98	00	379	42	516	54	
S.S.		140					30	00			10	0	
Fork, S.S.		144					61	00			20		
I.S.S.		177	81	95	117	70	97	01			25	55	
ok, S.S.		54			4	25	7	53	76	58	3	91	
arg, P		277			87	44	52	33	26	83	46	60	
S.S.		133			30	00	6	30	14	5	12	10	
rg, S.S.		57							8	17			
S		67							9	42			
t, P		211			25	75	45	01	8	36	9	58	
P		105			95	61	25	95			40	52	
S.S.		85			4	12					1	37	
M		79											
ay, D.M.		60											
M		10											
d, V		87			58	70	42	00	13	33	23	57	
Grove, V		33			29	80					9	93	
I		16											
V		22											
		41											
V		16											
V		85			20	37					6	79	
idence, S.S.		214			25	00					8	33	
		29											
No. S.S.	26	30					10	00	16	42	3	33	
ous			9726	516	95	1004	73	975	77	564	25	829	47
of W. Lexington.													
h. Lexington		121	163	46	218	76	172	18	91	68	124	77	
ington, P		372	10	60	34	43	2	90	71	11	15	28	
S.S.		37											
S.S.		98											

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		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Clear Creek, P	192	10	00										
Bethel, P	92	2	25	54	69					43	30	3	18
Nicholasville, P	111	64	41			50	00			30	64	38	26
Pogah, P	123									10	62	3	18
Frankfort, P	174	44	93	1:1	9	104	75			100	96	16	10
Mount Horeb, S S	101			30	00					14	67	10	10
Hopewell, S S	61	5	00	35	00					7	67	13	13
Walnut Hill, S S	86												
Winchester, P	57			26	60					11	47	16	10
Union, S S	9					30	62			7	25	10	10
Versailles, S S	25	29	20			8	20			5	14	10	10
Providence, S S	45												
North Middletown, S S	21												
Crittenden, P	55												
Georgetown, S S	50			50		2	12			3	33		
Harmony, S S and	12	9	50	14	25								
Woodford, P	107	25	75	3	40	50	00			61	63	34	34
Grier's Creek, V	51												
Salem, S S	30			20	00	20	00			3	33	13	13
Cherry Spring, S S	42			5	00								
Green Creek, S S	10												
Mount Pleasant, S S	00												
Leesburg, V	16												
Williamstown, V	27												
Napoleon, V	14												
Owenton, V	11												
	2307	364	50	552	29	464	43	473	64	400			
Pby. of Ebenezer.													
Mayaville, P	144	80	00	51	00	70	00			71	58	68	41
1st ch. Covington, S S	98	19	00	74	77	69	45					23	3
Flemingsburg, P	203	25	00	41	31					7	96	3	3
Washington, P	100			10	10					1	67	6	6
Springfield, P	88			5	50	15	80			10	45		
Richwood, S S	65									6	77		
Falmouth, V	35												
Stoner Mouth, V	43												
Greenup Union, S S	34			4	60								
Lobanon, S S	43												
Cynthiana, V													
Millersburg, S S	67					5	00			1	83		
Smayna, V													
Cabin Creek, S S	40												
Bethesda, S S	41			4	60					1	85		
Concord, V	30												
Carlisle, P	46					5	00						
New Concord, S S	32												
Sherrburn Mills, V													
Upper Blue Licks, V													
Hinkston, V	44					1	00						
Augusta, S S and	60	5	00			17	00						
Sharon, S S	59									1	67	7	7
Paris, S S		37	40	40	25	40	55			19	51	20	3
Burlington, V	40					9	85			3	33	3	3
New Hope, V													
Individuals,													
	1345	166	40	2:6	83	242	85	1:26	62	200			
SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.													
Pby. of Greenbrier.													
Louisburg, P	278												
Kanawha, P	198			24	50	14	50						
Carmel, V	31												
Oak Grove, V	32												
Union, P	165			4	50								
Spring Creek, P	71			8	00								
Mingo Run, S S													
Farkersburg, S S	35					11	00						
Point Pleasant, P	86					2	00						
Kanawha Hall, P	64												

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		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Concord, V											
Mid-Isburg, V											
Cedar Creek, V											
Yellow Chapel, V						2	00				
Osequon, V	29					34	00				
Miscellaneous						14	00				
	1018			262	02	638	28				
<i>Pby. of W. Hanover.</i>											
Farmville, S S	40										
Methlehem, S S	28			10	87	61	00				
1st Ch. Lynchburg, P	82										
Huffalo, P	112					31	85				
Village ch. P	92					27	25				
Flat Creek, P	119										
Haydon, S S											
Charlottesville, P	105					44	15				
Cumberland, P	78			10	00	2	50				
Little Concord, S S	85										
Rough Creek, P	71										
Byrd, P	38										
Cab Creek, S S	128										
Briery, P	105			5	00	51	00				
Hanover, P	112			100	00	8	18				
Union V	28										
Leaka, P, and } N. London, P }	45										
Lebanon, P	71					37	43				
Bethlehem, P	56			2	00	9	00				
Chester, S S	25										
Cove, P						7	50				
Bethany, P	71										
Providence, P	42					50	00				
Walker's Ch. V	29										
Diamond Hill, S S	46										
Trinity, P	40										
New Concord, S S	45			1	00						
Wayville, P						28	00				
Oil Concord, P	81					15	00				
Halifax C. H. V											
Finney Wood, P	20										
Dover, V	12										
Oliver, S S	12										
Blue Stone	53										
South Plains, S S				10	00						
New Store, S S											
Halifax, P	50					21	50				
Miscellaneous											
	2011			148	87	394	36				
<i>Pby. of East Hanover.</i>											
1st Ch. Richmond, P	303			227	27	199	27				
Chesterfield, V											
Norfolk, P	261			321	75	106	24				
Wottonway, P	149			86	50	122	00				
Primer George, P											
Petersburg, P	323			475	73	492	80				
Sussex, P	57			35	25	25	141				
Amelia, P	74			31	01	36	01				
Bethlehem, P	28			41	61	41	00				
Cornwall, P	77			41	50						
Smithfield, D M	16										
Richmond, D M	14			10	56	11	75				
2d Church Richmond, P	81			15	00	39	19				
Richmond 1st and 2d Individuals	14			105	00	27	13				
	1363			1391	10	1194	08				

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		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Montgomery.											
L P . . .	126							6	00		
SS . . .	85							53	00		
SS . . .	61							8	40		
SS . . .	64							1	23		
SS . . .	24							6	93		
S . . .	59			17	00						
S . . .	67			15	00			13	00		
S . . .	78			3	00						
L P . . .	96										
S . . .	21							3	00		
SS . . .	34										
S . . .	45										
SS . . .	112										
SS . . .	21										
SS . . .	14										
V . . .	130							5	00		
V . . .	20							5	00		
	1141			35	00	101	19				
N. CAROLINA.											
f Orange.											
	80			23	53			44	50		
V . . .	11										
V . . .	10										
SS . . .	42										
V . . .	37							12	00		
V . . .	5										
	97										
	120										
	79										
	26							82	00		
	73										
	35										
	14										
	7										
	87			53	00	105	88				
	56					21	41				
P . . .	38					2	00				
	28										
SS . . .	101					5	50				
SS . . .	18					6	50				
	81										
	81					194	40				
	67					3	50				
	102					46	00				
P . . .	96					26	12				
	133					46	00				
	31										
	16										
	40					12	55				
	56					20	50				
	20										
	30										
	23										
SS . . .	15										
	127					4	21				
	254					2	50				
	110					1	85				
	46										
	57					9	25				
	30					16	50				
	14										
	2423			74	55	501	39				

CHURCHES.	Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1841, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1844.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Pby. of Fayetteville.</i>											
Rock Fish, S S	61						4	38			
McCheson's S S & Rock Fish Factory, S S }	31										
Galatia, S S & }	191						2	00			
Barleque, S S }											
Union (Monroe), P & }	213										
Euphonia, P }											
Brown Marsh, S S & }											
South River, S S & }	156						5	00			
Elizabethtown, S S }											
Sharon, P & }											
Macedonia, P & }	160										
Mt. Carmel, P & }											
Mt. Harmony, P }	241			138	82	109	55				
Fayetteville, P }						3	10				
Antioch, P & }	162					9	25				
Philadelphia, P }						15	50				
Buff, P }						11	00				
China Grove, P }						4	11				
Long Street, S S }	191					7	35				
St. Paul's, P & }						16	67				
Bethel, P }	256					5	75				
Lumber Bridge, P }						5	25				
Bethesda, S S }	104										
Centre, P }	229					25	00				
Mineral Spring, S S & }	87										
Bensalem, S S }						11	50				
Shiloh, P & }	69					13	05				
Grove, P & }											
Union (Duplin), P }	291										
Laurel Hill, P }	58					10	44				
Sardis, P }	140					5	55				
Black River, P }											
Buffalo, V }											
Summa, V }						14	46				
Ash Pole, V }											
Mount Pisgah, V }											
Hopewell, V }											
Keith, V }	48					64	49				
Wilmington, V }											
Mark's Creek, V }											
Bethcar, V }											
Cypress, V }											
Five Runs, V }	44										
Tirza, V }						10	50				
Miscellaneous											
	2740			138	82	354	52				
<i>Pby. of Concord.</i>											
Mallard Creek, P and }											
Kamah, S S }	150										
Unity (Lincoln), S S }	121										
Davidson College, P }	20										
Salisbury, P }	80			43	8						
Providence, P and }											
Sharon, P }	209			21	00						
Concord, P }											
Salem, P and }	196										
Smyrna, P }						37	00				
Rocky River, P }	423										
Morgantown, S S }	80										
Centre, P and }						5	25				
Prospect, P }	327										

CHURCHES.		Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1844.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Fountain Hill		20										
Salem, S S		49			13	58	11	00	11	58		
Cathie's Creek, S S		34			0	70						
Bethesda, P		74					65	50	10	0		
Piedmont, S S		37										
Bethany, V	11	94	2	29	10	60	10	00			78	
Individuals												
		6	312	88	23	26	325	00	160	5	28	
Pby. of Nashville.												
1st Church, Nashville		337	186	41	124	31	331	29	611	16	21	5
2d do do		63	50	00			167	90				
Mount Vernon, S S		51										
Harpeth, S S		35	3	6								
Clarksville, P		115	2	00					10	00		
Gallatin, P		40							23	17		
Shiloh, S S		157										
Smyrna, V		65							11	00		
Murfreesboro', V		18										
Centre, V		23										
Mount Tabor, V		24										
Unity, V		18										
Full Creek, V		17										
Hermitage, V	14	22	18	35								
		985	239	82	134	31	442	10	654	31	27	
Pby. of N. Alabama.												
Tusculum, V		42	46	00	38	00	25	00	54	30	3	
Florence, P		74			157	50	252	25	222	27	12	
Rogersville, V		19			40	00					1	
Courtland, S S		142							3	33		
Decatur, V												
Somerville, S S		119	18	00	2	00	5	00				
New Providence, S S		47										
Ebenezer, S S	8	29								33		
		472	64	00	275	50	282	25	220	73	19	
Pby. of Western District.												
Zion, S S					85	00						2
New Shiloh, S S												
Trenton, S S		35			16	15			32	27		
Rehoboth, V		70										
Aimwell, S S		27										
Bethel, S S		53										
Ramah, S S		35										
Jackson, P		82	7	00					7	50		
Paris, V												
Salem, V												
Mount Bethany, P		97										
Somerville, S S		36										
Emmaus, P		25										
Portersville, V		12										
Denmark, P		140										
1st Church, Memphis, P		248	101	35	64	90	100	00	10	23		
2d do do S S		34					55	00	36	21		
Germantown, S S		62			8	20						
West Bethel, V												
Mount Carmel, P		168	5	51	107	77	73	95	43	00		
Mount Pleasant, V		10							8	42		
La Grange, V		26	10	30								
Raleigh, S S		99										
Prosperity, S S		77										
Obion, V		16										
Brownsville, P		79					10	00	7	00		
Union, P		55										
Ripley, V												
Hopeful, V												

CHURCHES.	Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
don, S S											
viduence, S S	31										
rooms											
	14c6	127	16	290	7	288	95	169	33	218	72
UD OF S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.											
y. of S.. Carolina.											
No. P	134			3	66						
U, S S	28			10	00						
b, S S	20										
i, S S											
opa, S S	116			5	00						
n, C. H. S S	62										
ay, P	40										
S S	45										
S S	68										
S S	26										
labor, S S	37										
iver, S S	37										
ice, S S	73			28	87						
Liver, S S	61			39	00						
C. H. S S	22										
S S	117										
a Creek, S S	24										
pring, S S	95										
urch, P	80			21	00						
a Creek, S S	27			31	00						
ive, P	166			25	00						
i, P	83										
ountain, S S	35			1	20						
ip, S S	41										
S S	36										
on, P	107			20	00	30	00				
il, P	163										
v, S S	160			5	00						
S S											
rmouy, S S											
Zion, S S											
h, P	175										
burg, C. H. S S	14										
i, S S											
S S	22										
Creek, S S	17										
Spring, V	21										
V	62										
aculet, V	35										
a, V	11										
ueons											
	2437			193	78	30	00				
Phy. of Bethel.											
P	430			15	00	20	00				
er, P	144			2	00	50	00				
S S	31										
ha, S S	120										
s Creek, S S	20										
P	52										
i, P	58			52	00	49	4				
est, P	70			5	31	11	50				
reck, P	62					22	6				
Creek, P	137					27	00				
thoal, P	24			23	00						
la, P	191			4	00						
e, P	268					23	00				
lle, S S	40			50	00						
S S	40										
w, P	39										
ar, P	23										
le, S S	25										

CHURCHES.		Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1846.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1846.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Hopewell, S S		17								
Six Mile Creek, S S		43								
Shiloh, V	21	50								
			198-6		151	31	208	00		
<i>Pby. of Harmony.</i>					127	60				
Darlington, P		103			88					
Bishopville, P		84								
Mount Zion, P		102								
Williamsburg, S S		250								
Midway, P		118					5	00		
Sumpterville, P		32								
Concord, P		102			20	00				
Hopewell, P		150			40	30	33	75		
Beaver Creek, P		163			21	00	41	00		
Cheraw, P		69					80	00		
Harmony, P		67			2	00	50	00		
Brewington, P					1	00	12	50		
Lebanon, P		190								
Salem (B R) P		200								
Indian town, S S		350								
Winneshoe, P		100								
Little Pedee, P										
Great Pedee, P										
Reedy Creek, P		25								
Salem, V, and River, V,		36								
Fine Tree, V		36								
Camden, V		65			27	57	105	75		
Aimwell, V		40								
Horeh, V		60								
Olivet, S S	26	40			24	75	15	50		
			245-9		333	50	293	50		
<i>Pby. of Charleston.</i>										
Boiling Spring, S S		9								
Beck Island, S S		42			21	00	25	00		
Waterboro', P		90			15	00	640	45		
2d Ch. Charleston, P		325			734	00	70	00		
1st Ch. Columbia, P		136			224	00				
John's Island, V	6	8					10	00		
Individuals										
			610		1005	60	774	45		
<i>Pby. of Georgia.</i>										
1st Ch. Savannah, P		48					60	00		
Bryan Neck, P		26			103	19	90	75		
Pleasant Grove, S S		21					40	00		
Darien, S S		75			44	00				
Waynesville, V		8								
Linton Grove, V		9			20	00				
St. Mary's, P		51			75	00	77	00		
Jacksonville, E. F., S S		10								
St. Augustine, E. F., S S		38			3-	6				
Jonesville					15	00				
Harris Neck	11				15	00	29	00		
			299		330	25	2-7	87		
<i>Pby. of Hopewell.</i>										
Bothel, V										
Concord, V										
Athens, P		178			146	50	125	00		
Mahlonoga, S S					28	00				
Greensboro', P		70			40	00	40	00		
Mount Zion, S S		50								

CHURCHES.

CHURCHES.	Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1846, to May 1, 1847.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Monticello, V	10										
Madison, S S	16										
Easton, V	17										
Salem, S S	21			19	00						
Lexington, S S				5	00	10	00				
Bethany, S S	34					12	00				
Milledgeville, P	66			2	00	65	00				
Sparta, S S											
Macon, P	208			210	25	240	35				
Rebron, V											
Washington, P	55			20	96						
Lincolnton, S S	29					42	00				
South Liberty, S S											
Thyatira, S S	104			7	00	9	7				
Augusta, P	211			567	77	316	50				
Livingston, V											
Hopewell, V						5	00				
Danielaville, S S											
Ebenezer, S S											
New Hope, S S	36										
Sandy Creek, S S	49			7	70						
Gainesville, V											
Turkey Creek, S S											
New Lebanon, S S	47										
Sparta, S S	12										
Clarksville, V	17			109	7	37	50				
Miscellaneous											
	1280			1164	25	932	42				
<i>Phy. of Flint River.</i>											
Columbus, P	146			99	45	110	30				
Decatur, P	175										
Newnan, P	94										
Fairview, S S	133					17	5				
La Grange, P	57										
Epheus, S S	42			22	90	5	00				
Hamilton, S S	44										
Alcova, S S	20			1	00	5	00				
Griffin, S S	40										
Mt. Tabor, V	25										
West Point, S S	35										
Carrollton, S S	14										
White Oak, P	46										
Philadelphia, S S	19										
Union Chapel, S S	20										
Long Can, S S	65			20	75						
McDonough, V	46										
Smyrna, V	74										
Zebulon, S S	35										
Salem, V	11										
Brainerd, S S	32										
Goshen, S S	33					3	25				
Friendship, S S	36										
Fellowship, S S	39										
Bethany, V	25										
Hopewell, S S	46										
Mt. Zion, S S	20										
Florence, V	35										
Ebenezer, S S	58										
Greenville, V	55										
Covington, V	6										
For-yth, V	8										
Bethesda, V	29										
Muscogee, S S	29										
Bereu, V											
Jackson, V	35			10	00	21	00				
Circle, V	11										
Individuals											
	1630			154	10	182	30				

CHURCHES.	Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1844.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Pby. of Florida.</i>											
Monticello, S S	20					4	42				
1st ch. Thomas Co. S S	30										
1st ch. Lowndes Co. S S	12										
Quincy, S S	96					117	45				
Tallahassee, V	24			5	00	27	76				
Madison, V	22										
Marianna, V	13										
I-a-monia, S S	16					14	00				
	293			5	60	163	63				
<i>Pby. of Cherokee.</i>											
Roswell, P	81			62	10	77	00				
Pleasant Green, S S	131										
La Fayette, V	54										
Marietta, S S	71										
Friendship, V	17										
Chickamango, V	42										
Sardia, S S	42										
Mars Hill, S S	135										
Dahlonega, V	22										
Sweet Water, V	25										
Walnut Grove, V	28										
Hickory Flat, S S	40										
Cumming, V	10										
Pea Vine, V	5										
Rome, S S	15										
	618			62	10	77	00				
SYNOD OF S. C. & GEO.											
Churches specified in foregoing list				3389	79	2929	77				
do. not specified				1179	79	412	04				
SOUTHERN BOARD.*											
		2120	55	4569	68	3371	81	2500	18	3477	01
SYNOD OF ALABAMA.											
				21	80	70	25			50	91
<i>Pby. of South Alabama.</i>											
Asheville, V								21	00		
Dayton, S S	52										
Lebanon, S S	27	2	00								67
2d ch. Mobile, P	55			56	50	138				64	23
Govt. st. Ch. Mobile, P	251	210	00	153	92	142	00	223	81	125	31
Valley Creek, P	127	144	00	160	59	155	00	167	10	153	17
Mount Pleasant, S S	20						00	2	87		
Pineah, S S	100	7	63							2	54
Selma, V	52	34	00					42	00	11	33
Geneva, P	96					5	00			1	67
Laurel, P	34										
Claiborne, P	101	25	00					11	00	2	33
Burnt Corn, P	30										
Flat Creek, S S	41										
Centre Ridge, P	29			5	00					1	67
Cahawba, S S	7										
Bethesda, S S	32							10	00		
Fairview, S S	43			15	40					5	13
Newburn, S S	11			5	10					1	72
Marion, S S	212	13	00					52	00	4	23
Allenton		27	15	4	15					10	43
Greensboro'		42	50					136	34	14	17
Miscellaneous						25	00	52	42	2	33
	1340	525	28	430	57	465	00	600	61	473	61

* See Note at end of Statement.

CHURCHES.	Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1913, to May 1, 1944.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1944, to May 1, 1945.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1945, to May 1, 1946.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1943.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1946.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>of Tuscaloosa.</i>		39	75	108	20					49	32
	129	100	00					18	33	33	33
	144			70	50			13	33	23	50
S S	52					6	00			2	00
P	84					330	00	70	00	239	67
S S	67	29	00	360	00						
P								17	33		
S S	57							13	33		
P	81							1	00		
	117							3	17		
	95										
P	42										
Il, P	20					51	9	272	82	96	26
P	121	134	69	103	00	25	00	100	94	23	75
ough, P	164							7	00		
ia, P	120	46	25					1	67		
S											
S S											
la											
S S	20										
S S	106			21	00					7	00
V	70										
S	33										
	34										
	37										
us						50	50	18	67	16	83
	1604	349	69	662	72	462	59	537	88	491	66
<i>East Alabama.</i>											
ay, P	34	20	00							6	67
P	91	28	50					26	71	9	50
ook, S S	51										
S	25							1	83		
	155										
ah, S S											
V	26										
re, V	25										
S	131	15	00	17	96			1	67	10	99
V											
g, V	41										
	35										
y, P	26										
ay, V	82	10	00			44	40	84	34	16	13
V											
e, V	76	21	00							7	00
	35										
V	60										
Springs, S S	37										
ings, V	36										
ey, S S	13										
V	173	15	25							5	8
g, P	27										
g, S S	53			11	52			26	2	3	84
P	27							7	3		
S	72										
V											
S											
us				35	00	45	50	57	75	26	83
	1334	109	75	64	48	89	90	205	25	86	4

CHURCHES.	Number of Communicants.	Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.											
Pby. of Mississippi.											
Ebenezer, P	59			14	00	8	00	9	5	7	5
Union, S S	113			10	00	5	(8)	12	5	20	5
Port Gibson, P	115			61	10		77	26	9	30	7
Bethel, S S	62	10	00	105	00	20	00	29	96	45	7
Salem, S S	42	16	00	3	00	4	75			7	7
Zion, S S	30			3	50	6	00			3	8
Pine Ridge, P	40					26	09	14	85	8	8
Natchez, P	190	775	79	752	63	793	75	1437	55	774	
Hopewell, S S	25			1	00						
Grand Gulf, V	44										
Centre, S S	32			11	7					3	
Sharon, S S	36			1	50						
Newport, S S	5			2	60						
Philadelphus, S S	21			38	72	1	00			13	
Individuals											
	814	801	79	1004	12	865	27	1599	54	890	
Pby. of Louisiana.											
		300	00			107	30	32	67	136	
Woodville, V	58							26	00		
Jackson, S S	46			64	50	49	65	33	50	38	6
Comite, S S	15			10	00	10	00				
Carmel, S S	133							169	55		
Baton Rouge, P	61	1	8	6	75			18	63	2	
Bethany, S S	42										
Unity, S S	40							1	67		
Bahler's Plains, S S	38										
Alexandria, S S	7										
Opelousas, V	11										
Pisgah, V	721										
Lafayette Square Ch.	510	370	40	465	16	155	27	443	26	330	
2d Ch. N. O. P.	21					70	20			23	
Lafayette City Ch. P	42					47	10			15	
Fine Grove, V	8			29	76					9	
Individuals											
	1053	671	48	576	17	440	52	665	22	564	
Pby. of Clinton.											
Franklin, S S	32										
1st Ch. Atalla, S S	12										
Vicksburg, P	82					16	7	45	71	5	
Yazoo City, P	32										
Jackson, P	54	12	00	15	00			23	43	7	7
Canton, V	29										
Camden, V	25										
Branden, V	15							4	4		
Clinton, V	17							23	73		
Osborne, V	41										
Miliken's Bend, V	115										
Moument, V											
Raymond, V	7										
	461	30	8	15	00	16	7	97	01	20	
Pby. of Tombecbee.											
Unity, S S	32										
Columbus, S S	65	40	00			105	00	16	12	48	
Starkville, P	65	12	00	6	00			2	34	2	
Bethel, S S	54			6	20			16	21	2	
Bethel Green, S S	20										
Wahalak, S S	45							4	54		
Colbert, V											
Aberdeen, S S	40										
Louisville, S S	13			6	00			20	16	2	
Bethlehem, S S	31							2	50		

RESOURCES.		Number of Communicants.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845.		Amounts paid the Board from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		31								7	16		
		78											
		12											
		17											
		10											
		28				1	00						33
		33											
S		21											
		9											
S		38											
		22											
		9											
S S		19											
S S	- 25	13											
		714		42	00	19	20	105	00	69	09	56	40
Chickasaw.						15	50					5	17
P		113		40	00	63	93	26	00			43	31
		35				8	00	6	75			4	92
		39				4	50	3	50			2	66
		22				9	00	6	00			5	00
		62											
S		61		18	00	36	6	10	00	19	36	21	35
		56				3	50					1	17
		34				3	50	17	00			6	83
		84				17	00	6	00			7	67
						30	00					10	00
		53				3	50					1	17
S S		42				1	50						50
S		21											
		11						5	00			1	67
		4						20	75			6	91
		24											
		10											
		15											
	26	11											
		858		58	00	195	99	101	00	19	36	118	33
Arkansas.													
		56								13	33		
		12											
		7											
		12											
		5											
	6	26											
		118								13	33		
ORMED PRESBYTE-													
T,				1794	48	1770	12	1639	00	1258	00	1734	53
				1813	56	2317	28	8978	10	2455	22	4369	65
				173	29	96	90	434	08			234	76
				15,442	62	13,101	03	11,823	09	2508	00	13,455	58
THE FOREGOING		66,674	07	72,117	33	76,394	53	50,328	80	71,728	64		

100 of NEW JERSEY, Pky. of Newton, Stroudsburg Ch. contributed, for the year ending 1908.

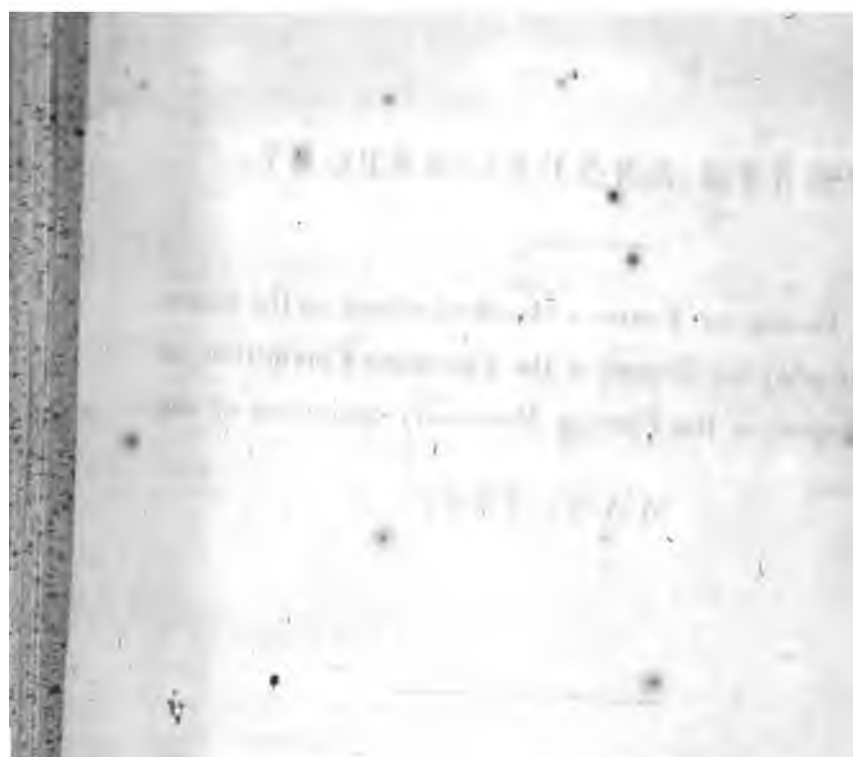
SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES.		Number of Communicants.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1843.		Average annual amount for three years, ending May 1, 1846.		Average amount per communicant for three years ending May 1, 1843.		Average amount per communicant for three years ending May 1, 1846.	
				\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.						22	7				
Louisville	-	2137	759	17	702	25		34		33	
Muhlenburg	-	845	41	41	96	6		5		11	
Transylvania	-	2736	564	25	832	47		22		30	
West Lexington	-	2307	473	64	460	40		22		21	
Ebenezer	-	1325	126	62	208	68		10		16	
		9250	1965	9	2321	93		21		25	
SYNOD OF VIRGINIA & N. C.		20,309	4308	55	4064	75		20		26	
SYNOD OF WEST TENNESSEE.											
Holston	-	1011	242	94	248	17		28		25	
West Tennessee	-	640	160	5	224	69		29		35	
Nashville	-	985	654	33	275	41		64		26	
North Alabama	-	472	240	73	193	91		64		41	
Western District	-	1146	169	33	218	72		13		15	
		4504	1507	38	1160	90		36		25	
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA & GA.		11,553	2500	18	3477	01		26		20	
SYNOD OF ALABAMA.					50	91					
South Alabama	-	1349	800	60	473	61		63		35	
Tuscaloosa	-	1604	537	88	421	66		32		31	
East Alabama	-	1334	205	35	29	4		14		7	
		4287	1543	83	1104	22		34		26	
SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.											
Mississippi	-	814	1590	58	800	40	2	9	1	9	
Louisiana	-	1053	665	28	562	73		88		53	
Clinton	-	464	97	1	20	39		27		4	
Tombeckbee	-	714	69	9	55	40		16		8	
Chickasaw	-	858	19	36	118	33		3		14	
Arkansas	-	118	13	33				17			
		4021	2464	65	1647	25		24		41	
SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,											
LEGACIES,	-		1258	00	1734	53					
SEMINARIES,	-		2455	22	4369	65					
MISCELLANEOUS,	-				234	76					
TOTAL,	-		2508	00	13,455	58					
		185618	50,298	80	71,728	64		34		39	

NOTE.—The contributions from the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina, and the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, were made chiefly through the Central and Southern Boards of Foreign Missions, until their dissolution, and the details of the contributions of these synods not having been reported to the Board previous to that time, the contribution of only a few of the churches are reported separately previous to the last year. They are, however, included under the head of 'Central Board' and 'Southern Board,' and the average contributions of the churches within the bounds of those Boards are there given. Hereafter the contributions of each church will be reported by itself, as in the other synods.

THE
TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
MAY, 1847.

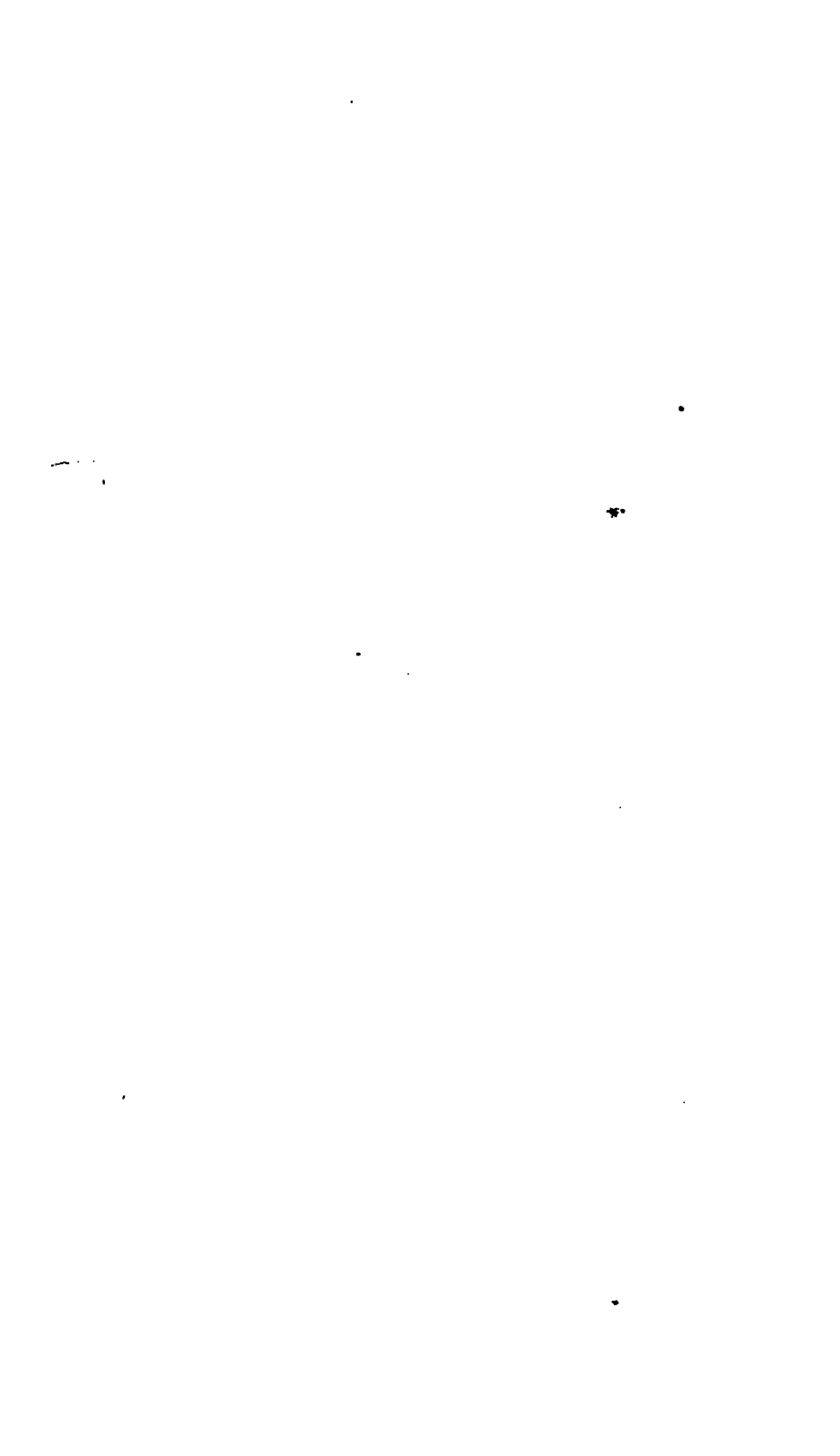
NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD:
AT THE MISSION HOUSE, 23 CENTRE STREET.

1847.



TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS submit to the General Assembly the Report of the Executive Committee, as their Report of the Foreign Missionary operations of the last year.



Report of the Executive Committee.

our experience in the work of Foreign Missions manifestly, that the great end in view will be attained, not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts. In this truth his servants may rest with perfect confidence. However weak and feeble may be the agency of his Church, it is to no uncertain conflict she has been called. Faith in his promises sheds a beam of heavenly light upon her trials and discouragements. "The Lord is risen, indeed, and is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in Heaven." "The gates of hell shall not prevail against his Church." His infinite power and wisdom will complete all his promises of infinite love and mercy. By the Divine blessing on the means, all his promises shall be fulfilled, and these purposes of mercy accomplished; "His kingdom shall be done on earth as it is in heaven, and this shall be the glory of his name." "The Lord is risen, indeed, and is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in Heaven." His infinite power and wisdom will complete all his promises of infinite love and mercy. By the Divine blessing on the means, all his promises shall be fulfilled, and these purposes of mercy accomplished; "His kingdom shall be done on earth as it is in heaven, and this shall be the glory of his name."

Record of the Foreign Missionary work, for the past year, may be found for praise and thanksgiving to God, and much consolation and self-abasement to the Church. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and thy truth's sake." Every year gives us painful evidence that death is short, in the removal by death of beloved brethren as well as us in the same work. Since the last Report, the Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D., a member of the Board, and the Rev. J. Wilson, a missionary in Africa, have finished their earthly journey, and are now, as we trust, present with the Lord.

FINANCES.

Amount of Receipts, from all sources, as stated in the Treasurer's Report, has been	- -	\$93,679 34
And add the balance in the Treasury, on 1st May, 1846,	- - - - -	1,949 35
Total for the service of the year,	- - - - -	95,628 69
Expenditures, as shown in the Treasurer's Report, have been	- - - - -	95,458 36
And a balance of	- - - - -	<u>\$170 33</u>

Boxes of valuable clothing have been received from the members of different churches, which are gratefully acknowledged. While doing good to others, we trust they have

found this work of piety refreshing to themselves. It is an important way of providing for the destitute, and we doubt not an acceptable service in the sight of God.

PUBLICATIONS.

Of the Missionary Chronicle, in Newspaper form, 7,620 copies are now published; and of the Pamphlet edition, 462 copies; being a slight decrease during the year. Of these, 2500 are free copies. Of the Foreign Missionary, 12,580 copies are published, being a decrease of 420 during the year.

Annual Report, 1846, 3500 copies.

Letters to Children, by the Rev. W. S. Rogers, 7000 copies.

Address before the Synod of New York, by the Rev. W. W. Phillips, 2000 copies.

Missionary Manual 2000 copies.

AGENCIES.

In the West and South-west, the Rev. I. N. Candee and the Rev. W. S. Rogers have been employed as agents the whole year. In the Eastern Synods, the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, jun., since his arrival from India, has been occupied a part of the year in visiting the churches.

MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

During the year, the following Missionaries and Assistant Missionaries have been sent out :

To China.

Rev. William Speer and Mrs. Speer.

“ John B. French.

“ John W. Quarterman.

To Siam.

Rev. Stephen Mattoon and Mrs. Mattoon.

Samuel R. House, M.D., Licentiate Preacher.

To North India.

Rev. John H. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison.

“ David Irving and Mrs. Irving.

“ Augustus H. Seely and Mrs. Seely.

Robert M. Munnis, Licentiate Preacher.

To Africa.

Rev. Harrison W. Ellis and Mrs. Ellis.

To the Choctaw Indians.

Charles H. Gardner, Teacher, and Mrs. Gardner.

John M'Lure, Steward, and Mrs. M'Lure.

S. Betz, Carpenter.

To the Creek Indians.

Mrs. Mary Loughridge.

To the Iowa and Sac Indians.

Rev. William Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton.

To the Jews.

Rev. Matthew R. Miller.

INDIAN TRIBES.

CHOCTAW MISSION.

Rev. James B. Ramsey and Mrs. Ramsey.

Mr. Oliver P. Starke, Principal Teacher.

Mr. Charles H. Gardner, Teacher, and Mrs. Gardner.

Mr. Lewis Bissel, Teacher.

Miss Elizabeth J. Morrison, Assistant.

Mr. John Lathrop, Mechanic, and his wife.

Mr. Joseph M'Laure, Steward, and his wife.

Mr. Joseph S. Betz, Carpenter.

To bring the affairs of Spencer Academy under proper regulation, no little difficulty was anticipated, at least for the first year. It is required to obtain suitable assistants to carry forward a Free Manual Labour Institution. Whilst the instruction of the students, under all the circumstances, had been well conducted, other concerns of the Institution were found to be in much disorder. Accounts amounting to a considerable sum, above theowment, were found to be unpaid, and the supplies of provisions, clothing, books, and other necessary articles, were greatly deficient. It was believed, however, that by proper management, and a rigid system of economy, these difficulties would all be removed; and although the necessary arrangements are not yet completed, much progress has been made in bringing the affairs of the Institution into proper system and order. When the state of the finances was laid before the Choctaw Council, they made an appropriation for the payment of the debt from another fund, in order that the Institution might pass without encumbrance under the direction of the Board.

Mr. Ramsey took charge of the Institution on the 1st of June, eighty-eight students being then in the Seminary. The examination took place in July, and was creditable to the Students and to the Teachers, and satisfactory to the Trustees, and a large number of the nation who were present.

The Term commenced on the 5th of November, when eighty of Students were in attendance. At first, everything was promising, and the young men and their teachers rejoiced in again

meeting together. But how little do we know what a day may bring forth! In a few days, severe sickness appeared among them, and, in three weeks, half their number were prostrated by fever, and three were removed by death. Those in health were exhausted in taking care of the sick; and, to add to their difficulty, Mr. Ramsey himself was attacked with severe illness. In this state of sickness and of trial, nothing remained but to suspend the duties of the school, and permit such scholars as were able, to return home. The suspension continued until January, when most of the young men returned, and the regular course of instruction was resumed.

In this severe affliction, the Committee would desire to recognize the hand of God, and to feel more deeply, that, without him, his servants can do nothing. Their prayer is, that this trial may be sanctified to the young men whose lives have been mercifully preserved, and to their parents, as well as to all connected with the Institution, or with its direction.

The conduct and behaviour of the Students, their ability to learn, their attention to religious instruction, and their cheerful submission to the rules of the Institution, have been most satisfactory. Much care and constant labour will be required in its direction; but when the Choctaw Nation and the Indian Department, with such enlightened liberality, have provided such ample means to sustain it, the duty of the Board to watch over it, and provide qualified agents for its management, is very clear. When all this is done, the blessing of God is still wanting to make it an agency for good to this people and to the Church.

CREEK AND SEMINOLE MISSION.

Rev. Robert M. Loughridge, and Mrs. Loughridge.
Mr. John Lilley, Teacher, and Mrs. Lilley.

In December, Mr. Loughridge was united in marriage to Miss Mary Avery, of Conway, Massachusetts, a lady formerly engaged as a teacher among the Cherokees.

A steady improvement has been manifested during the last year by the Creeks, in their attention to the preaching of the Gospel. Many of them have laid aside their superstitions, a few are considered Christians, and others are much interested on the subject of religion. The church numbers fourteen members, besides the mission families. The cause of temperance is advancing, more than two hundred having signed and kept the temperance pledge of total abstinence. On the strength of this favourable beginning, special efforts will now be made to bring the importance of the temperance cause more distinctly before the nation.

The school numbers forty-two: eighteen boys, and twenty-four girls. Twenty-one of these board in the mission family. The studies pursued are spelling, reading, writing, mental and practical arithmetic, and geography.

Many of the pupils evince a high degree of natural talent, and their progress is in every way equal to what is common in other schools. This is especially the case with those who speak both languages. The children who board in the mission families, are required to engage actively, two or three hours each day, in some useful employment,—the girls in knitting, sewing, cooking, or aiding in the work of the dairy, as the case may be; the boys in working on the farm, in the garden, or some other useful employment. The parents generally are truly anxious to have their children educated. They begin to feel the importance of knowledge, both to their individual and national prosperity. With the buildings now erected, and the present force of the mission, nine-tenths of the applications for admission into the school have to be rejected.

In conformity with a late treaty with the Creek Nation, the Indian Department have decided to establish two large Manual Labour Boarding Schools; one to be placed under the direction of the Board, and the other under the direction of a sister church. When the arrangements are completed, the buildings will be commenced without delay.

During the last summer, Mr. Loughridge made a visit to the Seminoles. He was well received by them, and he found the people generally willing to have missionaries and teachers among them; and some were anxious to have their children educated. Some of them knew nothing about ministers or preaching, and thought it safest and best to oppose all the ways of the white man, "such as schools, preaching, fiddle-dancing, card-playing, and the like." It is with much regret the Committee have to report, that no advance towards establishing a station among this people has been made during the last year. They have not obtained the men, nor have they the pecuniary means; and thus the remnant of this warlike tribe are left without the knowledge of the Prince of Peace.

IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

Rev. William Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton.

Rev. Samuel M. Irvin, and Mrs. Irvin.

Mr. Francis Irvin, Farmer.

The health of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton was so far restored, that they were able to join the mission in September. For several months, both Mr. and Mrs. Irvin have suffered severely with fever, which greatly embarrassed the work of the mission. Their health is not yet fully restored, and it may be necessary for them to have a few months' relaxation from the care and labour of the mission.

The Boarding School was opened early in the summer, when the Iowas brought many more children to the school than could be received. The Sacs were entitled to have an equal number

with the Iowas received into the school, and it was necessary to give them sufficient time for sending their children, before the school was filled with children from the other tribes. Up to the latest dates, however, the Sacs have declined to send a single scholar. This is the more remarkable, as the Sacs are more industrious, more temperate, and in other respects much in advance of the Iowas. The agents of the government have strongly advised them to send their children to the school, and time has been given them to decide the question. If they still refuse, the school will be filled up with other children, as far as the means at the disposal of the Committee will permit.

In the school are thirty scholars. The building will easily accommodate eighty scholars; but the funds of the Board will not enable the Committee to receive so large a number. Thus far everything is promising in the school; the children are contented, and learn as fast as white children. A male teacher and a female teacher are greatly needed; but, as yet, the Committee have not been able to procure either of them.

Stated preaching is continued at the mission, and the Indians are visited at their houses, as far as the time of the missionaries will permit. When teachers for the schools are obtained, the time of the missionaries will be fully given to their work of directly preaching the Gospel.

These Indians being within a few miles of white settlements, no means that have yet been tried prevents them from receiving spirituous liquors. To them this has been a dreadful curse; and even yet it threatens their total extinction. For ten years the missionaries have laboured faithfully among them; and although they have done much to stay the plague, none of the adult Indians have given evidence of a change of heart. The hope of the tribes now centres on the children, for the first time placed fully under Christian influence and instruction. The blessing of God, and that alone, will give these means success.

MISSION TO THE OMAHAW AND OTOE INDIANS.

Rev. Edmund McKinney and Mrs. McKinney.
Mr. Paul Blohm, Assistant.

The station occupied by these missionaries is at Bellevue, west of the Missouri River, and north of Nebraska or Platte River.

In pursuance of instructions from the Committee, these brethren left the Iowa mission the last of August, and, early in September, reached the place selected for a station, at Bellevue. Until a cabin could be built, their only shelter was a porch of one of the Agency buildings. The site of the mission is in the forks of the Missouri and Papion Rivers, on the second bottom, elevated 70 feet above the water, and in the neighbourhood of the Omahaw and Otoe villages.

the Otoes are divided into six bands, and number 1166. They are much esteemed by the neighbouring tribes, for their daring spirit, both in war and the chase; but their moral character is far from being good. They indulge to excess in the use of intoxicating liquors, and have at times displayed the character of perfect savages in acts of ferocity and violence. As they live mostly by hunting, the men, women and children follow the buffalo far to the north and southwest. They are desirous, notwithstanding, of having missionaries and teachers to reside among them, are willing their children should be taught, and will listen themselves to the preaching of the Gospel.

The Omahaws number 1050, and are esteemed more docile and less warlike than the adjoining tribes. They have long been most anxious to have missionaries and teachers among them; and since missionaries have come, they have given them a most cordial welcome. It is affecting to hear them relate their efforts to obtain a knowledge of truth. Their remote ancestors had cut a pole, which was to be held sacred, and handed down to the latest generations, and had also given them a sacred pipe, with which they were to begin every important act, on the death of a chief, or other important event; but, they say, could not give them any instruction, for which reason they thought our Bible was to be greatly preferred. They are extremely anxious to have their children taught. Provision has been liberally made last year by a few ladies in New York to support a large number of these children in the Boarding School at Fort Snelling. This was, at first, the earnest request of the chiefs; but, when the Indians were applied to for their children, they were reluctant, and unwilling to trust them to go so far away, lest the children, in whose bounds the school is placed, should do them injury.

They have been forced to leave their old villages above the Council Bluffs, by their enemies, the Sioux, and are at present very much dispirited. They are also restricted in their hunting-grounds, by their cruel and powerful neighbours. From these causes, they are very poor; both men and women are clothed in rags, and their children, even in winter, are nearly naked, and suffering entirely so. During the last summer, they suffered from an attack of the Iowas, by which a number were wounded, and also from a murderous attack of the Sioux, by which seventy-three of their number were killed.

By this dreadful calamity," writes Mr. McKinney, "many of the Omahaw families have been entirely destroyed: many husbands and fathers have lost their wives and children, and the whole nation now in this neighbourhood completely broken down in spirit. They seem to think there is no hope for them, and ask of the agent and missionary, in their most afflictive circumstances, what can be done for their relief and redemption. What now shall we do? Their agent, Major John Miller, a professing Christian, takes a most deep interest in their affairs, and at all times co-operates with the mission to do them good. Every means in our power have

been used to raise their spirits, and to direct their aims and efforts into the channel most likely to lead to permanent benefit. One ground of hope is, that they cling with great confidence to the white people, and seem to expect a change for the better, not so much by becoming a strong savage people, as by adopting the white man's mode of living. When Big Cane, their principal chief, was told that the ladies of New-York felt a deep interest in his people, and were desirous of feeding, clothing, and educating their orphan children, he expressed great satisfaction, and attributed it to the agency of the Great Spirit. When asked how many orphans they had, he replied, 'We are all orphans, and need the aid of our white brethren.'

Like most of the other tribes on the Missouri river, the Omahaws are strongly addicted to intoxicating liquors. Poor as they are, they will often give a horse for a few gallons of whiskey; and their wisest and most influential men are often engaged in drunken frolics. Their agent and the missionaries are doing every thing in their power to correct this dreadful evil. They have told them that they can do nothing to assist them unless they give up a practice which they know to be wrong, and which they see is drawing them to certain ruin. This contest between light and darkness will be severe, and life or death to these poor Indians is suspended on the issue. With much to discourage, there are already tokens for good among them.

"The Omahaws," writes Mr. McKinney, "have listened with great seriousness and apparent interest to the word of God. For two Sabbaths past the skin lodge in which I preach, holding about twenty persons, has been full. At the end of every sentence my congregation responded in a deep sonorous guttural assent. At the end of my sermon they all knelt down of their own accord, while I led in prayer, responding in the same manner as when I preached to them. We greatly need a log cabin for a place of preaching and holding religious worship. This would help to give regularity and stability to the exercise, and though it is a day of small things, in the end, I trust, our labours will be attended with glorious results."

Thus has commenced a mission greatly needed, and full of difficulties, but not without encouraging indications for good. The blessed agency of the Gospel, and that alone, will save this perishing people; should the mission be withdrawn, or not sufficiently sustained, they will soon disappear, and their cry for assistance be heard no more.

CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Rev. Peter Dougherty and Mrs. Dougherty.

The condition of these Indians, on the whole, is that of steady improvement. There are, however, many things to try the faith

and patience of the brethren labouring among them. The preaching of the Gospel has been steadily continued every Sabbath morning and evening, and on Wednesday evening. A Sabbath-school has been held on Sabbath afternoon, attended chiefly by adults. The church now numbers twenty native members, whose example still continues to exert a good influence on those who are not connected with the church.

The school in the first part of the year declined in interest and in the number of children who attended. But afterwards it rose to its former promising condition. The names of fifty-eight Indian children are on the roll, with an average attendance of from twenty-five to thirty-five. Seven white children belonging to the families employed by the government, have also attended. A new and more commodious school-house has been erected during the year. The number of youth and children who can read and write is increasing every year, and ten of the adults who have attended the Sabbath-school only, are beginning to read.

Mr. Bradley, for some years engaged as an assistant missionary among the Indians, and latterly as a teacher, ceased to occupy that station on the first of July, with the consent and kind regards of the Committee. They are making arrangements to supply his place with another teacher.

The result of the means used is thus given by Mr. Dougherty in his report to the agent of the government:

"Six years ago the site occupied by the village was a dense thicket. The village now extends near a mile in length, containing some twenty log-houses, and some good log-stables belonging to the Indians. During that period they have cleared and cultivated some two hundred acres of new gardens, besides what additions were made to their old ones. There they seldom raised more than a scanty supply for their families; now they raise and sell several hundred bushels of corn and potatoes. Both the chiefs have good houses, with shingle roofs; and there are six other good houses belonging to the Indians, with shingle roofs. This has required much labour, and indicates a good degree of industry. In abstinence from beastly intoxication, they are improving. Soon after I came among them they had a drinking frolic, at which every man present, but one, was drunk, and threats were made against me, if I did not leave their country. The next frolic I hired one of the chiefs to abstain, and aid me in getting materials for my house. Now, even when some go and bring liquor here, only a part can be induced to drink. The most of them would live here during the year, and never taste or desire it; but when they go to receive their annuities, meeting their friends, their resolution is overcome. If drinking is discouraged, and they are properly encouraged to sobriety, we may hope to see a new generation of sober men and women growing up here. A church has been organized, with which twenty of the native people are connected."

Western Africa.

KROO MISSION.

SETTRA KROO.——-Rev. James M. Connelly and Mrs. Connelly.
Robert W. Sawyer, Native Teacher.
KING WILL'S TOWN.- Rev. James M. Priest and Mrs. Priest.
NANNA KROO.——-Washington M'Donough, Teacher.

This mission has, during the year, been attended with some discouragements, whilst in other things there has been an advance in the missionary work.

Much diversity of sentiment, and no little contention, have existed among the Kroo people in relation to the sale of their country. This has created serious ill feeling among themselves, and has in a measure drawn their minds away from a subject of more importance. In the early part of the year the head men of Settra Kroo expressed themselves decidedly adverse to the labours of the missionaries. They would neither sell nor lease a lot of ground in their town suitable for a chapel, and they exercised their influence against the school. At a later period this opposition, though not withdrawn, was less openly manifested, and permission was granted to the missionaries to occupy a town-house, just erected, as a place of preaching. Besides this, the building of a chapel has been commenced on the mission premises. The boarding-school was for a time reduced to eight scholars. Afterwards the number increased to sixteen, and subsequently to thirty.

While this opposition was exhibited at Settra Kroo, some of the adjoining towns showed a better spirit. The people of Nanna Kroo proposed to build a school-house, and to board Mr. M'Donough if he would agree to teach among them; and the head man of Blue Barre built a school-house for a native teacher.

Mr. Priest was absent from King Will's town for several months, on a visit to his relations, who had just arrived and were settled in Monrovia. He organized a small church at Kentucky, in Africa, and during his stay preached in this new settlement. Mr. M'Donough took charge of the station during his absence. The school is small, only numbering five or six scholars in regular attendance.

Mr. Connelly, at the last dates, proposed to make a journey of a hundred miles into the interior. He is fully of opinion that he will be cordially received, and his object is to make a careful examination of the different tribes, with a view to occupy a station at some eligible place.

Faith and patience and perseverance are all needed to sustain the brethren in their labours among this shrewd and active, but capricious, and debased and depraved people. The truth has been

sufficiently brought to bear upon them, to manifest and call into action the native enmity of the human heart against the cross of Christ. Discouraging as some of the aspects of this field are, they are not more so than those of other fields in the early stages of missionary labour,—fields on which are now won the brightest trophies of redeeming love.

LIBERIA MISSION.

MONROVIA—Rev. James Eden.

Rev. Harrison W. Ellis.

During the last year, the Rev. Thomas Wilson, who for three years had laboured faithfully at Sinoe, was removed by death. His sickness was of short duration. On Sabbath, the 3d of September, he administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The next day he was attacked with severe vomiting, and on Friday, the 8th, his trials and his labours were brought to a close. His death is a great loss to the Church, and to Africa. His experience and knowledge, his industry and perseverance, fitted him for usefulness, in this important sphere of labour.

In January last, the Rev. Harrison W. Ellis sailed from New Orleans for Africa. The freedom of himself, his wife, and two children, had been purchased by the liberality of the churches in Mississippi and Alabama. His literary attainments, in his circumstances, were most remarkable; but his unobtrusive piety, his strong good sense, and his ardent desire to carry the Gospel to benighted Africa, were his highest recommendations for the missionary work. He was licensed and ordained to the work of the ministry by the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, to many of whose members he had been long and personally known. Until he has fully passed through the acclimating fever, he has been instructed to remain at Monrovia, where he will have the aid, if necessary, of medical skill. In the coming year, the Committee expect to send out another qualified coloured missionary from South Carolina, who is now pursuing his studies in the Theological Seminary at Columbia. Should this be the will of God, one of these brethren will be assigned to strengthen the mission in Liberia, and the other to join the mission to the native tribes.

The school at Monrovia has for some time been discontinued. The church edifice was greatly injured by a storm, and for some time could neither be used for the school, nor for public worship. Before it was repaired, other schools were established, which rendered this school less necessary; nor was the strength of Mr. Eden sufficient to continue in the charge of the school, and his duties to the congregation.

It may be mentioned here, that a deep interest has been excited among a large number of the coloured communicants in the Southern churches, by Mr. Ellis' going as a missionary to Africa.

Many of them have contributed freely, and of their own accord, of their limited means, to support the African mission. Were this subject brought fully to their notice, they would in a great measure, if not entirely, sustain the African mission in all its different branches. That these self-denying efforts would promote their own spiritual interests, is most certain: "for he that watereth, shall be watered also himself."

North India Missions.

THE Missions of the Board in North India continue to enjoy the favour of God. Discouraging events have certainly occurred, and were to be expected; but on the whole there has been a decided and visible advance in the work of evangelization among the Hindus; and the signs of future progress were never more full of promise. The missionaries have now become better furnished for their work; native assistants are rising up around them; their schools and presses are in full operation; the countenance of enlightened rulers has been extended to their labours; a growing feeling is implanted in the native mind that the Missionaries, and not the Brahmans, nor the Mulavis, are the ministers of the true religion; and their preaching has not been in vain.

The encouraging condition of these missions is one of the reasons which call for their enlargement. There are other most important reasons,—the wants of perishing heathen do not become less urgent by the delay of Christians to supply them; and the commandment of our Lord, to preach the Gospel to every creature, is always in force. But the Church is encouraged in her work of mercy, in this great field, by visible tokens of success, and by seeing wide doors of usefulness standing open on every side. Recent events have considerably extended the field of labour, in which the earliest Mission of the Board in India is planted, by giving free access to a large district in the Panjab. The missionaries now on the ground call loudly for more assistance, and there are approved brethren just entering the sacred office at home, who are willing to go far hence to the Gentiles. It gives the Committee sincere pleasure to state that three of these brethren have been engaged for the missionary work in India, and with the leave of Providence, will sail for their field of labour during the present summer.

The leading particulars in the condition of these missions will be here briefly described, as in the Reports of former years. For more complete details, reference is made to the reports of the missions and the communications of the missionaries, which have appeared in the Missionary Chronicle.

LODIANA MISSION.

LODIANA.-----Rev. Joseph Porter :

“ Levi Janvier ; Mrs. Janvier ;

Adolph Rudolph, Licentiate Preacher ; Mrs. Rudolph ;

Rev. Golak Nath ;

William Basten, /
Holdhar. / Catechists.

SAHARUNPUR. ---Rev. Joseph Caldwell ; Mrs. Caldwell ;

John Coleman, Catechist ;

John Gabriel, /
Theodore Wylie. / Native Assistants.

SABATHU.-----Rev. John Newton ; Mrs. Newton ;

James Briscoe, Native Assistant.

Station not yet designated : Rev. John H. Morrison ; Mrs. Morrison. *In this Country :* Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson ; Mrs. Jamieson. *Returning to this Country :* Rev. James R. Campbell ; Mrs. Campbell.

Considerable changes have been made during the year, as is shown by this view of stations and labourers, in the disposal of the brethren connected with this Mission. On Mr. Jamieson's removal from Sabathu, Mr. Newton was appointed to occupy that post, a measure rendered the more advisable by the enfeebled health of Mrs. Newton. Mr. Jamieson reached this country in June last, with his children, for whose education he has since made satisfactory arrangements. He was united in marriage in December to Miss Eliza McLeary, of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and will return to his field of labour during the present summer. Mr. Campbell has been compelled, though with deep regret, to leave his station, at least for a season, by the severe and long continued illness of Mrs. Campbell, a removal to a colder climate being the only means of her recovery. They were at Calcutta, on their return home, in January. Previous to Mr. Campbell's removal, the Committee had requested Mr. Caldwell to return to Saharunpur, with a view to relinquish Merat as a station.—having learnt that it was not the design of a sister institution to leave that city unsupplied with missionary labourers, as the Committee had understood on first consenting to occupy it. Mr. Rudolph is a German by birth, and was formerly connected with a local missionary society in Upper India, from which he brought very satisfactory recommendations. He enjoys the full confidence of our brethren, to whom he has been known for several years, and has been licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Lodiana.

Mr. Morrison, formerly connected with the Allahabad Mission, from which he was compelled, by ill health, to return to this country, has now gone back to his chosen field of labour. He sailed from Boston in July, and had arrived at Calcutta, at the date of the last advices. On the 1st of January, Golak Nath, a Native Licentiate Preacher of the Presbytery of Lodiaua, was ordained by that body as an Evangelist.

The regular routine of missionary labour at one of the stations of this mission was greatly disturbed during the early part of the year under review, by the war between the Sikhs and the British. The success of the British arms relieved the city of Lodiaua from the greatest danger, and enabled the missionaries to resume all their regular duties, besides extending their sphere of direct missionary labour. The Committee desire to employ an effective force at suitable places in this newly opened country. They consider this duty the more sacred, because the Lodiaua Mission was established with a view, from the first, to the spread of the Gospel in the Panjab.

Preaching and Religious Instruction.

At all the stations, religious services have been conducted as in former years in the churches and bazars. Tours have been made in the adjacent country, in order to preach the Gospel more widely among the people,—two of these journeys penetrating into the new British territory west of the Sutlej. Religious tracts, and portions of the Sacred Scriptures, have been extensively furnished to natives who are able to read them. The Bible Class and Monthly Concert meetings have been continued, except when interrupted at Lodiaua by the war. And a large amount of Gospel truth has been communicated in conversational and informal intercourse with the people. Thus the good seed of the word has been sown with an unsparing hand, in season and out of season. The results of these labours are not yet apparent. A few persons have evinced so much feeling on religious subjects, as to be called inquirers: multitudes have heard the Gospel, particularly at the large Melas or fairs, with serious attention; and the word of the Lord shall not return unto him void.

The church at Lodiaua now contains sixteen members. The brethren of that station were permitted to receive two persons, a man and his wife, natives of Cashmere, and formerly Moham-medans, into the fellowship of the church; and their two children enjoyed at the same time the privilege of receiving the seal of the righteousness of faith, as the offspring of those who profess the faith of Abraham. At Saharunpur, it became painfully necessary to suspend two of the members of the church from its privileges, and to dismiss one who had been employed as a Scripture reader.

Schools.

At Lodiana, the English or High School has upwards of fifty scholars on the roll, with an average attendance of forty. Its pupils leave their studies too soon, tempted by the offer of small salaries as clerks; yet they remain long enough to receive a large amount of moral and religious instruction; and their future influence in the community will undoubtedly tend to weaken the power of idolatry, and to elevate the character of their countrymen. The Church should have faith to pray that these young men may become decided Christians. The Persian school has been continued, with an attendance of twenty scholars. The pupils of the boarding-schools at Lodiana and Saharunpur have become reduced in number, some of them having been married, and others employed as assistants in the missionary work. There are now six orphan girls at the former station; and the nine orphan boys at the latter will be placed at the different stations, as their services may be most useful. It will be remembered that these orphans were received under the care of the mission during a severe famine that prevailed a few years ago. Under ordinary circumstances, native children cannot be procured as inmates of mission families. The English school of Saharunpur contains thirteen scholars, besides the orphan boys. Its efficiency has been increased during the last year.

Printing—Depository.

Notwithstanding some interruption, occasioned chiefly by the war already referred to, more work has been done on the press than in any former year. The number of pages is not greater, but a considerable portion of them was larger in size.

The following statement presents the issues of the press:

<i>Urdu</i> :	Gospel of Luke to Romans, . . .	5,000	copies . .	2,290,000	pages
"	Matthew's Gospel,	8,000	" . . .	1,360,000	"
<i>Panjabi</i> : . . .	Matthew's Gospel,	14,000	" . . .	1,560,000	"
"	Mark's Gospel,	10,000	" . . .	1,000,000	"
"	Alphabetical Cards,	200	" . . .	200	"
<i>Anglo-Panjabi</i> :	Idiomatie Sentences,	2,000	" . . .	528,000	"
<i>English</i> : . . .	Sundry—Job-work,	3,380	" . . .	17,800	"
Total,		38,580	" . . .	6,756,000	"

In the year ending October 31, 1846, there were remaining in the Depository 17,684 copies of seven Urdu and three Panjabi works. The distribution from the Depository to the different stations amounted to 10,352 copies of the same works. The returns from the Depository differ from those of the Press, because a considerable portion of the works printed were in the Bindery, and not delivered into the Depository.

In concluding their Report, the brethren of this Mission make the following statement :

We wish once more to call the attention of the Board to the necessity of strengthening the mission, by sending out a new reinforcement as speedily as possible. One man, we are aware, is now on his way to join us; but this is far less than the wants of the mission call for. The indications of Providence have been such, that we have thought it our duty during the present meeting, to resolve upon establishing a new station in the Panjab, although for want of men, the work is already suffering at the most important of the existing stations. The new station, it is true, will be occupied at first only by a native assistant. But missionaries from home are required, both for that station and for many others, which ought to be taken up with the least possible delay, on both sides of the Sutlej; such, for example, as Rupar, Jagraon, Kotla, Ambala, Patiala, Kaithal, Naba, Sunam, Firozpur, Hoshiarpur, Rahon, Kapurtalla, Jalandhar and Nawan-Shahr. Of these, Jalandhar is the one we have determined to occupy immediately. The vast moral field in which our mission is located, seems to have been allotted for cultivation, in an especial manner, to the American Presbyterian Church. While we are actually on the ground, and it is generally understood that we design to extend our operations throughout the country occupied by the Sikh nation, other missionary societies which might be disposed enter where so wide a door has been opened, would naturally be deterred by feelings of delicacy, from volunteering to take any part with us in the work of evangelizing the people. This throws additional responsibility on our church; and we earnestly hope, both for our own sake and the sake of the 'poor Panjabis', that the Board may be enabled, on behalf of the Church, to meet this responsibility.

FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

FUTTEHGURH.—Rev. James L. Scott; Mrs. Scott;
Rev. William H. McAuley; Mrs. McAuley;
Rev. Gopee Nath Nundy; Mrs. Nundy;
Kalachand Dutt, Teacher.
Bhagwandas, Catechist.

MYNPOORY.—Rev. John J. Walsh; Mrs. Walsh;
Halasi, Native Assistant.

AGRA.—Rev. James Wilson; Mrs. Wilson;
Rev. John C. Rankin; Mrs. Rankin;
Daniel Wells, Native Assistant.

Stations not yet designated: Rev. David Irving; Mrs. Irving;
Rev. Augustus H. Seely; Mrs. Seely;
Robert M. Munnis, Licentiate Preacher.

In this country: Rev. Henry R. Wilson, jr.; Mrs. Wilson.

Messrs. Irving, Seely and Munnis sailed for their field of labour in July, and reached Calcutta in January. Mr. Wilson and his family, whose return on account of Mrs. Wilson's ill health was mentioned in the last Report, arrived in this country in October. The health of Mrs. Wilson was somewhat improved by the voyage, though far from being restored. Mr. Rankin has been compelled, on account of seriously impaired health, to spend most of the year at Simla, in the Himalaya mountains. Mrs. James Wilson, whose return to this country with her children to make

arrangements for their education was mentioned in the last Report, having accomplished that object, is now expecting to go back to India in company with Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, of the Lodiana Mission.

Agra.

The last Report of the Committee mentioned that it had been considered expedient to form a new station at Agra. For the present, this station is connected with the Furrukhabad Mission. The absence of Mr. Rankin has proved a serious hinderance to the progress of the work at this important city: but Mr. Wilson has been permitted to make a good beginning. A very eligible site has been secured for the mission houses, which are now building. Amongst the residents at Agra, were found several persons who were members of the Presbyterian Church, including a gentleman who had formerly lived at Allahabad, and was a Ruling Elder in the church at that city, as well as an efficient friend of the mission. It was considered proper to organize these persons as a church, which numbers now thirteen European and two native members. To their service, Mr. Wilson has devoted a part of his attention. But his principal labours have been spent in promoting the work of the North India Bible Society, of which Institution he is the Secretary, and in superintending the native agents of the Agra Local Missionary Society, of whom there are eight. During two months, he made an extensive tour for preaching the Gospel and distributing the Scriptures and religious books; besides visiting melas or fairs for the same purpose.

Church at Futtehgurh.—Preaching.

Five persons, pupils of the Orphan Asylum, have been received as members of the church at Futtehgurh, making the whole number thirty-four. Kalachand Dutt has been ordained as a Ruling Elder. Only one case of discipline had occurred, for which admonition was considered a sufficiently severe punishment. It is stated in the Report of the Mission, that "the members of the church have been generally consistent in their walk and conversation; but we do not find that deep-toned piety which we could wish to see. We are thankful, however, for the degree of evidence which they exhibit of a change of heart, and we pray that their faith and its fruits may abound." Besides English preaching in the morning and Hindustani in the evening of the Sabbath in the Mission Church at Futtehgurh, Hindustani worship has been conducted in the Orphan School premises at that place, and at Mr. McAuley's, near the city of Furrukhabad. These are regarded as interesting and promising services.

At Mynpoory, English and Hindustani services have been held on the Sabbath, the latter attended by about twenty persons, and a service in the Bazar, attended by an audience of about one hundred. A strong opposition to the Gospel must be expected.

this station, on account of the large number of Brahmans. Out of 18,000 inhabitants, one-third are of the priestly class.

From Futtehgurh some excursions were made, during which the Gospel was preached; and the brethren report a very favourable change in their reception in some of the villages. Some years ago, an apostate Christian succeeded in filling the minds of the people of certain villages near this station with prejudices against the mission, to such a degree, that they treated the missionaries not only with opprobrium, but with violence. This feeling has passed away, and the missionaries are now received with respect, and their messages heard with attention.

Schools.

The schools under the care of this Mission contain nearly the same number of scholars as were reported last year: viz.

City School, Furrukhabad,	Boys, 135.
Orphan School, Futtehgurh,	Boys, 39.
“ “ “	Girls, 43.
School at Mynpoory,	Boys, 73.

Four Bazar Schools, at Furrukhabad and its vicinity: number of scholars not reported.

The course of study in the City School is the same as mentioned in former years, the Bible being still the text-book, while Grammar, Geography, History, Geometry, &c., have been regularly taught to the more advanced classes; and their progress has been quite satisfactory. The parents are now required to consent to their sons' remaining a certain number of years in the school; or, failing to do this, to pay a monthly sum for their tuition; and also to pay a fine for each day's absence. Their being willing to make such an engagement, shows their sense of the value of the school; and this new regulation has been found to exert a happy influence on the scholars. To the liberality of the government, the mission is indebted for a donation of about seven hundred volumes of school-books, some of them very valuable. The missionaries express themselves as chiefly anxious for the conversion of these promising scholars unto the religion of Jesus, and they record their belief, "that the seeds of eternal truth have been planted in some of their hearts, and will in due time bring forth fruit unto the glory of God." In the bazar schools, beside the branches of native education, the Scriptures and a small Catechism are studied, and thus the minds of the scholars are brought in contact with the word of life.

The Orphan School has been attended with its usual prosperity. Six of its inmates have been married, and three have died, during the year. Concerning two of these, Mr. Scott wrote as follows: "*They were both of them much engaged in praying, before they departed. One of them, about eight years old, said that she was*

going to God, and that Jesus had said, 'Suffer the little children to come unto me.' We hope they have gone to a world where they will suffer no more." Six orphans were admitted into the Asylum during the year. The course of instruction continues unchanged, and the children have been gradually advancing in their studies. In the working department, the girls make various kinds of useful and fancy articles, which have found a ready sale; and the boys, besides making carpets and tents, have commenced the manufacture of saltpetre. The proceeds of the work have contributed largely to the support of the school.

The school at Mynpoory has laboured under embarrassment, from the difficulty of procuring suitable teachers, and the irregular attendance of the pupils. Of the seventy-three scholars in attendance, sixty-six are of Brahman parentage, and are accustomed to observe numerous holidays. In the latter part of the year under review, the progress of these scholars was encouraging, and the prospects of the school for the next year were considered more favourable.

Christian Village.

At Futtehghurh, a number of the orphans, on reaching an age to leave the Asylum, have been married and settled in a village under the care of the Mission. Concerning this little town, the missionaries say, in their report:

"The Christian village now numbers sixteen families, with twelve children; and, with one or two exceptions, they are doing well. As their numbers and age increase, they become objects of deep interest to the mission and to the cause of Christ in this land. They will soon be capable of exerting an extensive influence, either for good or evil: and it is to this village we must look, in a great degree, for realizing the hopes of the founders of the Institution. Should it prove a Christian village indeed, it will present to the eye of faith one green, cheerful spot, amidst the vast wastes of surrounding idolatry. Several of the families are members of the Church, have consecrated their little ones to God in baptism, and appear to be sincere Christians. We trust they will exert a saving influence, which, with the divine blessing, may bring them all within the fold of Christ."

ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Rev. Joseph Warren and Mrs. Warren.

" John E. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman.

" Joseph Owen and Mrs. Owen.

" John Wray and Mrs. Wray.

John Haru, and Simeon, Native Assistants.

"*The members of the Allahabad mission,*" these brethren write, *in presenting another Annual Report of their labours, render*

thanks that hitherto the Lord has helped us. We have had some afflictions, and received many mercies: even crosses from God's sovereign hand have been blessings in disguise. God has crowned the year with his goodness, and we have filled it with our unfaithfulness. Truly we are unprofitable servants, but he hath not dealt with us after our sins."

During the year, the Rev. James Wilson removed to the new station at Agra. The necessity of Miss Vanderveer's leaving India was mentioned in the last Annual Report: and she arrived in the United States in June last. Her health, though somewhat improved, will not permit her return, greatly to her regret, to the missionary work.

Preaching and Religious Instruction.

Messrs. Freeman and Wray spent several months, during the last cold season, in preaching the Gospel and distributing Scriptures and tracts, through a large district of country, in which many towns and villages were visited, some of them for the first time. They were everywhere received with civility, and in many places their message was heard with deep attention. In many of the villages and hamlets, but few readers were found; the tracts and pamphlets were gladly received, and even the village Brahmans, in many places, agreed to read them to the people.

After the departure of Mr. Wilson for Agra, the church in Allahabad chose Mr. Freeman as their pastor, and he was regularly installed by the Presbytery of Allahabad. At the same time Joha Haru, a native member, having been duly chosen, was ordained to the office of Ruling Elder. The religious exercises, in both these cases, were in the native language and in English, and were deeply interesting to the congregation, and to the spectators. Although the Presbytery have deemed it proper that one of the brethren should exercise the pastoral office in the church, the other members of the Presbytery assist regularly in conducting religious worship. Half of all the services in Urdu are assigned to the pastor, and half to the other brethren. In the English service, they preach in rotation. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered every other month, in English and in Urdu alternately. The English service, on the first Sabbath evening of the month, is devoted to the monthly concert, whilst the same service in Urdu is held on the first Monday of the month. Meetings for prayer and instruction are regularly held through the week. "The church members," the brethren report, "have appeared to walk together in harmony and peace; and, as far as our knowledge enables us to speak, we think there has been a more regular attendance at our different meetings, an advance in religious knowledge, and a desire to grow both in knowledge and grace. We have had no extensive visitation of the Spirit of God, yet we have been blessed with several additions to the church, who are witnesses that the Lord is still with us to establish the work of

our hands. But we need more of His blessed influences to give an increase of holiness and devotedness to all our members. During the year, nine native members have been admitted on profession of faith, and five members by certificate from other churches. The members on the church record are thirty-three."

For some years past the mission were much in want of a suitable house of worship. This desirable object has now been obtained, chiefly by the liberal donations of Christian friends in India. The Church is seventy-eight by forty-five feet, built in a substantial manner, and with durable materials. The building cost \$3000, of which but \$500 were from the funds of the Board.

It is now ten years since the church at this city was organized, by the late Rev. James McEwen. During this time seventy-four persons have been admitted to its communion, of whom sixteen were Europeans, eighteen East Indians, and forty natives. Fifty-one of these were received on profession of their faith, viz: five Europeans, ten East Indians, and thirty-six natives. Besides these, six others were removed by death, who had applied for admission, and concerning whom the missionaries hope that they lived the death of the righteous.

The distance of the printing establishment from the church, made it necessary to hold religious services for the large native force employed, and for other families, in that part of the city. Until the present year, no place could be obtained for that purpose, except a room in the printing office. This, besides being too small, was otherwise objectionable, especially in the opinion of the natives, for the solemn worship of God. Having obtained a suitable lot, a chapel has been erected containing a room for public worship, twenty-six by twenty-four feet, with a verandah across the front sufficiently large for a day-school. Regular preaching in Urdu is held on the Sabbath, and a prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. At the other chapels in the city, belonging to the mission, in the leper and blind asylum, in the fort to the soldiers, and in the villages near the city, religious services have been held as often as the other duties of the brethren would permit.

• *Education.*

There are under the care of the mission :

The Mission College, with 100 scholars.	
Orphan boys' school	27
Orphan girls' school	21
Seven boys' bazar schools	300
Female bazar school	60

508 "

On the 1st of October, the government college at Allahabad was transferred to the care and control of the mission. This institution had been established and supported by the British India

government, its object being the education of native youth in the English language and learning. The furniture, and as many books as the brethren chose to select from a large library, were given to the mission, and for the present, the free use of the college building. The magistrate is to visit the school from time to time, to see that all things are kept in proper repair, and that they are not alienated from the use for which they were granted.

As the Bible and the Christian religion had heretofore been excluded from the course of studies, it was a point of much solicitude with the missionaries and their friends, to see what course would be pursued by the students, on their finding that the school was to be conducted on Christian principles. Nor was Satan idle; reports were everywhere circulated, that the students were to be compelled to become Christians. On the first day after the change, the first class, with a part of the second class, were not satisfied with the answers to their inquiries, and to the number of seventeen refused to attend, and withdrew from the school. On the next day fifty attended, and six weeks afterwards the number was more than one hundred, besides the boys from the orphan school. The Bible and Christian books have been introduced, the heathen holidays discountenanced, and a radical change accomplished in the religious character of the institution. What will be its future history, it is not easy to predict. The brethren greatly need the prayers of the churches, that faith and wisdom and piety may be given to them. With the Divine blessing on the hearts of these youth, a powerful agency for good will be raised up in this populous and important section of India.

The boys' boarding school continues to do well. Among the boys are a number well advanced in their education, and four of them, now young men, are members of the church, giving much promise of future usefulness.

The girls' boarding school, under the superintendence of Mrs. Freeman, still meets the wishes and the hopes of its teachers. Seven of the scholars are members of the church, and all are growing up under religious training and in habits of industry.

In the boys' bazar school, the improvement in the more advanced classes has been quite encouraging. Many of them read the Bible in Urdu, Hindi and Persian, and also the Pilgrim's Progress, and Indian Pilgrim in Urdu, both in Persian and Roman letter. In no instance have they refused to read the books put into their hands, and have cheerfully committed the catechism to memory. These schools are regularly visited by one of the brethren; they afford good places for preaching, and always supply an interesting congregation. The natives frequently stop to hear the boys read the Bible, and sometimes a goodly number will collect to hear the Gospel message.

The girls' bazar school, under the care of Mrs. Wray and Mrs. Owen, is supported by subscriptions in the city, at the expense of 564 rupees, or \$282. It numbers sixty scholars, with an average attendance of fifty-five. A native Christian and his wife have

been procured as teachers, and the aspect of the school is encouraging. The elder girls read the Bible in Hindi, and have committed to memory a number of hymns in Urdu, and made some progress in learning sacred music. A few can write neatly in the Hindi characters: while a larger number are learning to write on the slate. They are taught the use of the needle, and assist in mending their own clothes. The majority of the children are young, and in the first stage of their education.

Printing.

During the year a substantial depository has been completed. This building was greatly needed, to preserve the publications and paper on hand from the white ants, and from dampness in the rainy season. A larger amount of printing has been executed than in any former year. Yet there are still many important works which are greatly needed, lying over for want of funds.

During the year there have been printed—

In English.			
	PP.	COPIES.	WHOLE PP.
Agra Catechism, with proofs - - - - -	60	2000	120,000
Catechism in verse - - - - -	12	500	6,000
First Catechism - - - - -	61	2000	128,000
Hymn Book, for the Rev. Mr. Marriott - -	182	200	27,000
			<hr/>
			281,000
In Urdu, Native Character.			
Blount's Elisha - - - - -	161	2000	328,000
Rise, Progress and Decline of Mohammedanism	96	5000	480,000
			<hr/>
			808,000
In Urdu, Roman Character.			
Child's Book on the Soul - - - - -	122	2000	144,000
Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical - - -	288	1000	288,000
Shorter Catechism, for examination - -	28	50	1,400
			<hr/>
			433,400
In Hindi, Nagari Character.			
Thirsa Goltsh, or the Conversion of a Jewish Girl - - - - -	70	2000	140,000
Word of God concerning Idolatry - - -	12	10,000	120,000
Nicodemus, or the Inquirer - - - - -	12	10,000	120,000
Exposure of Hinduism - - - - -	48	10,000	480,000
Brief Sketch of Hinduism - - - - -	12	10,000	120,000
A Religious Address - - - - -	12	10,000	120,000
Epitome of Christianity - - - - -	30	5000	150,000
Substance of Scripture - - - - -	30	5000	150,000
Primer - - - - -	21	2000	48,000
Catechism - - - - -	21	2000	48,000
			<hr/>
			1,496,000
In Hindi, Kaithi Character.			
Gospel by Matthew - - - - -	140	8500	1,190,000
Gospel by Luke - - - - -	90	5000	450,000

Psalms and Proverbs	-	-	-	-	332	5000	1,660,000
Total in Hindi, Kaithi	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,300,000
Total in Hindi, Nagari	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,196,000
Total in Urdu, Roman	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,400
Total in Urdu, Native	-	-	-	-	-	-	808,000
Total in English	-	-	-	-	-	-	281,000
Total pages	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,318,400

"In conclusion," the brethren write, "it will be seen that we had reason for opening our report with the language of humiliation, and that we ought to conclude by calling ourselves unprofitable servants. In the worth and power of Christ our Saviour we confide, and are persuaded that though we be all unrighteousness, Satan may accuse us in vain, whilst Christ is for us. The church is his, and under his safe guidance all will be well. A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation. Jehovah shall hasten it in his time."

Siam Mission.

Rev. Stephen Mattoon and Mrs. Mattoon.

Samuel R. House, M.D., Licentiate Preacher.

These brethren sailed for their field of labour on the 21st of July, and arrived at Macao, China, on their way to Bangkok, on the 26th of December.

In this dark field of labour, the way is fully open for the missionary of the cross. It is therefore the duty of the Church to send the message of mercy to this benighted people. These brethren will specially need the graces of faith and patience to sustain them in the work, and the daily prayers of God's people for his blessing to rest upon their labours. Here is the head-quarters of the most extensive system of idolatry and atheism in the world; the king of Siam is, by his office, its chief protector, and its support is drawn from the revenues of the state. But the day is coming when the multitude of the idols shall be cast down, when in place of the heathen temples which now fill the land, the churches of the living God shall be multiplied and established, "joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving, and the voice of melody."

China Missions.

CANTON MISSION.

Rev. A. P. Happer, M.D.

Rev. Wm. Speer and Mrs. Speer.

Rev. John B. French.

Messrs. Speer and French sailed from the United States for this mission on the 21st of July, and arrived at Macao on the 26th of December.

until their arrival, Mr. Happer was alone in this mission. A portion of his time was given to the prosecution of the language; public religious services have been conducted almost every Sabbath in English at the mission premises.

The boarding-school consists of nineteen boys. Their attendance has been regular. They have manifested a good degree of intelligence, and their progress has been gratifying. Their moral conduct has been good, with a few exceptions; and their general intelligence such as is common to boys of their age everywhere. Their religious instruction has been constant; they read the New Testament in Chinese, Milne's Chinese Catechism, and other Chinese books prepared for the religious instruction of the young. In English they can read in easy lessons, and have committed to memory half of Brown's Catechism for children.

Amoy continues to be the seat of the mission. It has been found impossible to obtain a residence in or near Canton, except in the foreign factories, which are not deemed eligible for mission-labour. The state of feeling in Canton, against the residence of foreigners in that city, has been hitherto most decided. This state of things will not likely continue long. It is not to be expected that foreign nations will permit the solemn stipulations of treaties to be set aside with impunity.

AMOY MISSION.

Rev. John Lloyd.

Rev. Hugh A. Brown.

In this mission, as in the other Chinese missions of the Board, the chief occupation of the missionaries continues to be the study of the language. In the early part of the summer, both brethren at Amoy were attacked with an affection of the eyes, from which they have suffered great inconvenience. Reading and writing were found to be injurious to their recovery; and their progress in acquiring the language was somewhat retarded. Being unable to use books for this purpose, they spent their time chiefly in mingling and conversing with the people, thus increasing their acquaintance with the colloquial language of the natives, and embracing many opportunities of promoting the object of the mission.

Their visits to the villages for preaching the Gospel, and their conversations with the people, have been always deeply interesting.

In the city, they have rented a house for a chapel, in which, on alternate afternoons, they have conducted religious services. This measure was regarded, at first, somewhat as an experiment; but it has fully met the expectations of the missionaries. They frequently command good and attentive audiences, and have been able to distribute religious tracts, sometimes to persons from the remote parts of the adjacent main land, and always under cir-

cumstances which were favourable to their being carefully examined.

In the city and the neighbouring villages, the missionaries are everywhere received with kindness and respect by the people, and the officers of the government have treated them with marked attention. All the missionaries at Amoy, by special invitation, dined with the highest officers of the District, the other mandarins of rank being present.

In the view of the facilities afforded to them, and their free access to the people, the brethren are greatly encouraged in their work: but they are overwhelmed with its magnitude, especially when compared with their own small number. They call earnestly for additional labourers to assist in gathering this immense harvest.

NINGPO MISSION.

Rev. Walter M. Lowrie.

“ M. Simpson Culbertson and Mrs. Culbertson.

“ Augustus W. Loomis and Mrs. Loomis.

“ Richard Q. Way and Mrs. Way.

“ John W. Quarterman.

D. Bethune McCartee, M. D.

Mr. Richard Cole, Printer, and Mrs. Cole.

Mr. Quarterman joined this mission during the last year, having gone to China in the same ship with Messrs. Speer and French, of the Canton mission.

“ In reviewing the events of the past year,” the mission write, “ we would acknowledge with gratitude the kindness of our Heavenly Father, which has been so abundantly manifested to us. Goodness and mercy have followed us continually. The health of the mission has in general been good throughout the year, though several of our number have suffered much for a time from debility and weakness. These have all been restored to their usual health. We have been led to feel more than ever, in our advancing experience, the incalculable importance of high attainments in personal holiness in those who engage in the missionary work; and while we must humble ourselves in the dust for our own deficiencies—deficiencies of which we have been made deeply sensible—we would offer grateful praise to Him who has borne with our unfaithfulness, and still permits us to feel that His Spirit has not been withdrawn from us.”

During the year, the English troops were withdrawn from Chusan, and the island restored to the Chinese authorities. The hope that, after this event, the mission station would be permitted to remain, has been disappointed. The mandarins, fearful of Imperial displeasure, gave early notice to the foreign residents, to be prepared to leave the island as soon as the troops were withdrawn. As an inducement to comply with their wishes at once, they

l to provide them with houses in Ningpo, free of rent for 12 months. The station was accordingly given up, and Mr. is removed to Ningpo in July.

Preaching, and Religious Instruction.

ted religious services in English have been regularly maintained. These have been attended by the mission families, and two or three other families residing in Ningpo; and, during a part of the year, by the officers of an English steamer stationed in the river. Recent additions have been made to the church on profession of faith: one a female assistant in a school for girls, under the care of an English lady, Miss Aldersey; the other a young man, also in the employment of this lady; and though the fourth native convert, he is the first fruits of the Gospel from the natives of Ningpo. After a very full and satisfactory examination as to his Christian intelligence, knowledge of Christian doctrine, and motives for desiring to become a disciple of the Saviour, he was received into communion of the church, and baptized by the pastor, in the presence of a number of the Chinese people. Exclusive of the European brethren, the church consists of twelve members, four of whom are natives of China.

For stated religious Chinese services, a most encouraging commencement has been made. A service has been kept up during the year by Dr. McCartee, in the room in which the English service is held. The audience is chiefly the boys from the school, and the girls from Miss Aldersey's school, though there are always others. In June, another service in Chinese was commenced in the city, the audience varying from forty to seventy. A second service in the city was commenced in September, and has been well attended. The missionaries have not yet acquired much fluency in speaking this difficult language, but they are now able to communicate the plain truths of the Gospel, so as to be understood.

The services consist simply of a short prayer, followed by an address suited to the wants of a people utterly ignorant of the first principles of our holy religion. Sometimes it is a simple Scriptural exhortation, with appropriate remarks; and sometimes a more formal exposition of the depravity of the heart, the necessity of a Saviour, the atonement of Christ, and the absurdity of idolatry.

It is a reflection deeply interesting, that the glad tidings of salvation are publicly proclaimed, from one Sabbath to another, in a city wholly given to idolatry, and in which, five years ago, not a missionary had not entered.

Each truth is also communicated, in private conversation with individuals and with families, as opportunities are afforded. Occasional excursions are also made to the neighbouring villages. On all suitable occasions, portions of the sacred Scriptures and various tracts are distributed, care being taken to place them in the hands of those who can read. When the language is mastered, these visits to the villages, for preaching the Gos-

pel, will form an important part of missionary labor, as there is around the city an extensive district, to every part of which free access is afforded.

School.

The school now consists of thirty scholars, the number to which it has been restricted. The scholars are boarded, and in part clothed, at the expense of the mission, and of course are under the entire control of the missionaries, and separated in a great measure from the injurious influences of a heathen people. The morning of each day is devoted to reading Christian books in the Chinese language, which are explained by the Chinese teacher, under the superintendence of the Principal. The afternoon is employed in reading the Chinese classics, commonly read in the native schools. There are two classes in Arithmetic, and a commencement has been made in the study of Geography. In the present state of geographical knowledge in China, this is one of the most important branches of secular instruction. Special attention is of course given to the religious instruction of the pupils, as the chief object of collecting them together. "This school," the brethren write, "is our chief hope for raising up a native ministry, and, therefore, independently of the interest which attaches to it in reference to the pupils themselves, is on this account an object deserving of the special and constant prayers of God's people. We trust the Lord of the harvest will send forth from it many efficient labourers into his vineyard."

A school for girls, under Mrs. Cole, has been decided on, and two little girls have been obtained. As the education of females is at war with the deep-rooted prejudices and long-established customs of the Chinese people, it is a difficult work to collect a school of female children.

Medical Practice.

Dr. McCartee having dissolved his connection with the Medical Missionary Society, has found abundant employment in the unrestricted practice of his profession. Numerous applications have been made to him, also, at his own house. In attending to the numerous cases, many sufferers have been relieved from their pains, and their attention directed to the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world.

The Press.

The practicability of printing Chinese with metallic divisible type is no longer an experiment. It has been fully demonstrated. It possesses many and great advantages over the method of print-

ing by blocks. The books thus printed are greatly admired by the Chinese, and an application has recently been made from one of the Mandarins of Ningpo to print a favourite work for himself and his friends. Some improvements are yet wanting in some of the characters, but these must be made gradually as they are suggested by experience. A font of Mr. Dyer's type, cast at Singapore, has been procured, and will add much to the facilities for executing the various kinds of printing required.

During the year the following works have been printed :

TITLES.	SIZE.	PP.	COPIES.	TOTAL PP.
Tract on Idolatry - - - - -	12mo.	16	3,000	48,000
Decree Tolerating Christianity - - -	12 "	16	31,000	496,000
Appendix to do - - - - -	12 "	4	31,000	124,000
Catechism for Children - - - - -	12 "	76	1,200	91,200
Tract on the Sabbath - - - - -	12 "	12	6,000	72,000
Tract on Idolatry, 2d edition - - -	12 "	16	5,000	80,000
The Syrian Monument - - - - -	12 "	16	500	8,000
Discourse on the Character of God -	12 "	12	1,000	12,000
Ditto, 2d edition - - - - -	12 "	12	2,000	24,000
Abridgment of Christian Doctrine -	12 "	40	2,000	80,000
Tract on Opium - - - - -	12 "	12	2,000	24,000
Life of Christ - - - - -	12 "	48	2,000	96,000
Extracts from the Mandarin, or the Chinese Speaker - - - - -	8vo.	106	500	53,000
Appendix to the List of Characters -	4to.	12	150	1,800
Total pages - - - - -				1,210,000

One thousand copies of the Tract on Idolatry, and of the edict in favour of Christianity, were printed for the Baptist Mission. The selections from the Mandarin, or the Chinese Speaker, is a work designed to give specimens of the colloquial style of the Mandarin dialect. It was compiled and translated by the late Robert Thom, Esq., British Consul at Ningpo, and was printed for him.

There is now in the press, the Gospel by Luke, with explanatory remarks; and Gutzlaff's translation of the Pentateuch.

In the report of the Ningpo Mission, the obstacles to the spread of the Gospel, and the encouragements to labour in that great field are given, at some length. Their remarks are too extended for this report, and will be found in the pages of the Missionary Chronicle. Further experience, and more intimate knowledge of this people, will perhaps lead to some modification of the views expressed, but, coming as they do, from brethren on the ground, they will be read with interest by all who desire to have a correct knowledge of the Chinese people.

In concluding their report, the mission observe—

In the review of the year, we must acknowledge with gratitude the kindness of God, moving the heart of him whom he has placed upon the throne, to repeal those sanguinary laws which, during several reigns, have made the profession of the religion of the roses a capital offence. This is another of those providential events, by which the great head of the Church is preparing the way for the establishment of his kingdom in this empire. Who can doubt that he will carry on that which he has so wonderfully commenced? We are far from anticipating that the tide of foreign influence will be stayed, that the gates of China will ever again be closed against the Gospel. Yet we must

not too confidently expect that the onward progress of the Gospel will not again be retarded. The political revolution, which commenced in the triumphant career of the British arms, has not yet wrought out its results, and it belongs not to us to say what will be its future developments. Symptoms of instability already begin to be manifested. The weakness of the government can no longer be concealed, and the lowest of the people have not failed to observe it. In any event, we know that He, to whom all power is given in heaven and upon earth, will not be indifferent to the welfare of his church. In his own good time the promise will be made good, and they of the land of Sinim will cast their idols to the moles and to the bats, and give glory to the God of heaven, who only doeth wonders.

A strong appeal has been made by the brethren of this mission to the Committee and the churches to send forth six additional missionaries. A part of that appeal is here inserted :

Six are asked, not because we do not wish more ; we would gladly receive many more ; and, as already stated, we believe they would find abundant work ; but we ask this small number, because we know that the churches cannot appreciate the wants of this vast population as we who are on the ground, and passing daily through these crowded streets. We ask a number, which we trust the churches will not refuse, and when those whom they shall send are here, and it is seen that there is room for them and abundant work, we doubt not the number will be cheerfully increased. We ask these for the *Mission of Ningpo*, not that we would have other stations robbed to supply our lack, but fewer than these we cannot be content to request may be sent to us. While, as has been said, we would not have it thought that unless the whole number can be sent, it will be useless to send a part at first. We shall joyfully hail even one labourer, whom the Lord of the harvest shall send hither, for—and oh that we could feel it more, and that the churches could feel it more—night is coming on apace, the night when no man can work ; and more, these people are dying by hundreds and thousands. Ought we not to be in haste in giving them the Gospel ? And if our voice could be heard in the church of our native land, and in the schools of the prophets, where any have seemed to hear the voice of the Lord, “Go work to-day in my vineyard,” but are still hesitating, not satisfied which way it is their duty to go, we would say, Brother, come hither ; here are fields on which you may scatter the precious seed, and we trust also that he who gives the increase, may grant that you shall have cause to rejoice in the fruit of your labours.

Missionary Operations in Papal Europe.

The missionary labours of the Evangelical Societies of Paris and Geneva have been continued during the year with increased energy, and most encouraging and remarkable success. Their fields are indeed white unto the harvest, and the blessing of the Lord has been with them on the right hand and on the left. Thousands of Roman Catholics are earnestly calling for Protestant instruction ; entire villages come as one man to hear the word of God ; and in numerous instances has their attention to the truth resulted in their saving conversion. The Church of Rome denounces anathemas against them, and daily prayers have been appointed to arrest the progress of the work. Whoever reads the Bible, or a Protestant book, or attends evangelical preaching, or talks with the preachers, is excommunicated. But these things have lost much of their terror, and the desire for the word of God increases on every side.

In the midst of these cheering results, the hands of these brethren

re greatly straitened for want of funds. The scarcity of food, such general distress among the people on the continent of Europe, are greatly against them; and in their difficulties they made most pressing appeals to sister churches in other lands. The sum sent to them during the last year is mentioned in the report of the treasurer. It has been contributed by a few churches and a few individuals. Should the members of our beloved Church fully take an interest in this remarkable movement in Palestine, how easily could the wants of our brethren be fully supplied.

Mission to the Jews.

Rev. Matthew R. Miller.

Many thousands of the children of Israel have their residence in the city of New-York and in other cities of the United States, and their number is increasing every year by emigration from Europe. Among these are men of learning, and especially distinguished for their knowledge of Jewish literature. Hence it is practicable for Mr. Miller to prosecute in this city those studies which are requisite to qualify him fully for his work. He commenced in August, and has been learning Rabbinical Hebrew, and reading the Jewish commentaries, under a thorough Jewish scholar. A knowledge of the Greek language also is necessary, as the largest number of Jews, both in this country and in Europe, speak that language. No other place could be more favourable for his acquiring the necessary qualifications. Whether this city will be the best place for his permanent residence, must be decided in view of the opening providences of God.

Thus far all the indications lead to the belief that no other city presents greater facility of free access to this people. Mr. Miller has formed a number of acquaintances among the Jews, has conversed with many of them on the most vital questions, and has distributed a number of tracts, which were received without opposition.

The whole word of God is full of the most precious promises to Israel, his chosen people. The veil of unbelief which now rests upon their minds will be taken away, and they shall be brought into his church with the fulness of the Gentile nations. Nor is that all. The blessing through them reaches the Gentiles also, for what shall the receiving of them be but life from the dead?" This great and glorious work will be accomplished, not by man's power, but by the divine blessing on the appointed means of grace: for after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe. For the Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom; but we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling-block, and unto the Greeks foolishness; but unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God."

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

1. This Report shows that a larger number of labourers have been sent out during the year to the different missionary fields, than have been sent out in any previous year. The Report of the Treasurer shows, also, a considerable increase of contributions from the churches, individuals, and associations,—their increase being \$12,700 over those of last year.

2. It is a privilege to any branch of the church of God, to be engaged in making known the Gospel to those who are destitute of it; and from the very nature of the work it cannot but be a blessing to the Church herself. Every influence of the missionary cause tends strongly to promote the spirit of prayer, and the activity of her members. In this are verified the words of the Lord Jesus, when he said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive;" and again it is written, "He that watereth shall be watered also himself." It is impossible that it should be otherwise. Here are nearly one hundred labourers from the bosom of the Church, personally known to thousands of God's people at home, and remembered in their daily prayers. Here are also native ministers of the Gospel, native assistants, and native churches, all redeemed, as we trust, from the degradation of heathenism and sin, by the spirit of the living God. Here are thousands of youth and children training up for God, and the printing presses sending forth yearly millions of pages of the Word of Life, in languages spoken by more than half the human family. In the view of such facts as these, our beloved Church, after all the sacrifices of men and means she has bestowed, is surely a debtor to the foreign missionary cause;—this day are the beloved brethren who are labouring among the heathen, doing the Church at home more real service than they could render, were they all to return to-morrow to labour in the vineyard at home.

3. Many of the churches, and very large numbers of the church-members, have done nothing for a whole year, so far as pecuniary help is concerned, to send the bread of life to the perishing heathen. It has been necessary to repeat this sad and melancholy statement every year for ten years past. It does seem to be almost incredible that so many ordained ministers of the Gospel, and so many churches under the care of the General Assembly, should view this cause, apparently, with so much indifference. Whilst this, the largest portion of the church, is doing nothing, another portion, with much self-denial, and with great liberality, bring their gold and silver to sustain it, and their sons and daughters, however dear, are freely given to carry it forward. These two portions cannot both be right. This is the cause of God, or else the device of man. To those who have the Bible, and admit

it to be a revelation from God, the question is too plain for argument. If this work be not from God—if it be a delusion, then all is delusion. Just as surely as Jesus of Nazareth was sent of God, suffered the death of the cross, and rose again from the dead, just so surely has he charged his disciples to carry his Gospel to all nations. If Paul was his apostle, then are we right in following him as he followed Christ. There is no other alternative, but either give up the Bible, give up the hopes of the Gospel, turn away from Gethsemane and Calvary, and from the God of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, or go forward with the work of foreign missions.

4. There is cause of thanksgiving and gratitude to God for what has been done, and the friends of this cause who have sustained it from the first, have reason to be encouraged; but there is also in the present condition of this enterprise, and in the opening providence of God towards it, a loud call for more prayer and humiliation than at any time heretofore. Without the blessing of the Head of the Church, the labours of all his servants will be in vain. Whilst these earnest appeals are made for more enlarged means, let none for a moment suppose, that gold and silver, whatever be the amount contributed, or that however numerous, able and devoted may be the men employed, these alone will ensure the onward progress of the work. These are wanted, because such is God's appointment. But to renew the soul is his, and his glory will he not give to another. Whilst his servants are engaged in the most self-denying efforts to promote his glory, the more deeply they feel the inefficiency of all human agency, the more likely will they be to receive the Divine blessing. Our greatest wants are—more of the spirit of believing prayer—more humility in the sight of God—more faith in the Divine promises—and more of the spirit of Christ.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

*Statement of payments made on account of the Board of Foreign Missions of the
Presbyterian Church, for the year ending May 1, 1847.*

MISSIONS:

LODIANA MISSION.

Disbursements, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	\$12,565 86
Travel and expenses of Rev. John H. Morrison and wife,	-	335 80
Travelling expenses of do. to Calcutta	- - - - -	400 00—\$13,651 72

ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Disbursements drafts and supplies	- - - - -	10,435 14
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FERRUKHABAD MISSION.

Disbursements, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	14,705 79
Travel and expenses of Rev. David Irving and wife	- - - - -	382 00
Travel and expenses of Rev. A. H. Seely and wife	- -	201 25
Travel and expenses of Rev. R. Munnis	- - - - -	409 00
Travelling expenses of five missionaries to Calcutta,	- - - - -	1,000 00—16,698 04

CANTON MISSION.

Disbursements, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	2,161 71
Travel and expenses of Rev. Wm. Speer and wife	- - - - -	517 50
Travel and expenses of Rev. John B. French	- - - - -	195 14
Travelling expenses of three missionaries	- - - - -	750 00—3,624 35

AMOY MISSION.

Disbursements, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	1,261 30
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SINGPO MISSION.

Disbursements, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	10,620 59
Travel and expenses of Rev. John W. Quarterman	- -	211 12
Travelling expenses of do.	- - - - -	250 00—11,081 71

SIAM MISSION.

Disbursements, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	2,573 03
Travel and expenses of Rev. S. Mattoon and wife,	-	300 00
Travelling expenses of three missionaries	- - - - -	750 00—3,923 03

AFRICAN MISSION.

Disbursements, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	1,370 16
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CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Disbursements and supplies	- - - - -	1,908 80
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PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

MISSION TO THE CREEKS.	
Drafts and supplies - - - - -	2,435 34
MISSION TO THE IOWAS AND SACS.	
Drafts and supplies - - - - -	4,005 23
MISSION TO THE OTTOES AND OMAHAWES.	
Drafts and supplies - - - - -	1,373 40
MISSION TO THE CHOCTAWS.	
Drafts and supplies - - - - -	10,173 10
MISSION TO TEXAS.	
Drafts and supplies—balance - - - - -	44 93
MISSIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.	
Remittances to Paris and Geneva - - - - -	3,002 00
MISSION TO THE JEWS.	
Expenses of missionaries, teachers and books - - -	479 93

AGENCIES.

Rev. I. N. Candee, one year's salary - - - - -	1,000 00
Do. do. travelling expenses and postage - - -	219 39
Rev. W. S. Rogers, one year's salary - - - - -	600 00
Do. do. travelling expenses and postage - - -	398 04
Rev. Henry R. Wilson, jr., travelling expenses and postage	311 89
Corresponding Secretary's do. do. - - - - -	28 72
Assistant Secretary's do. do. - - - - -	14 93
Voluntary Agents' do. do. - - - - -	44 00—2,646 95

SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Corresponding Secretary's salary, one year - - -	2,000 00
Assistant Secretary's do. do. - - - - -	1,000 00
Treasurer's do. do. - - - - -	1,500 00
Clerk hire and copying - - - - -	475 51—4,975 41

PRINTING.

Excess of expenses above receipts for Missionary Chronicle	617 90
Do. do. do. Foreign Missionary -	234 83
Expense of 3500 copies of Tenth Annual Report, with the Triennial statement of receipts - - - - -	409 00
Abstract of do. - - - - -	12 00
Missionary Papers, Addresses, Sermons, &c. - - -	199 33—1,473 06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postage - - - - -	279 65
Fuel and light - - - - -	85 78
Fixtures and furniture, and repairs - - - - -	134 83
Library, maps, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., - - -	80 83
Binding books, letters, pamphlets, newspapers - - -	35 50
Blank books and stationery - - - - -	43 30

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

41

ght and cartage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 39
ance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48 00
s	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 89
ellanies: boxes, twine, nails, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 47
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$91 67
									\$95,158 36

DANIEL WELLS, TREASURER.

ie undersigned have examined the above statement, and find it correct.

E. PLATT, }
T. PRINGLE, } *Auditors.*

NEW-YORK, May 5th, 1847.

Dr.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in account current with Daniel Wells, Treasurer.

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1847.			
May 1.	To payments on account of the Board, as per accompanying statement	- - -	\$95,458 36
	Balance on hand, carried to new account	- - -	170.33

19.17.

May 1. By balance on hand, as per last Annual Report	-	\$1,949 35
By donations from Churches, Individuals, and Associations	75,475 25	
Received from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church	952 57	
Legacies	3,305 53	52,739 34
Received from the United States Government, for the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians	1,400 00	
Received from do. for the Sacs and Foxes	770 00	
Received from do. for the Iowas	770 00	
Received from do. for the Choctaws	4,000 00	6,940 00
Received from the American Bible Society, for printing Bibles in North India		2,000 00
Received from the American Tract Society, for printing Tracts in North India and China		2,000 00
May 1. By balance on hand, from old account	-	\$94,029 09
	-	170 33

217

May 1. Bv balance on hand, from old account

DANIEL WELLS, TREASURER.

the undersigned have examined the above account, and find it correct,

F. PLATT. }
T. PRINGLE, } -Buchh. 109.

NOTICES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
AT THE
TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Tenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held in the Mission House, New-York City, on the 10th of May, 1847; and its sessions were continued on the 20th, 25th and 29th of May, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., during the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The following members were present:

Ministers.—REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D., President; GARDINER SPRING, D.D., NICHOLAS MURRAY, D.D., JACOB GREEN, REUBEN SMITH, JOHN GOLDSMITH, REUBEN FRAME, ROBERT DAVIDSON, D.D., WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D., ROBERT McCARTER, D.D., JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D., MATTHEW BROWN, D.D., ELISHA P. SWIFT, D.D., WILLIAM M. ATKINSON, D.D., JOHN GRAY, D.D., JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D., THOMAS L. JANEWAY, WILLIS LORD, JAMES HOGE, D.D., ANDREW O. PATTERSON, D.D., WILLIAM D. SNODGRASS, D.D., BENJAMIN H. RICE, D.D., JOSEPH H. JONES, D.D., CHARLES HODGE, D.D.

Laymen.—DAVID W. C. OLYPHANT, ROBERT CARTER, EBENEZER PLATT, HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, WILLIAM STEELE, JAMES N. DICKSON, GILBERT T. SNOWDEN, THOMAS PRINGLE, SAMUEL WINFREE, A. G. McILVAINE.

All the sessions of the Board were opened and closed with prayer.

At the meeting held in New-York, the Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Accounts, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee, were laid before the Board, and were referred to Committees—the Missions in each general field of labour being placed in the hands of separate Committees. Upon their recommendation, the Board adopted the Report of the Executive Committee, and directed it to be presented to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The subject of increasing the interest and utility of the meetings of the Board in New-York, received the consideration of the members who were present at the sessions held in that city; and upon the report of a Committee, to whom this subject was referred, the Board resolved, That an annual meeting should be held in New-York on the Monday before the second Thursday in May, to be preceded by a Sermon on the previous Sabbath evening; the meeting for business to be commenced at four o'clock of Monday, and to continue through the next day, and the whole to be concluded by a public anniversary meeting on Tuesday evening.

The Executive Committee were instructed to make arrangements for securing a general attendance of the members of the Board.

The propriety of holding missionary conventions was also considered, and approved by the Board. And the Executive Committee were instructed to make arrangements, as far as is expedient and practicable, for assembling such conventions in various parts of the Church.

On the Sabbath evening preceding the meeting of the Board, a public meeting was held in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Grand-street, New York. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Drs. Phillips, McCartee, and McElroy, an Abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Assistant Secretary, and Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Jamieson and H. R. Wilson, Jr.

At the sessions of the Board in Richmond, arrangements were made for holding a public anniversary meeting in that city on behalf of Foreign Missions. This meeting was accordingly held in the First Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, May 24th, Sidney A. Baxter, Esq., a Vice President of the Board, presiding. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, an Abstract of the Annual Report was presented by the Rev. John C. Lowrie, Assistant Secretary, and Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. John B. Adger, E. R. Beadle, and Henry R. Wilson, Jr.

The Annual Sermon was preached before the Board in the First Presbyterian Church, Richmond, on Sabbath evening, May 23d, by the Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D.

The Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D.D., was elected to preach the next Annual Sermon for the Board before the General Assembly, and the Rev. Lewis W. Green, D.D., was chosen Alternate.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1817, ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

On Monday, the 24th of May, the Annual Report of the Board was presented to the General Assembly, and referred to a Committee, consisting of the Rev. A. O. Patterson, D.D., Rev. H. R. Wilson, Jr., and Mr. Charles W. Harris. A series of Resolutions was reported by this Committee on a subsequent day, which received the consideration of the Assembly, remarks being made by the Rev. Drs. Patterson and Hoyt, the Rev. Messrs. H. R. Wilson, Jr., L. Young, D. X. Junkin, and other members. The Resolutions were then adopted, and are as follows, viz.

I. *Resolved*, That the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions be approved, and be referred to the Executive Committee for publication and distribution among the churches.

II. *Resolved*, That the General Assembly has abundant ground of encouragement and devout thanksgiving to the Great Head of the Church, in the evidence of success which has attended the operations of the Board during the ecclesiastical year.

III. *Resolved*, That as God in his providence is opening many effectual doors, and spreading out before our Board of Foreign Missions many interesting and extensive fields, and inviting them to enter and take possession, it is the imperative duty of the Church, with combined and more vigorous efforts, to prosecute the work in which we have embarked.

IV. *Resolved*, That as there are adequate pecuniary resources in the churches under the care of the General Assembly, if called forth, to meet all the engagements of the Board, it be recommended to them to extend the sphere of their operations as far as practicable in strengthening existing stations and in establishing new ones.

V. *Resolved*, That whilst it is our duty to labour and pray with increased energy and zeal for the conversion of the heathen, the Assembly recognizes its obligation to increase its efforts in behalf of Papal Europe, as well as the seed of Abraham, remembering that all the "kingdoms of this world are to become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ."

VI. *Resolved*, That whilst the Assembly learns with pleasure that there has been a considerable increase in the amount of contributions from the churches to this cause the last year, it is with painful regret they learn that a large proportion of our churches have contributed nothing to this important object, and that some of our churches, instead of sustaining their own Board, direct their contributions through other and foreign channels

VII. *Resolved*, That all the churches under the care of this General Assembly are expected, as a matter of duty and consistency, to contribute, systematically and annually, to the funds of this Board.

VIII. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Board to adopt measures to secure the object referred to in the preceding resolution, by a wise system of agency or otherwise, and that it be recommended to the Presbyteries efficiently to co-operate in this matter.

IX. *Resolved*, That recognizing our dependence upon the blessing of God and the Holy Spirit for the success of this great enterprise for the conversion of the world, it be earnestly recommended to all the churches under our care to cultivate the spirit of prayer, and more earnestly and unitedly to seek the divine blessing upon the efforts of this Board, as well as of other institutions, especially in the Monthly Concert.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

On the 29th of May, the following persons were elected officers of the Board for the ensuing year:

President.

REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.

MESSES. CHARLES CHAUNCEY,

" JOHN JOHNSTON,

" SILAS HOLMES,

" HARMER DENNY,

" ALEXANDER HENRY,

" MATTHEW L. BEVAN.

MESSES. SIDNEY A. BAXTER,

" NATHANIEL EWING.

" ALEX. C. HENDERSON,

" JAMES BLAKE,

" JOHN T. MCCOON,

" JOHN M. M'CALLA.

Executive Committee.

REV. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D.,

" JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D.,

" WILLIAM D. SNODGRASS, D.D.,

" JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D.,

" DANIEL WELLS, *ex off.*,

MR. JAMES LENOX,

" HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

" DAVID W. C. OLYPHANT,

" JAMES T. SOUTTER,

" ROBERT CARTER,

MR. WALTER LOWRIE, *ex. off.*

Corresponding Secretary, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq.

Recording Secretary, REV. JACOB GREEN.

Assistant Secretary, REV. JOHN C. LOWRIE.

Treasurer, REV. DANIEL WELLS.

Auditors, MESSRS. THOMAS PRINGLE, EBENEZER PLATT.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBY- TERIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.

May, 1848.

Ministers.

George Junkin, D.D.,
J. J. Janeway, D.D.,
A. W. Leland, D.D.,
George W. Janvier,
John Johnston,
Joseph H. Jones, D.D.,
John M. Krebs, D.D.,
John McDowell, D.D.,
✓ Joseph McElroy, D.D.,
Robert McCartee, D.D.,
✓ William W. Phillips, D.D.,
John Goldsmith,
✓ Nicholas Murray, D.D.,
Thomas L. Janeway,
George W. Musgrave, D.D.,

Laymen.

John Henderson,
William McIlvaine,
Benjamin McDowell,
Otis Childs,
James M. Ray,
Thomas McKeen,
George Morris,
Robert C. Grier,
Matthew Newkirk,
Frederick Nash,
Joseph Patterson,
Alex. H. Kerr,
H. R. Gamble,
John W. Sherrerd,
J. W. Anderson,

May, 1849.

Daniel McKinley,
Wm. S. Plumer, D.D.,
✓ George Potts, D.D.,
✓ James W. Alexander, D.D.,
John N. C. Grier, D.D.,
Edward D. Smith,
Thomas Smyth, D.D.,
✓ Gardiner Spring, D.D.,
E. P. Swift, D.D.,
✓ Wm. D. Snodgrass, D.D.,
John Gray, D.D.,
Joshua L. Wilson, D.D.,
✓ Reuben Frame,
✓ Samuel Miller, D.D.,
Alexander Maclin,

A. W. Mitchell,
Thomas Pfringle,
Ebenezer Platt,
Alexander Symington,
Charles S. Todd,
Samuel Winfree,
Abel Head,
Benjamin Emerson,
John D. Thorpe,
J. L. Jernegan,
Samuel Russell,
Peter V. B. Fowler,
Gilbert T. Snowden,
Robert L. Stuart,
Wm. Q. Morton.

May, 1850.

✓ John T. Edgar, D.D.,
✓ Charles Hodge, D.D.,
Archibald Alexander, D.D.,
Wm. M. Atkinson, D.D.,
John C. Backus,
Henry A. Boardman, D.D.,
Matthew Brown, D.D.,
Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D.,
John N. Campbell, D.D.,
Henry R. Wilson, D.D.,
Henry R. Weed, D.D.,
Wm. Neill, D.D.,
Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.,
Peyton Harrison,
Samuel Beach Jones.

James Adger,
James Agnew,
John H. Hill,
J. S. Copes, M.D.,
✓ Hugh Auchincloss,
A. G. McIlvaine,
Moses Allen,
✓ Walter Lowrie,
Harnor Denney,
Wm. Shear,
Wm. Steele,
Edgar C. Wilson,
James Donaldson,
James Whitehill,
Samuel C. Henderson,

Charles Chauncey.

May, 1851.

Willis Lord,
 C. C. Cuyler, D.D.,
 Ashbel Green, D.D.,
 David Elliott, D.D.,
 James Hoge, D.D.,
 Robert Davidson, D.D.,
 W. L. Breckinridge, D.D.,
 Benj. H. Rice, D.D.,
 John M. Dickey,
 S. L. Graham, D.D.,
 S. S. Davis, D.D.,
 D. V. McLean,
 Reuben Smith,
 Jacob Green,
 James M. McDonald.

James Lenox,
 M. L. Bevan,
 James N. Dickson,
 Nathaniel Ewing,
 Alexander Henry,
 Robert Archer,
 J. P. Engles,
 Wm. Harris, M.D.,
 John Kerr, M.D.,
 James H. Fitzgerald,
 Robert Carter,
 J. J. Bryant,
 John T. Gilchrist,
 D. W. C. Olyphant,
 Luke Loomis.

Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

received by the Board of Foreign Missions during the Year ending 1st May, 1847, \$82,739 34, from the following sources :

NOTE.—For particulars, see monthly acknowledgments.

DIocese of ALBANY.

of Louisville.

Report 2d 0 50

by of Troy

st ch 315 00

rd 210 00

lge 21 00

burg 84 15

er 15 00

111 15

785 61

of Albany.

21 31 83

st 913 00

Central 35 00

31 25 00

apton 12 00

ster, Utes 18 50

n 18 18

Spa 30 55

va 25 17

73 00

away 15 00

3 75

neous 25 00

1101 85

of Columbia.

m 60 00

m 2d 14 00

rt 3 00

77 00

DIocese of BUFFALO.

of Uteasburg.

chie 1st 160 00

chie 2d 35 00

id 21 50

own 19 16

neous 2 50

214 20

of Steuben.

123 02

55 00

neous 10 00

128 02

of Wyoming.

a 32 00

45 00

g 1 00

lle 8 50

neous 20 00

106 50

of Buffalo City.

ille 5 73

3 00

110 75

4 00

neous 3 50

128 98

SYNOD OF NEW-YORK.

Phy. of Hudson.

Scotchtown 100 00

Goodwill 52 00

Goshen 130 57

Hopewell 12 30

Hampdenburg 11 50

Cosheon 5 00

West Town 31 12

Liberty 34 00

Hempstead 22 00

Deer Park 24 16

428 05

Phy. of North River.

Newburgh 97 84

Rockport 151 55

Saithfield 35 21

Fishkill 5 00

Marlborough 46 14

Matteawan 46 50

382 20

Phy. of Bedford.

Be Port 178 75

Red Mills 10 00

Salem Salem 221 02

Poundridge 55 16

Rye 72 15

South Greenburg 27 18

Whiteplains 1 00

Mount Pleasant 21 00

Gilead 5 00

572 49

Phy. of Long Island.

Brookhampton 1 00

Smithtown 31 10

Huamington 15 40

Hempstead 8 80

Southampton 135 00

East Hampton 61 50

Sag Harbor 100 00

West Hampton 20 00

Middletown 27 00

408 60

Phy. of New-York.

Jersey City 154 40

Brick, N Y 685 11

Thomsonville 33 77

Wallabout 45 87

First, N Y 3702 30

Newtown 35 00

Fifteenth st, N Y 39 68

Greenbush, N Y 4 53

University Place, N Y 1051 57

Duane st, N Y 1109 71

Brooklyn 2d 106 50

Rutgers st, N Y 284 15

Chelsea, N Y 584 66

Forty-second st, N Y 113 31

Jamaica 50 37

Williamsburg 42 74

Brooklyn 1st 475 41

Yorkville 2 18

Hammond st, N Y 36 50

Madison Avenue, N Y 74 23

Manhattan, N Y 9 50

8332 60

2d Phy. of New-York.

Scotch ch, N Y 1934 00

West Farms 6 65

Peeckskill 89 00

Canal st, N Y 270 68

Delhi 24 00

Mount Washington 25 00

2531 31

SYNOD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Phy. of Elizabethtown.

Mount Freedom 5 00

Woodbridge 1st 75 00

Plainfield 1st 17 00

Lanumington 87 50

Westfield 63 19

Elizabethtown 1st 455 50

New-Providence 1 84

Baskinridge 73 00

Perth Amboy 45 00

Connecticut Farms 10 00

Liberty Corner 23 75

Rahway 241 00

Paterson 1st 63 86

Morristown 1st 2 00

1123 73

Phy. of New-Brunswick.

Kingston 91 86

New-Brunswick 2d 25 00

Trenton 1st 6 20

Princeton 288 29

Middletown Point 7 70

Bonnetbrook 114 75

Allestown 40 00

New Brunswick 174 87

Freehold Village 150 14

Cranberry 2d 58 00

Freehold 44 60

Lawrence 80 94

Pennington 50 00

Dutch Neck 12 50

Nottingham 12 10

Shrewsbury 28 00

Trenton City 113 50

Up. Freehold 2d 10 00

Titusville 25 00

Manchester 8 00

1354 85

Phy. of Newton.

Newton 31 12

Mansfield 40 00

Easton 285 02

Greenwich 102 00

Belvidere 81 00

Allen Township 50 00

Upper Mt. Bethel 1 00

Stillwater 1st 10 00

Harmony 25 00

intown	13 00
g Hill, Laurel	
t and Peters-	
r	21 82
town	39 10
t Pleasant	54 25
sburg	12 00
sville	22 54
hill	17 00
Run	21 00
ool	1 00
	278 07

Phy. of Ohio.

urg lat	531 50
sl	28 00
any City 1st	141 18
any City 2d	21 00
y	57 64
y	11 00
Pierzah	10 57
liberty	18 25
urg 2d	163 32
	193 64
eeville	43 38
nls	9 75
sburg	41 59
	37 84
gahela City	39 00
	22 00
n	32 82
hem	13 16
burg	15 00
n	13 00
unt	19 37
urs	19 00
ester	4 00
	1622 05

Phy. of Allegheny.

rk	16 50
	15 00
Creek	6 25
Neb	8 00
	61 72
ove	11 18
ill	2 00
Grass	8 00
Bull Creek	2 71
	131 31

Phy. of Beaver.

beaver	24 22
rock	31 00
astle	8 00
i	14 00
	31 67
water	38 64
ville	16 35
	151 24

Phy. of Ex.

week	3 00
	7 25
ring	9 00
town	6 24
l	3 43
lle	71 00
Creek	5 00
	108 18

Phy. of Clinton.

wyod	3 94
	15 50
t	3 31
burg	24 18
is	6 00
id	6 90
aneous	10 00
	65 83

SYND OF WHEELING.

Phy. of Washington.

Washington	179 96
Lower Ten Mile	8 00
Forks of Wheeling	31 00
Wheeling	71 24
Fairview	60 00
West Liberty	27 70
West Union	12 00
Cross Roads	122 12
Frankfort	6 95
Mount Prospect	25 62
	549 12

Phy. of Steubenville.

Steubenville 2d	239 00
Harlem	6 50
Union	4 06
Hagerstown	14 50
East Spring	7 00
Island Creek	20 00
Bioffield	10 10
Steubenville 1st	211 50
Harrisburg	7 84
Cross Creek	8 00
Richmond	5 61
Carlinton	4 37
Amsterdam	2 50
Two Rivers	23 00
Centre Unity	3 49
Wellsville	32 54
Big Spring	25 00
Columbia	2 50
Bedford	6 37
Shil Fork	6 00
	670 64

Phy. of St. Clairsville.

Beech Spring	21 00
Rock Hill	27 07
New Castle	5 00
Morristown	10 00
Fairview	3 00
Freepert	1 00
Sharon	1 00
Wheeling Valley	6 00
Martinsville	6 02
	84 19

Phy. of New Lisbon.

Bethesda	25 31
New Salem	8 55
New Lisbon	12 12
Longwood	75 12
Newton	31 57
Roadsboro	3 12
Clarksom	3 00
Pittsford	67 38
Liberty	39 81
Cantfield	53 31
Salem	51 80
Rebel	33 12
Harvard	11 00
Brookfield	9 00
W. Marshfield	2 00
Chatham	6 7
Columbia	5 24
Valley Creek	16 50
Miscellaneous	3 58
	577 34

SYND OF OHIO.

Phy. of Columbus.

Columbus	371 15
Bendon	4 49
Miffin	9 57
Lithopolis	13 00
Mount Pleasant	132 03
London	4 01

Truro	88 46
Hamilton	14 25
Circleville	63 00
Washington	7 40
Welsh ch (Brown)	
township	2 28
Scoto	7 60
Welsh ch (Colum-	
buss)	28 91
Tarleton, Amanda and	
Adelphi	15 00
	761 74

Phy. of Coshorton.

West Carlisle	11 06
Jefferson	4 00
Keene	10 29
Wakatomika	2 51
Apple Creek	24 71
Coshorton	66 20
Unity	27 00
Mount Eaton	10 00
Berlin	6 33
New-Philadelphia	7 01
East Hopewell	13 75
Clarke	2 01
Evans Creek	4 00
	185 84

Phy. of Hocking.

McConnsville	15 00
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Phy. of Marion.

Yorklet	2 65
Little Mill Creek	50 00
Midford Centre	6 20
Beavertown	10 00
Berlin	2 50
Canaan	8 80
Mount Giload	52
Marion	21 00
Knoxton	1 00
Lancaster	10 23
	64 10

Phy. of Richmond.

Mansfield	57 38
Perrysville	12 00
Lake Fork	
Cross	
Roads	22 00
Martinsburg	29 50
Cedar Creek	3 25
Hopewell	3 50
Orange	3 04
Ashtown	10 65
Scottdon	11 75
Lebanon	31 05
Lexington	3 82
	196 25

Phy. of Wooster.

Sazar Creek	21 11
Springfield	10 00
Guthrie	49 83
Mount Hope	22 25
Congress	5 00
Chippewa	5 19
Northfield	35 7
Wooster	56 47
Johnson	15 43
Wayne	4 00
Frederick	7 00
Marshallsville	1 75
Green	50
Harrisville	6 00
	232 11

Phy. of Zanesville.

Newark	31 55
Cambridge	37 00
Pleasant Hill	5 00
Norwich	11 50

Rushville	3 60
Blue Rock	19 00
Buffalo and Salt Creek	35 00
Washington	50 75
Seneville	6 00
Oliver	10 11
Cross Roads	2 12
Hebron	8 25
Madison	18 00

139 71

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

Phy. of Cincinnati.

Bloomington	30 31
Rocky Spring	1 00
Hillsborough	9 20
Cliftonville	79 55
Bainbridge	10 00

140 11

Phy. of Miami.

Dick's Creek	18 00
Hartsville	5 05
Springfield	111 00
Yellow Spring	28 65
Lebanon	32 00
New Jersey	31 00
Neva	18 36
Beil Brook	1 17
Midletown	15 00
Franklin	19 18
Greenville	12 12
Union	6 00
Honey Creek	15 78
Bath	1 35
Dayton	213 62
Central Church	3 00
Washington	8 00
Salem	11 37
Mount Pleasant	15 83

694 17

Phy. of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati 1st	611 78
Cincinnati 5th	29 59
Cincinnati Central	15 19
Green	31 00
St. Paul	1 00
Butte	23 47
Lebanon	22 55
Pleasant Ridge	35 24
Monroe	9 00
Hopewell	32 00
Somerset	22 15
Walnut Hills	50 50
Miscellaneous	11 00

888 49

Phy. of Oxford.

Mount Carmel	21 78
Verona	32 00
Oxford	50 78
Harmony	9 25
Somersville	1 55
Connersville	4 25
College Corner	1 00
Rising Sun	21 60
Rebel	21 00
Eaton	10 00
Lexington	11 17
Richmond	18 25
Brookville	11 15
Miscellaneous	51 00

359 98

Phy. of Sidney.

Urbana	116 95
Piqua	57 18
Buck Creek	2 00
Sidney	61 49
Salem	7 45

Newton	6 25
Codington	15 06
Bellevue 1st	2 00
Troy	40 18
Miscellaneous	18 95

77 82

Phy. of Missouri.

Blanchard	12 60
West Union	17 51
Linco	21 80
Findlay	130 45
Union Valley	2 00
Leola	13 25

197 62

SYNOD OF INDIANA.

Phy. of Southern.

Livonia	1 62
New Albany 1st	25 00
Corbin	7 10
Piqua	8 00
Orion	4 00
Rocky Spring	1 00
Owen Creek	3 20
New Philadelphia	5 15
Bedford	7 50
Jeffersonville	4 35
Morganza	3 15

83 10

Phy. of Tennessee.

Terre Haute 1st	28 20
Hopewell	3 45
Chillicothe	1 00
Corbin	7 50
Terre Haute 2d	3 50
Evansville	5 00
Washington	5 72
Princeton	55 50

113 37

Phy. of Missouri.

Madison 1st	31 00
New Washington	10 00
New Lexington	5 00
Princeton	1 75
Miscellaneous	2 00 00

50 75

Phy. of Connecticut.

Rocky Hill	6 00
Easton	4 50
Westford	27 13
Greenfield	8 02
Therby	7 35
Princeton	6 00
Portsmouth	5 00
Frankfort	11 15
Johnson	2 00
Union	10 15
Lebanon	5 00
Hopewell	1 95

92 28

Phy. of Indiana.

Hopewell & Shelby	17 50
Lebanon	12 25
Ellettsville	11 50
Greenburgh	30 15
Sand Creek	12 11
Muncie	3 00
Concord	4 95
Shelbyville	6 00

121 25

SYNOD OF S. INDIANA.

Phy. of Logansport.

Logansport	12 15
Rocky Hill	8 95
Monticello	4 90
Delphi	45 85

Lafayette	21 39
Dayton	3 13

95 37

Phy. of Lake.

Summit's Prairie	25 70
Vandalia	25 00
La Porte	27 00
South Bend	96 00
Miscellaneous	1 50

173 20

Phy. of Michigan.

Pontiac	24 00
Lyon 1st	8 00

32 00

Phy. of Fort Wayne.

Union	9 00
Swan	1 00
Fort Wayne	32 67
Deer	1 00
Avon	2 00
Logansport Centre	16 00

61 67

SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

Phy. of Wisconsin.

Edison	3 31
Galesburg	81
Griffin	10 10
Mount Vernon	5 10
Vandalia	5 10
Hillsdale	13 10
Sugar Creek and	
Griffin	1 00
Chicago	1 75
Bethany	2 10

53 30

Phy. of Sangamon.

Sangamon 1st	55 88
Jacksonville	31 52
Union	28 53
West Union	7 10
Northampton	16 00
Bellevue	13 12
Princeton	6 00
Evansville	12 00
Mt. Vernon	8 22

211 27

Phy. of Shelby.

Shelby	2 00
Union	2 40
Griffin	1 10

11 00

Phy. of Palestine.

Palestine	21 00
Palestine	5 00
Paris	48 25
Charleston	10 51
Pleasant Prairie	5 00

91 77

Phy. of Peoria.

Bennington	3 00
Rocky Hill	8 10
Lewistown 1st	25 00
Prince's Grove	5 00
Miscellaneous	2 50

43 50

Phy. of Iowa.

Round Prairie	16 00
Burlington	10 00

26 00

SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

Phy. of Missouri.

Boonville	5 00
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Report	6 35
shall	2 00
miscellaneous	5 00

18 35

Phy. of St. Louis.

Louis 2d	400 85
le Fork	6 00
Charles 1st	93 65
Louis 4th	45 49

545 90

Phy. of Potosi.

el	21 30
nington	47 00
tewater	7 75
le Creek 1st	9 50
le Creek 2d	3 65

89 21

SYNOD OF KY. 40 00

Phy. of Louisville.

sville 1st	37 70
sville 2d	21 00
h & Olivet	52 95
berry	33 70
Spring	25 25
loraville	4 10
byville	139 80
sville 2d	21 49
letown	45 00
sville 4th	1 45
miscellaneous	21 00

712 35

Phy. of Muhlenburg.

kinsville	6 55
ion	2 25
ionia	3 16
isonville	2 50

11 36

Phy. of Transylvania.

mond	83 45
er Creek	28 75
ville	60 05
ford	13 60
ging Fork	10 00
olsburg	85 10
mon	4 70
yville	10 00
& Lick	62 50
aster	36 62

435 67

Phy. of West Lexington.

ngton 1st	26 36
iel	41 57
olaville	31 00
ah	45 55
ikfort	117 85
ib	25 00
chester	51 85
m	14 10
dford	28 80
ony	13 00
getown	29 97
ry Spring	33 50
urd	213 55
m	23 00
nt Sterling	40 25

743 75

Phy. of Ebenezer.

sville	56 81
ngton 1st	59 65
ingsburg	62 20
hington	55 37
s	54 02
wa	17 60
a	13 00

Lebanon	3 31
Carlisle	7 00

318 85

Phy. of Bowling Green.

Greensburg	14 31
Bowling Green	7 00
Munfordville	17 00
Elizabethtown	5 00
Henderson	42 46

85 76

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA 28 25

Phy. of Greenbrier.

ion	5 00
Point Pleasant	13 00
Kanawha Salines	20 00
Western ch	4 00
Miscellaneous	7 00

49 00

Phy. of Lexington.

Tinkling Spring	61 42
Oxford	10 33
Bethesda	2 50
Union	27 00
New Monmouth	12 00
New Providence	21 12
Bethel	40 25
Mossy Creek	8 12
Lexington	75 50
Fairfield	6 00
Mount Carmel	5 00
Cook's Creek and	
Harrisonburg	9 00
Windy Cove	15 07
Lebanon	4 30
Hebron	51 90
Augusta	39 51
Staunton	35 00
Timberidge	8 00
Pisgah	4 65
Gushen	5 67
Central Union	3 40
Warm Springs	4 55
Bensalem	2 10
Wynnesboro	17 17
Miscellaneous	6 00

474 84

Phy. of Winchester.

Mount Zion	10 00
Morefield	20 50
Konney	51 50
Patterson's Creek	16 13
Winchester	73 37
Fredericksburg	100 00
Rappahannock	3 00
Charlestown	30 00
Miscellaneous	7 50

312 00

Phy. of West Hanover.

Bohloheim	38 83
Buffalo	20 00
Village ch	47 18
Charlottesville	46 00
Cumberland	9 00
Briery	80 70
Hampton Sidney	18 20
Peaks and New	
London	12 00
Lebanon	12 79
Farmville	31 00
Cove	15 00
Bethany	17 50
New Concord	4 00
Diamond Hill	2 37
Maysville	20 00
Old Concord	15 00
Amherst	5 00
South Plains	5 00
Blue Stone	5 00

New Store	4 50
Bethesda	13 50

422 57

Phy. of East Hanover.

Richmond 1st	237 10
Norfolk	85 00
Nottoway	105 60
Petersburg	50 77
Sussex	25 00
Powhattan	31 00
Brunswick	18 50
Richmond 2d	31 38

1035 75

Phy. of Montgomery.

Salem	40 00
Buchanan	5 00
High Bridge	7 50
Christiansburg	10 00
Mountain Union	8 88
Wytheville	10 00
Miscellaneous	5 25

86 63

SYNOD OF N. CAROLINA 47 00

Phy. of Orange.

Bethlehem	10 00
Lexington	13 51
Milton	16 83
Yanceyville	18 00
Raleigh	157 29
Hillsboro	20 40
Spring Grove	2 10
New Hope	7 75
Spring Hill	8 33
Clarksville	33 75
Greensboro	121 41
Newbern	20 00
Danville	43 10
Shiloh	14 00
Norfolk	16 10
Oxford	8 72
Lewisburgh	5 72
Grassy Creek	9 13
Hawfields	6 50
Cross Roads	6 00
Washington	123 85
Harmony	5 70

667 47

Phy. of Concord.

Mallard Creek	10 00
Ramah	75
Unity (Lincoln)	31 25
Davidson College	17 00
Providence	8 00
Rocky River	55 70
Joppa	10 00
Unity (Rowan)	8 00
Tabor	8 60
Third Creek	23 60
Thyatira	9 40
Long Creek	13 00
Hopewell	3 00
Fourth Creek	12 00
Ebenezer	11 15
Poplar Tent	37 00
Bethpage	6 10
Drusilla	2 80
Silam	3 00
Salisbury	66 82
Back Creek	5 21
Sugar Creek	7 45
Miscellaneous	2 00

344 13

Phy. of Fayetteville.

Rock Fish	5 00
Rock Fish Factory	8 27
Union (in Moore)	4 00

Mount Carmel	15 12
Mount Harmony	2 50
Eastonville	40 51
Avonch	16 13
Phosphatephus	12 10
Bluff	13 5
China Grove	8 75
Long Street	5 00
Retford	18 10
St. Pauls	8 90
Bethesda	1 13
Shiloh	3 00
Grove	12 50
Union in Duplin	5 00
Seaford	7 05
Black River	18 56
Hopewell & Mount	
Williams	11 88
Ashpole	19 00
Centre	30 55
Wilmington	62 28
Laurel Hill	17 56
Miscellaneous	50

312 17

SYNOD OF W. TENNESSEE. 145 00

Phy. of Holston.

Knoxville 1st	157 02
Pleasant Forest	1 25
	158 27

Phy. of West Tennessee.

Cathies Creek	7 50
Zions	15 00
Bethesda	25 00
Elmore	90 00
Hopewell	22 50
Miscellaneous	10 00

241 00

Phy. of Nashville.

Nashville 1st	334 05
Nashville 2d	60 80
Gleason	30 00
	424 85

Phy. of Western District.

New Shiloh	42 00
Trenton	17 50
Jackson	130 10
Memphis 2d	30 18
Mount Bethany	60 00
Somersville	130 10
Humans	97 22
Poplarville	15 50
Denmark	219 75
Memphis 1st	194 75
Mount Carmel	220 12
La Grange	35 55
Prosperity	47 35
Raleigh	17 80
Brownsville	130 23
Union	51 62
	1329 68

SYNOD OF S. CAROLINA.

170 30

Phy. of S. Carolina.

Greenville	1 75
Great Hope	20 00
Broadway	7 62
Midway	3 75
Rockch	3 75
Lebanon	19 05
Little Mountain	5 00
Wilmington	60 00
Fairview	10 57
New Harmony	3 00
Providence	22 50
Rocky River	21 25

Roberts	13 00
Miscellaneous	9 00

281 00

Phy. of Bethel.

Bethel	15 00
Lebanon	10 00
Yorckville	100 00
Perity	34 50
Concord	10 50
	175 00

Phy. of Harmony.

Parish 2d	87 00
Mount Zion	50 00
Williamsburg	21 50
Snapterville	53 00
Concord	40 00
Hopewell	48 51
Beaver Creek	65 00
Cheraw	50 00
Harmony	25 00
Windsor	80 00
Camden	150 00
Olivet	12 00
Harb	5 00

607 01

Phy. of Charleston.

Charleston 2d	724 25
Walterboro	25 00
Charleston 1st	1 30 00
Beaufort Island	10 00
	980 25

SYNOD OF GA. 130 00

Phy. of Hopeful.

Athens	110 00
Lexington	20 00
Millerville	10 50
Seaford	17 00
Marion	227 50
Lawson	1 10
Angelo	430 57
Miscellaneous	30 00
	936 57

Phy. of Union.

Brown	51 25
Pleasant Grove	20 00
Parson	25 00
Waynesville	55 00
St. Mary's	10 37
St. Augustine	2 62
Midway	71 50
Miscellaneous	17 35

281 10

Phy. of Plant River.

Columbus	218 00
Deatur	18 60
Newman	10 00
La Grange	72 00
Fairview	14 81
Griffin	25 00
Avonch	5 00
Hopewell	5 00
Long Lane	5 00
Miscellaneous	2 00
	371 41

Phy. of Florida.

Quincy	100 07
Tallahassee	50 23
Thomas County	1 50
La-Monia	10 85

163 25

Phy. of Cherokee.

Roswell	77 00
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SYNOD OF ALABAMA

Phy. of South Alabama.

Mobile 2d	15
Mobile, Gov. st.	25
Valley Creek	28
Pisgah	10
Burnt Corn	
Centre Ridge	8
Selma	4
Marion	3
Miscellaneous	

92

Phy. of Tuscaloosa.

Bethel	6
Livingston	3
Mount Zion	
Lawson	1
Lawson	2
Mesaotania	15
Greenborough	1
Tuscaloosa	5
Lawson	2
Lawson	1
Lawsonville	1
	40

Phy. of East Alabama.

Good Hope	4
Montgomery	4
Edwila	1
Wetumpka	2
Tallapoosa	2
Miscellaneous	3

22

SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI

Phy. of Mississippi.

Port Gibson	8
Bethel	32
Pine Ridge	15
Jackson	6
Natchez	70
Grand Gulf	1
	136

Phy. of Louisiana.

Jackson	15
Chate	5
Baton Rouge	7
Lafayette City 1st	20
New Orleans 2d	150
N. O., Lafayette	
Spring	50
Miscellaneous	5
	275

Phy. of Clinton.

Canton	4
Vicksburg	11

56

Phy. of Tombigbee.

Columbus	8
Phy. of Chickasaw	
Holly Springs	3
Monroe	
Bethany	1
New Hope	1
Spring Hill	2
Ripley	1

Lebanon	
Chatham	
Salem	1
Oxford	
	10

SYNOD OF REFORMED

Cherokee	95
Legacies	24
Seminaries	7
Miscellaneous	1

**SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT, AND ALSO THE RECEIPTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1846.**

	From May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.	From May 1, 1846, to May 1, 1847.		From May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.	From May 1, 1846, to May 1, 1847.
SYNOD OF ALBANY.			SYNOD OF WHEELING.		
of Londonderry		9 50	Phy. of Washington	1085 10	540 12
Tracy	67 12	783 21	Steubenville	472 32	69 63
Albany	1343 64	1401 86	St. Clairsville	155 15	81 19
Columbia	32 09	77 66	New Lisbon	435 17	577 31
	2047 75	2278 63		2144 46	1861 28
SYNOD OF BUFFALO.			SYNOD OF OHIO.		
of Steuben	51 00	128 02	Phy. of Columbus	166 47	73 74
Wyoming	38 50	106 59	Marion	28 00	61 11
Ogdensburg		211 29	Zanesville	159 47	199 74
Buffalo City	115 53	126 98	Richland	43 63	161 25
	250 03	506 79	Wooster	50 13	31 11
			Coshocton	72 13	184 84
SYNOD OF NEW-YORK.			Hocking	16 56	15 00
of Hudson	484 70	4 2 25		333 30	157 78
North River	381 50	382 20	SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.		
Belford	677 37	572 49	Phy. of Chillicothe	139 10	111 11
Long Is and	506 18	484 60	Miami	679 51	694 17
New-York	8462 52	8332 62	Cincinnati	1065 45	888 49
2d New-York	1681 79	2231 31	Oxford	345 97	399 92
	12599 33	1760 30	Sidney	200 65	370 81
			Maumee	121 25	197 63
SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.				2339 84	1731 19
of Elizabethtown	*2681 79	1123 73	SYNOD OF INDIANA.		
New Brunswick	1 87 11	1351 85	Phy. of Salem	135 35	83 19
West Jersey	504 76	738 01	Vincennes	131 86	113 47
Newton	736 87	736 97	Madison	46 5	260 41
Karitan	114 06	223 37	Crawfordsville	76 38	91 28
Susquehanna	87 12	64 50	Indianapolis	283 39	214 26
Luzerne	88 85	136 75		593 48	763 64
	4920 39	4378 18	SYNOD OF NOR. INDIANA.		
SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.			Phy. of Logansport	25 58	96 37
of Philadelphia	3708 17	3753 32	Michigan	4 00	88 00
2d Philadelphia	389 75	577 00	Lake	115 66	178 20
Newcastle	711 21	889 52	Fort Wayne	71 69	61 67
Donegal	329 40	924 08		216 84	334 24
Baltimore	193 73	1872 40	SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.		
Carlisle	1102 73	3452 45	Phy. of Kaskaskia	65 38	53 89
Huntingdon	1500 93	1285 05	Sangamon	254 07	241 27
Northumberland	671 44	1113 71	Schuyler	10 38	14 00
	9668 49	13528 51	Palestine	49 55	91 77
SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.			Peoria	10 00	43 50
of Blairsville	334 83	411 00	Iowa	22 10	26 00
Redstone	492 69	276 07		411 43	473 43
Ohio	1258 38	1622 05	SYNOD OF MISSOURI.		
Allegheny	118 06	131 37	Phy. of Missouri	16 80	18 35
Beaver	157 28	154 24	St. Louis	368 71	545 90
Erle	134 64	108 18	Palmyra	12 31	
Clarion	81 41	65 63	Potosi	12 10	89 20
	2607 29	708 73		403 92	632 45

* In this amt. \$1,000 is included which should have been credited in Miscellaneous.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT.

		From May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.	From May 1, 1846, to May 1, 1847.			From May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.	From May 1, 1846, to May 1, 1847.
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.				SYNOD OF GEORGIA.			
Pby. of Louisville		654 31	742 3	Pby. of Georgia		287 57	131 01
Muhlenburg		44 00	14 36	Hopewell		92 42	93 60
Transylvania		975 77	93 67	Flint River		162 30	374 81
West Lexington		464 13	743 7	Florida		163 63	183 25
Ebenezer		242 8	318 85	Cherokee		77 00	77 00
Bowling Green			85 76			1623 22	1944 96
		2381 36	2880 74				
SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.				SYNOD OF ALABAMA.			
Pby. of Greenbrier		103 63	58 2	Pby. of S. Alabama		71 57	
Lexington		35 10	49 10	Tuscaloosa		463 0	926 70
Winchester		276 72	174 81	E. Alabama		462 59	465 82
West Hanover		636 28	312 00			89 30	221 01
East Hanover		394 36	422 57			1888 31	1853 32
Montgomery		1191 68	1135 7				
		101 18	86 63				
		2742 35	249 64	SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.			
SYNOD OF N. CAROLINA.				Pby. of Mississippi		865 27	1396 42
Pby. of Orange		41 50	47 00	Louisiana		41 52	775 32
Fayetteville		521 3	667 47	Clinton		16 17	5 45
Concord		354 52	312 17	Tombeckbee		105 1	5 10
		319 25	3 4 13	Chickasaw		101 0	106 0
		1272 57	1140 77			1527 8	1365 19
SYNOD OF W. TENNESSEE.				SYNOD REP. PHY. CHURCH.		1639 0	592 57
Pby. of Holston		40 0	145 10	Legacies		5978 10	330 52
West Tennessee		233 45	158 27	Seminaries		424 15	227 06
Nashville		329 10	2 1 00	Miscellaneous		11823 09	16357 40
W. District		442 10	162 45				
		238 95	1579 68	Total		76391 23	2539 31
		1383 50	2316 4				
SYNOD OF S. CAROLINA.				Whole number of Churches contri-			
Pby. of South Carolina		412 01	171 31	buting		68	107
Bethel		31 00	283 00				
Harmony		208 6	175 00				
Charleston		283 50	687 01				
		774 45	948 28				
		1748 59	2276 59				

THE
ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1848.

NEW-YORK:
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD:
AT THE MISSION HOUSE, 23 CENTRE STREET.
1848.



ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS present to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a condensed view of the Foreign Missionary work for the last year. In the Report of the Executive Committee the state and condition of the different missions are recorded; and the amount received, and the sums paid, under the different heads of expenditure, are stated in the Statement of the Treasurer. In this Report, much will be found for praise and thanksgiving to God. He has permitted our branch of His Church to engage in the great work of making known the Saviour, in the many wide and desolate heathen fields already in part occupied; and He has given evidence of His gracious blessing on the labors of the missionaries, called, as we trust, and sent out to this work, by the Holy Ghost.

Here also will be found much cause for humiliation, on the part of the Church, that more has not been done. In the past year, millions of the human family have gone to eternity, who never heard the

name of Christ ; while many of our churches, and church members, have done nothing to make that blessed name known to those who are sitting in darkness, and who dwell in the valley of the shadow of death.

The removal, by death, of beloved brethren, year by year, reminds us that our time is short. Alexander Henry, a vice-president, and member of the Board ; the Rev. James Eden, of the African Mission ; Mrs. Cornelia Speer, and the Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, of the China Mission ; and the Rev. N. Merritt Owen, when preparing to sail for the India Mission, have finished the work given them to do, and are now, we trust, present with the Lord.

MAY, 1848.

Report of the Executive Committee.

FINANCES.

The amount of receipts from all sources, as stated in the Treasurer's Report, has been	\$108,586 38
To which add balance in the Treasury on the 1st of May, 1847, - - - - -	\$170 33
	<hr/>
	\$108,756 71
The expenditures, as shown in the Treasurer's Report, have been - - - - -	\$109,183 66
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance against the Treasury of	\$426 95

Clothing for the Indian and African Missions from fifty-one churches and individuals have been received, to the amount of \$1872 13. Had these articles not been furnished by the female members of the Church, the efficiency of the different missions just to that amount would have been lessened. These articles must be provided for the missionaries and the mission schools, and they cannot be procured in the wilderness. The letters received at the Mission House are abundant evidence how cheerfully these labors of mercy have been performed, and how freely these gifts to the Saviour's cause have been made—thus verifying his own words, when he said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

PUBLICATIONS.

Of the *Missionary Chronicle*, 8,400 are now published. Of the *Foreign Missionary*, 15,000 copies; of the *Annual Report of 1847*, 3,500 copies; *Letters to Children*, by the Rev. Wm. S. Rogers, 7,000 copies; *Letters to Sabbath Schools*, by the Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, 5,000 copies; *Address of the Executive Committee*, by request of the Synod of New Jersey to their Churches, 250 copies.

AGENCIES.

In the Atlantic Synods, the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Jr., and in the west and south-west the Rev. William S. Rogers, have been employed the whole year. In the Synods of Pittsburg, Wheeling and Ohio, the Rev. A. O. Patterson, D.D., has been employed a part of the year. No branch of labor in the cause of our Master is more arduous than that of an Agent among the Churches. These brethren have faithfully performed the laborious trust committed to them.

MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

To India.

Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson and his wife,
Rev. A. Alexander Hodge and his wife,
Rev. C. W. Forman,
Mrs. James Wilson.

To the Omahaw and Ottoe Indians.

Mr. D. E. Reed, Teacher.

To the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians.

Mr. Andrew Porter, Teacher.

To the Creek Indians.

Rev. David W. Eakins,
Rev. Hamilton Balentine,
Miss Nancy Thompson, Teacher.

To Africa.

Miss Louisa A. Coke, Teacher.

Indian Tribes.

CHOCTAW MISSION.

Rev. James B. Ramsey,
Mr. Oliver P. Stark, Teacher,
Mr. Charles Gardner, Teacher,
Mr. Lewis Bissell, Teacher,
Mr. Joseph S. Betz, Carpenter, and their wives ;
Miss Elizabeth J. Morrison, Assistant.

The number of scholars in the Institution has varied from seventy-eight to ninety-six. Four of the most advanced students have been removed from the Academy, to be placed in one of the Eastern Colleges, the Choctaws having a separate Fund for that purpose. The attention of the boys to their studies, and with few exceptions, their obedient and cheerful submission to the rules of the School, have been most praiseworthy.

A church has been organized at the station, consisting of sixteen members ; four of these are students, heretofore connected with the church at Wheelock. Another of the students was admitted on confession of faith : three others applied for admission, and although there was no reason to doubt their sincerity, it was deemed best to delay their admission till the next communion service, that they might obtain a fuller knowledge of the great truths of the Gospel. Two of the missionary brethren of the American Board were present, and took part in the religious services, and it was a time of much interest and solemnity.

During the year, various improvements have been made which were greatly needed. The dining room has been enlarged, a new kitchen, with a cellar under the whole, has been built, and furnished with the best modern improvements. The stock on the farm has been increased, and additional agricultural tools provided. A patent horse-mill, complete, with the machinery for the motive power, was sent from Cincinnati, which will save much time and labor. Towards a suitable philosophical apparatus, an air-pump, and an electrical machine, with their accompaniments ; a magic lantern and slides of the best construction for astronomy, costumes of the different nations, and natural history, have been procured and forwarded.

In the spring and summer, the Corresponding Secretary

visited the different Indian Missions in the West. Whilst at this station, he met the chiefs and trustees, residing in the Red River district. They were much pleased with his visit. It gave them, they said, both strength and encouragement to go forward with the cause of education; and it showed the interest which the Board took in their welfare, when they sent one of their officers so far to visit their Institution.

An account of this visit has been published in the *Missionary Chronicle*. The following extracts may properly be repeated here:—

“This Institution is one of vast interest to this people. There are many bright and noble boys here, obedient, cheerful, anxious to learn, that they may benefit their people. It will require both care and labor in its management. Able and self-denying men are wanted to train these boys in true religious and secular learning. As so many of them speak only Choctaw, their studies must necessarily be delayed. Hence, there is danger that, for a time, too much will be expected from the Institution, both by the Church and the Choctaw nation. For half the boys it is now but a school of the most elementary instruction. Many of the boys are quite small. If these remain they will have the best chance to become useful scholars, under the able men we have now there, as superintendent and teachers. I pressed upon the trustees the necessity of the boys remaining in the school; and well and ably did Col. Pitchlynn and Col. Fulsom press the same view upon the students.

“There is much of encouragement in the present condition of the Choctaws. They are all living on farms, and sustaining themselves by cultivating the soil. Many of their improvements are small, and their cabins small, but not more so than is found in every new settlement, where the beginning was made in the woods. Many of the farms are well improved, and the buildings good. Their country has in it abundance of good land, and stock is easily raised. On their farms, many families are living comfortably, who are wholly Indian, and cannot speak a word of English. They are destitute, of course, of stated preaching; and they need schools and teachers in the different neighborhoods.

“There are not wanting those among the whites, who are suggesting doubts to the Indians, about so much of their money going to white men for schools. Without information, the Indian is suspicious of all white men; nor is it any wonder that he is so, when there are so many who think it no sin to defraud and cheat the Indian. These evil efforts against schools are not without their effect; but the advance of education will soon render them harmless. Day-schools are

even now wanted in some of the districts. The Institution will soon furnish the best of teachers, and a system ought to be adopted by which a part of the support of the teachers would be received from the Board, and a part from the communities respectively among whom they teach."

CREEK AND SEMINOLE MISSION.

Rev. R. M. Loughridge, and Mrs. Loughridge,
Rev. H. Balentine,
Rev. D. W. Eakins;
Mr. John Lilley and Mrs. Lilley;
Miss Nancy Thompson, Teacher.

The Creek country is divided into two sections, called the Arkansas district, which is on the north, and the Canadian district, which is on the south. The Mission stations of the Board are in the Arkansas district. The Seminoles are settled by themselves in the Creek territory.

The Kowetah station, where the mission was first commenced, is twenty-five miles west of the eastern boundary, and eight miles from the northern. The Tallahassee station is sixteen miles east of Kowetah, and the school at the Agency is two miles further east. South-west from Kowetah, one hundred miles distant, are the Seminole settlements.

At Kowetah, stated preaching on the Sabbath, and religious services on week days, have been steadily continued. The church contains fourteen members, besides the mission families. No additions have been made to it during the year, nor has there been any occasion for the exercise of discipline. The boarding-school, containing forty scholars, besides a number of day scholars, is now a most promising agency for good to this people. Much inconvenience was experienced for want of suitable buildings till late in the fall, when a store-room, a dining-room, and a large school-room, were finished.

The building for the large boarding-school at Tallahassee, has at last been commenced. The death of the superintendent of Indian Affairs West, caused a delay of five months. During the winter some progress was made in collecting the materials, and making contracts for the buildings and improvements. For these the Indian Department has assigned six thousand dollars of the school annuities, and has engaged to pay yearly fifty dollars for each scholar, not exceeding eighty. The building will be sufficiently large to accommodate two mission families; with a kitchen and dining room, school rooms,

and sleeping rooms for the scholars. It is a work of much labor to erect so large a building in a new country ; but unless some unforeseen delay takes place, it is expected to be in readiness to receive the children by the first of January next.

At the earnest and pressing request of the chiefs, a day-school has been established at the Agency. They built the school-house at their own expense, and had it finished last fall. At this place stated preaching of the Gospel, and religious services are greatly needed. The Rev. D. W. Eakins, and the Rev. H. Balentine, have lately set out to join this mission.

A teacher is greatly needed to join John D. Bemo, among the Seminoles. A cheap but commodious dwelling-house has been commenced, and should a teacher be obtained, the way will be open to commence a school among them in the fall.

The following extracts are from the Report of the Corresponding Secretary already referred to :

“ When the position of this tribe, five years ago, is considered, it is a matter of encouragement to see the change that has taken place, in regard to the necessity and usefulness of the Christian missionary. Eleven years ago, by order of the Council, the missionaries were all removed from the Nation. Five years ago, it was with difficulty Mr. Loughridge was received, and he was expressly prohibited from preaching, except at the mission station. Now he is respected and esteemed by the chiefs and people, and is considered to be fully identified with their efforts for the promotion of education and instruction. They are glad to hear that more missionaries and teachers are coming to them, and their earnest desire is that all their school funds may be expended within the Nation.

“ My visit at this time seems, so far, to have been of service. The Kowetah station, though quite important, is not sufficient for the whole of the Arkansas district. They need two schools, and a single ride over the country shows this more clearly than could have been explained by letters. The chiefs were pleased and gratified with the visit of one from such a distance ; they listened patiently, and agreed fully to everything that was submitted to them. They are anxious, and even impatient, that the late treaty providing for boarding-schools, should be carried out.

“ A system of missionary operations and of education, can be supported in the Creek nation, at less expense than at most other missions, and the field is a most encouraging one. The Creeks are an industrious, working people, and temperance is making good progress among them. No pains or trouble should be spared in giving them counsel and assistance now.

It is something like a crisis with them in this matter ; for, if they are disappointed, they will think that even missionaries and secretaries are not to be depended on. I could not but feel a deep interest in their improvement and welfare. After laboring for them for five years, at a distance, I was thankful I had been permitted to witness their desire for instruction, and to give them some information and encouragement on subjects that so deeply concern their best interests."

IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton,
Rev. Samuel M. Irvin, and their wives ;
John Myers, Farmer.

Mr. Francis Irvin, who for a number of years has been faithfully engaged as farmer of the mission, was in June last, at his own request, dismissed in good standing from the service of the Board.

The Sac Indians freely gave their school annuities to aid in erecting the school building, but they have never been willing to send any of their children to the school. This arises partly from their unwillingness to give up their own habits and customs, but chiefly from their dislike to their neighbors, the Iowas. Their prejudice against education is evidently giving way, but whether they will agree to send their children to the same school with the Iowa children is doubtful.

In the first part of the year, the lawless disposition of some of the Iowa Indians, gave much trouble to the missionaries. Measures to restrain their depredations have been taken by the agents of the Government, and for some time they have been discontinued.

This is a poor, wretched tribe. The case of the adult Indians, especially of the men, seems to be almost hopeless. They give themselves up to drinking and idleness, and care little for religious instruction. The women are industrious, but they are still in an uncivilized state, performing all the labor, cultivating their field with the hoe, and living in miserable lodges. The only instance of a saving change of heart among them, was a young woman, who resided for a number of years in the family of one of the missionaries. She gave evidence of sincere piety, while she lived, and her death, which occurred last summer, was calm and peaceful.

The boarding-school is the only thing at this mission that is encouraging. Both men and women are much interested

in it, and are willing that their children should attend. They exercise no control over them, however, and the children are permitted to remain at home or stay in the school, just as they please. Since the school commenced, seventy scholars have been received at different times. The average actual attendance has been, in the summer, twenty-five, and in the winter thirty. After visiting the mission, a part of the Report of the Corresponding Secretary is the following:

"In the midst of difficulties, the boarding-school has much in it that is encouraging, and gives promise of usefulness to this degraded and wretched people. The scholars are attentive to their lessons, well behaved, and quite promising in their appearance. At first, the confinement of the school was very irksome; a number left, and their places were supplied by others. This evil still exists, but the most of those now in the school have become quite attached both to the missionaries and to the school. The difference between the children in the school and the other children, is quite marked already. A few years' training, with God's blessing on their labors, will make such a change in these children, that they will become the most efficient agents for good to the whole tribe. These youth and children will soon be educated men and women, thoroughly trained in habits of industry, and prepared at once to occupy and cultivate their own rich soil. This tribe, and the adjoining tribes, will then see what their own Indian children can do, and their example will have more weight than any other. Nor will this school and mission prove a blessing to this small tribe only. The house is large and will accommodate numbers from the adjoining tribes. Even now there are in the school two Osage children, and two children from the Blackfeet Indians of the Rocky Mountain. It is most encouraging to contemplate such an efficient agency as is growing up in this and similar schools among the Indian tribes. Patience and perseverance are wanted; and, above all, the blessing of God on the hearts of these children, to prepare them for his service, and for usefulness among their own people."

OTOE AND OMAHAW MISSION.

Rev. Edmund McKinney and his wife;
Mr. D. E. Read, Teacher;
Miss E. Higby, "

Mr. Paul Bloohm in the early part of the year, was transferred to the Iowa Mission. In September last, at his own

request, he was dismissed in good standing from the service of the Board.

When the Corresponding Secretary visited this mission last summer, arrangements were made for erecting a boarding-school. Means for this purpose were furnished by a few friends of the Indian race, in the city of New-York. Mr. Read reached the mission on the 30th of October. Before his arrival Mr. McKinney had to carry forward the whole work single-handed. He made every exertion to have the buildings finished by the beginning of winter, but being disappointed in procuring boards, it was not finished till in the spring.

The building is made of hewn logs, two stories high ; sixty-four feet in front, by twenty-eight in width, with two side wings, one of which is thirty by twenty-two feet, and the other thirty by eighteen feet. It will afford room for one family, a kitchen, a dining-room, a school-room, and sleeping rooms for the children.

These tribes are still exposed to the attacks of their enemies the Sioux, and both have suffered during the last year from their murderous excursions. The attention of the Government has been given to the subject, and unless efficient protection is afforded, the continuance of the mission is doubtful.

Both tribes are in a state of degradation, destitution, and wretchedness. They are acquainted only with hunting, and know not how to labor. When not on the chase, the men are idle, and given to intoxication. They see that the game is fast going beyond their reach, and they profess a willingness to learn the customs of the white man. They are willing to be instructed and to hear preaching, and anxious that their children shall be taken into the boarding-school. One mission and one school is but half what is needed. Each tribe ought to have a mission. They do not live together, nor is it best that they should do so. The Otoes have a small school annuity of five hundred dollars, which for the present they have given, that their children may share in the benefits of the school. They have other annuities which would aid in giving them a mission and a school to themselves. The Omahaws have no annuity ; but both tribes own a rich and beautiful country, ten times larger than their wants require. Should part of their land be disposed of to the Government, as has been recommended by the able and experienced Superintendent of Indian Affairs, both tribes would have means of their own to support a system of education and instruction, which, under proper regulations, would greatly aid them in adopting the habits of civilized life.

CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Rev. Peter Dougherty and his wife ;
Mr. Andrew Porter, Teacher ;
Mr. Daniel Rodd, Assistant Teacher and Interpreter.

Religious services have continued as heretofore, and the church contains twenty native members, the same number reported last year. The school has an average attendance of about thirty. A portion of the people are from year to year making advances in knowledge, and the arts of civilized life. Nothing now is wanted but a permanent home, or small farms that they can call their own, and on which they are both able and willing to support themselves by their labor.

These tribes have sold their land to the Government, and are unwilling to remove to the west. Their wish is to purchase farms of forty or eighty acres, and support themselves by agriculture. If it were practicable that they could settle together in one neighborhood, the part of the tribe at this mission would be greatly benefitted. On this subject Mr. Dougherty, in his report to the Government, observes :

"Several things are producing the conviction in my mind that the time has come when the interests of these people will be promoted by deciding definitely the question of their future location, by securing to them the lands they now occupy, by sale or otherwise, or fixing them on some other permanent home, while they have some means of aid from their annuities. The following reasons have induced this opinion :

"1 They are unwilling to make much further effort at improvement in buildings, while they have no assurance of remaining to enjoy them.

"2. The time has come when they should be spreading out on their lands, with more room for raising domestic animals, than they can have clustered together in a small village.

"3. Becoming uneasy that they may have to leave here, they are beginning to make purchases here and there at distant points, which will scatter them in such small bands, that it will be almost impossible to collect them into schools and meetings for improvement."

African Missions.

LIBERIA.

MONROVIA—Rev. Harrison W. Ellis,
GREENVILLE—Rev. James M. Priest, and their wives.

Mr. Ellis arrived in Monrovia on the 14th of March, 1847. He and his family passed safely through the acclimating fever, which was very slight, and they have hitherto enjoyed good health.

The Rev. James Eden, was removed by death on the first of June. He was among the first who went to Liberia; was much respected by his acquaintances while he lived, and by them will his memory be long held in esteem.

After the death of Mr. Eden, Mr. Ellis took charge of the church in Monrovia. The repairs of the building have been finished, and its general interests are reported as encouraging. A large Sabbath-school is connected with the church, under the care of an efficient superintendent, with seventy-eight scholars and ten teachers.

Mr. Ellis has been much solicited to commence a classical school in Monrovia, and is himself anxious to do so. The purchase of the necessary books is all the expense that will be required at first. A school-house, however, will be wanted as soon as the school is fairly started. The Committee have deemed this a subject of much importance to this young community. A beginning must be made sometime, and even if the school should be on a small scale at first, it will increase with the increase of the population, and resources of the community. The necessary classical books have therefore been sent out. Books of all kinds are scarce in Liberia; and donations of books for the purpose of commencing a library in Monrovia, will be thankfully received and carefully forwarded.

Mr. Priest has been transferred from King Will's town among the Kroos, to Greenville in Liberia. At the last dates he had been a month at his new station, and was pleased with the prospect of usefulness before him.

Liberia has now become an independent Republic, and the government is altogether in the hands of colored men. The beginning of her national existence has been made under the most favorable prospects. Every friend of man must rejoice in her prosperity, and bid her citizens God speed. The Christian church has still a great duty to perform to them, in sending out, and for a time supporting, the best qualified men that

can be obtained as ministers and teachers; and in aiding them to raise up among themselves a native agency from their own children, duly instructed and qualified to supply their own wants. As this is a community of free colored men, governed by their own laws, and depending on their own exertions, it is proper that the missionaries and other agents sent to them be colored men. It will for a time be difficult to obtain a sufficient number of educated and pious colored men willing to go to this new and distant country; but when such men from time to time are obtained, they will be capable of performing the service required. The missionary work in Liberia is far less difficult and complicated than the missionary work among the native tribes. Men who would be very useful in ministering to a single church, or taking charge of a school among the civilized communities of Liberia, might be unequal to the charge of the far more extensive and difficult concerns of a mission to the native tribes.

SETTRA KROO.

Rev. James M. Connelly and his wife;
Washington McDonogh, Teacher;
Miss Louisa A. Coke, Teacher;
R. W. Sawyer, Native Teacher.

In July last, Miss Louisa A. Coke, a colored female, highly qualified for teaching, sailed for Settra Kroo, and arrived in October.

The accounts from this mission during the last year have been very unfrequent; the last letters are dated in October, 1847. Up to that time, the health of the mission family continued as usual. They had frequent attacks of sickness, sometimes severe, but at no time considered dangerous.

Mr. Connelly preaches on the Sabbath in the chapel, on the mission premises. He goes almost daily to the Native town, and talks of divine things to all who are willing to hear him. He also has visited and preached at Nanna Kroo, and King Will's town. Much truth has been made known to this people, but no saving fruit has yet appeared, nor have there been any cases of serious inquiry. Cases have occurred, in which the truth has called into action the native enmity of the human heart against the cross of Christ.

The boarding school has varied from fourteen to twenty-three scholars. Some of the children are dull, others learn with great facility, and soon are able to read the Bible with ease.

At Nanna Kroo, a good school house has been built, and a school is taught there by Washington McDonogh, a colored teacher; another school is taught at Kroo Bar, by R. W. Sawyer, a native teacher. In these two schools the average attendance is reported at thirty-six, of whom a number are able to read.

During the last year, a part of a large and powerful tribe from the interior, called the Tasuh, have settled at the Nanna Kroo plantations. This may be the means of affording direct facilities in extending missionary operations to the inland tribes.

This mission is suffering for want of more missionaries. Until it is strengthened, it is impossible to do anything for the interior. The idea prevails very extensively that colored men alone should be sent, and that the Church must rely upon them to carry the Gospel to Western Africa. Experience, however, has shown that educated and suitable colored men cannot be obtained, either for the wants of Liberia, or for assistant missionaries to the native tribes. In this country, the colored man labors under many disadvantages in obtaining a good education; and of those who are educated and pious, few are willing to go as missionaries. Under the influence of the impression that the colored man is the only proper agent, the missionary work in Africa languishes, and is almost brought to a close. This generation must pass away before a supply of colored missionaries for the native tribes can be obtained. But this is not all. Another question is involved here. Suppose they could be obtained in sufficient numbers, are they in ordinary cases qualified, with the small experience and the limited knowledge of men and things which they now possess, to take the charge and direction of this great work? The experience of the different missionary Institutions, and the judgment of missionaries actually in the field, all concur in showing that the aid of white men as missionaries to the native tribes cannot be dispensed with, although much of the work may be done by colored men. In the present state of the missions to Western Africa, if white men are withdrawn from the field, the work among the natives must, in a great measure, be discontinued. The question practically therefore is narrowed down to the single point of sending white missionaries, or suspending the missionary work.

This is a solemn question in its bearings on the millions of benighted Africa. It is full time that it were thoroughly examined and understood. It is vain to expect young men to go as missionaries to Africa, when on every hand they are told by experienced ministers, that it is not their duty to go;

that the work must be done by colored men, and that they are not called to engage in it.

North India Missions.

LODIANA MISSION.

- LODIANA.——Rev. John Newton,
 Rev. Levi Janvier,
 Rev. Adolph Rudolph, and their wives;
 Rev. Joseph Porter;
 William Basten, }
 Haldhar Ghos, } Catechists.
- JALANDAR.——Rev. Golak Nath;
 J. B. Lewis, Teacher.
- SAHARUNPUR.——Rev. Joseph Caldwell and wife;
 John Coleman, John Gabriel, }
 and Theodore Wylie, } Catechists.
- SABATHU.——Rev. John H. Morrison and wife;
 James Briscoe, }
 Saudager, } Catechists.

Returning to the Mission : Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson and wife.

On his way to the Mission : Rev. Charles W. Forman.

In this country : Rev. James R. Campbell and wife.

The Rev. J. M. Jamieson and his family arrived at Calcutta in November, and reached Allahabad on their journey up the country in January. The Rev. C. W. Forman, a member of the Presbytery of Ebenezer, sailed for India in August and arrived at Calcutta in January. The Rev. J. R. Campbell and his family arrived in this country in October. Mrs. Campbell's health has become so much improved that they expect to return to India in the ensuing summer. Rev. J. Porter left the station of Lodiana in January on a visit to this country, to provide for the education of his motherless children. He went down the rivers Sutlej and Indus to the sea, and thence to Bombay; where he would embark for the United States. The inland part of his journey afforded a new and interesting field of missionary labor and observation. The Rev. J. Newton, after occupying the station at Sabathu for a year, returned to Lodiana in December, a measure rendered expedient by the absence of Mr. Porter. The Rev. J. H. Morrison has been appointed to the station at Sabathu, where he would arrive with his family in January. Mr. A. Rudolph was ordained as an Evangelist on the 29th of December, by the Presbytery of Lodiana. To complete

the list of these changes, we may note the removal of the Rev. Golak Nath in the early part of the year to the city of Jalandar, occupied as an additional station. It is a place of some importance, situated in the part of the Punjab lately acquired by the British, at a distance of thirty miles west of Lodiana; and it is not a little interesting to observe that this new ground has been first cultivated by a native minister, assisted by a native teacher,—a happy example, we doubt not, of what shall yet be witnessed in a multitude of places in India.

Churches and Religious Services.

Some encouraging tokens of the Lord's presence with his servants and his blessing upon their labors, have become visible to the eye even of an ordinary observer. Many favorable signs can be descried by the eye of faith. Five members were added by baptism to the church at Lodiana, making the whole number of communicants eighteen, three having received letters of dismission to other churches. At Jalandar, a church was formed on the 21st of August, consisting of five members, most of whom were previously members of the church at Lodiana, though one of them, a convert from Mohammedanism, and a man of respectable standing, was received on the profession of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. At Sabathu also a church was organized on the 28th of August, having seven members, three of whom were received on examination. In these important and cheering events, the churches will gratefully recognize the power of Him, who often sends a few sprinkling drops to precede the showers that abundantly water the earth.

At all the stations regular religious services are held on the Lord's day, and less formal meetings are held during the week. A new chapel has been erected in the city of Lodiana in which, and also in the church, worship in Urdu is conducted; while a service in Urdu and another in English are held in the chapel on the mission premises, situated at a short distance from the city on the south-east. There has been preaching daily in the bazar, by the missionaries and their assistants. Similar services have been held at Saharunpur and Sabathu, the language used at the latter place for the natives being a mixture of Urdu and Hindi. A small church edifice at Sabathu was opened for the worship of God in March. Bible class exercises are also held at the three principal stations, and the monthly concert prayer meeting; at Lodiana and Sabathu, this meeting is held on the Sabbath in Urdu, and on Monday in English. Preaching in Hindi to the inmates of the Poor House

at Sabathu, and religious instruction in Urdu to the large number of sick and poor persons at Lodiana, who come to the mission premises for assistance, have occupied a part of the attention of the missionaries. At the last-mentioned station, upwards of fifteen hundred sick people were prescribed for during the year, by the Rev. Mr. Rudolph.

Besides these stated duties most of the brethren have made tours to the melas, or fairs, and to the villages in various directions from their stations, in order to diffuse more extensively the knowledge of the way of life. And they have received many calls of natives at their houses, for religious conversation. This is reported particularly of the native missionary at Jalandar. His house is advantageously situated for this object, being at a short distance from the city, on the highway to several villages, some of which are quite large; so that many persons daily pass and repass his premises, many of whom call upon him for conversation. In all their intercourse with the people, the missionaries are watchful to embrace opportunities of giving religious tracts and portions of the sacred Scriptures to those who are able and willing to read them.

In these different ways, a large amount of Gospel truth has been brought to bear on the minds of the people in the cities, and the country round about them. And although in many cases, the natives evince more than their customary apathy, even showing a positive feeling of dislike, to this new religion; yet, upon many, a favorable impression has been made, upon others convictions, perhaps unperceived by the missionary, have been fastened by the Spirit of God; and others still, we may believe, are not far from the kingdom of heaven. Let the Church and her servants, among the heathen, labor and pray in faith, and their expectations of success shall not be disappointed.

Schools.

Connected with this mission, are the schools enumerated in the table following: viz.

<i>At Lodiana :</i>	High School,	Boys, 73
	Persian and Urdu School,	" 32
	Gurmukhi, "	" 23
	Orphan, "	Girls, 17
<i>Jalandar :</i>	Urdu, "	Boys, 30
<i>Saharunpur :</i>	English, "	" 40
	Orphan, "	" 6
<i>Sabathu :</i>	English, "	" 12

The Gurmukhi or Punjabi School at Lodiana, and the schools at Jalandar and Sabathu, were opened during the year now under review ; and the other schools show an increased attendance. Of the orphans, nine girls and six boys were received from Afghanistan. They were the children of natives connected with the British armies, which invaded that country a few years since, and were rescued from exile, and placed in their present kind homes, through the generous efforts of Col. Lawrence, the English resident at Lahor. This gentleman made to the mission, for their support, a liberal donation of three thousand rupees.

The same course of studies has been pursued as in former years, and the progress of the pupils has been encouraging. At Saharunpur, the orphan boys have spent some hours daily, in learning some useful mechanical occupation. In all the schools religious instruction continues to occupy its proper place. With but little modification, the language of the Report of the mission, concerning the High School at Lodiana, is applicable to all the efforts of the missionaries in this department of their labor :—" Although we have reason to be satisfied with the general conduct and progress of the boys, yet it is a cause of deep regret that no scholar has, as yet, professed faith in Christ, and obedience to him. Still, we labor in hope, in the assurance that a system of education is going on, which, with the blessing of God, must prove the overthrow of the systems of religion on which they now build their hopes." It will do far more than this. It will impart a knowledge of the way of salvation to many Hindus, during the years of their life that are least under the power of prejudice, and most retentive of divine truth ; and this truth, applied to the conscience by the Holy Spirit, will guide many to " the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world."

The Press.

The operations of the printing press, have been retarded by the difficulty of obtaining a regular supply of paper ; yet the following works have been completed : viz.

	PP.	COPIES.	WHOLE PP.
<i>Panjabi</i> : Gospels and Acts, 8vo. - -	476	5000	2,380,000
<i>Urdu</i> : A Volume of Tracts, 12mo., - -	84	10,000	840,000
" Sundry Job-work, - - -	8	12,100	32,000
<i>English</i> : Sundry Job-work, - - -	146	32,705	128,970
Total,	714	59,805	3,381,570

More than two millions of pages have been printed, which

are not included in the above returns, the works not being through the press. *The Way of Life*, by the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., translated into Urdu, by the Rev. C. G. Pfander, "a work of some 300 pages, is nearly half through the press; the *Pilgrim's Progress*, in Panjabi or Gurmukhi, is also in the press, just commenced."

The Rev. J. Newton has made considerable progress in the compilation of a Dictionary in Panjabi. About 20,000 words have been collected and arranged, the definitions of about 8,000 have been written in full, and some 6,000 more are partially defined. The labor involved in this work is exceedingly arduous. Mr. Newton has been engaged in it, more or less, for several years, and is, no doubt, better qualified than any other person, to do justice to such an undertaking. It will form a valuable contribution to the general literature of the Hindus, and an indispensable auxiliary to all foreigners, whether missionaries or others, who are called to have intercourse with that portion of the people of the Punjab who speak the Sikh language. In the mean time, Mr. Newton has nearly ready for the press a Grammar and Vocabulary of the same language.

The Report of this mission thus concludes:—

"We beg once more to call the attention of the Board to the loud cry of our necessities respecting fellow-helpers for the Punjab. We do trust the Church will, without further solicitation on our part, come to the help of the Lord against the mighty in that region. We recognise, with thanks, the movement of the Board to send us a reinforcement. Yet, as the present state of our mission renders it necessary that the brethren now on their way hither, [Rev. Messrs. Morrison and Forman,] should be located at our old stations, and therefore no missionaries are available for the Punjab, we feel justifiable in making an appeal for laborers for that part of the country. May God hasten the time when that region, and all India, shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea!"

FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

- FUTTEHGURH**—Rev. James L. Scott,
 Rev. William H. McAuley,
 Rev. David Irving,
 Rev. Augustus H. Seeley,
 Rev. Gopee Nath Nundy, and their wives;
 Kala Chand Dutt, Teacher;
 Bhagwandas, and John, Catechists.
- MYNPOORY**—Rev. John J. Walsh, and his wife;
 Rev. Robert M. Munnis;
 Hulasi, Native Assistant.
- AGRA**—Rev. James Wilson,
 Rev. John C. Rankin, and their wives.

The last Report mentioned the arrival of Messrs. Irving, Seeley and Munnis, and Mrs. Irving and Mrs. Seeley at Calcutta. The former brethren were subsequently appointed to labor at Futtehgurh, and Mr. Munnis at Mynpoory. Mrs. James Wilson reached Calcutta in company with Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, of the Lodiana Mission, and has since rejoined her husband at Agra. This mission has been severely tried during the last year by the continued ill health of Mr. Rankin, and the failure of Mrs. Scott's health; the health of Mr. Munnis also has been impaired. It has been considered expedient for Mr. Rankin, accompanied by his family, and for Mrs. Scott, to return to this country, with the hope of regaining their health, and then going back to their field of labor.

Churches and Religious Services.

To the church at Futtehgurh, seven members were added during the year; two were dismissed to other churches; and it became necessary in the exercise of discipline, to suspend two of the members from the communion of the church. The number of members at the date of the latest letters was thirty-five. The missionaries speak in favorable terms of the piety of the native members; though, as is too commonly true of Hindu converts, it does not reach an elevated standard. "Their walk has been consistent," the Report of the mission observes; "and we see but little in their deportment that is exceptionable, but we do not find that purity of desire, that devotedness of purpose, that benevolence of spirit, that heart-felt hatred of sin, and that longing after holiness manifested,

which should characterise the spiritual children of our Heavenly Father. Yet when we consider the position in which they were born, and the adverse influences that surround them, and that they are but babes in Christ, we are encouraged to hope that they will yet reach 'a full age,' and receive the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." The number of members in the church at Agra was fifteen, the same as reported last year,—one having removed to a distant place, and another having been received by certificate.

At all the stations, religious services have been conducted on every Lord's day, and frequently during the week. In both the chapels at Futtehghurh, sermons are preached in the native language every Sabbath. The congregations rarely exceed fifty or sixty persons, and are composed chiefly of the teachers and scholars, with a few others; but their regular attendance and knowledge of the truth give the missionaries reason to hope that these services are not held in vain. There have been some inquirers amongst them, but none that gave evidence of true conversion to God. An English service in the morning and a Hindustani service in the afternoon, are held in connexion with the Orphan Asylum and the Christian village; and the missionaries make occasional visits to the neighboring villages, and to the city of Furrukhabad, accompanied by the native catechists, to impart religious instruction to all that are willing to hear them. A few suitable places of worship in the city, which for a time might be of limited size and expense, would make this branch of labor greatly more effective.

The duties of the station at Mynpoory have devolved chiefly on Mr. Walsh, Mr. Munnis having spent a part of the year at Agra and at Allahabad for the benefit of his health. At this station a neat church edifice has been erected, towards the cost of which liberal donations were made by English residents. Mr. Walsh has conducted an English service, and a Hindustani service, on every Sabbath. The attendance on the latter service has been increased since the new church was opened, and has ranged from forty to sixty persons. Excepting in the hot season, attempts have been made to preach the Gospel in the bazars, but without much visible fruit. "The work has sometimes proved so discouraging and apparently unprofitable," says the Report of the station, "that we have felt that it would be much better, if less time were spent with the people, and more with God for them. . . . We know that while we should do the one, we should not leave the other undone."

At Agra, Mr. Wilson was left alone during most of the year, Mr. Rankin being absent in the hills for his health.

The greater part of Mr. Wilson's time has been occupied with the charge of the North India Bible Society, of which he is the Secretary, and with the revision of the translation of the New Testament in Urdu. A Hindustani service was held, however, on Sabbath afternoons, attended by from twenty to forty-five persons. Besides this, the superintendence of the native agents of the Agra Local Missionary Society required much attention. Frequent visits have been made with them to the bazars in the city, and to the neighboring villages; and sometimes to melas, or fairs, at more distant places. An English service has been held once a week for the church, which is composed chiefly of persons speaking English; and a monthly sermon in the Union chapel. In these services, as also in bazar preaching, the Rev. J. H. Morrison took an active part, while spending the hot and rainy season at Agra on his way to the Lodiana mission. The Rev. R. M. Munnis was able during his visit to Agra to take a part also in the English labors of this station.

Education.

Under the care of this mission the following schools are reported viz :

City school, Furrukhabad,	boys, 142
Bazar schools, "	" 80
Orphan school, Futtehghurh,	" 34
" " "	girls, 36
School at Mynpoory,	boys, 85

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The pupils in the city school consist of Mussulman and heathen boys, the latter forming two-thirds of the whole number, and representing every Hindu caste from the lowest to the highest. Their studies have been faithfully prosecuted, and the scholars of the first class were able to acquit themselves with credit at the last public examination, in geometry, algebra, history, and some of them in Persian and Urdu; while their knowledge of the Bible has been constantly increasing. The sacred truths of the Gospel are daily urged upon their hearts. Prejudice has been removed from the minds of many, and a respect for Christianity created in the minds of all; while several are professed believers in the divine origin of the scriptures, and one has confessed that he has no hope of salvation in any other way.

The school at Mynpoory is in a more flourishing condition

than when last reported, having a larger and more regular attendance of scholars; and the proficiency of the higher classes in their studies was satisfactory. Here also the Bible forms a part of the course of instruction.

In the bazar schools at Futtehgurh and Furrukhabad, reading, writing, arithmetic, the Scriptures and the Shorter Catechism are taught. "As the scholars leave these schools," say the missionaries, "they either settle down in the neighborhood, and become farmers, mechanics, and shopkeepers, or go to our city school to take a more thorough course of study; but wherever they go, they meet us as friends, and the seeds of truth thus sown, though beyond our control, are seen by the Lord of the harvest, and we trust will be gathered in due season."

In the Orphan Asylum, little change has taken place as to the number of inmates. One has been received, two ran away, and one was expelled for immoral conduct. In the management of this institution, the missionaries keep in view labor, education, and the settlement of the orphans on leaving the asylum in a Christian village. By the first of these, the orphans contribute to their own support, and are preparing to support themselves when they become too old to remain in the asylum. It is, however, a matter of no little difficulty to procure employment that is both convenient and profitable; and the prospect is, that the asylum must continue to depend for its chief support on the funds of the charitable. It has been deemed wise, moreover, to modify in some degree the occupation of the orphans, so as to require less labor from those who appear to possess the requisite natural talents for becoming useful as assistants in the mission, and to give them a more thorough religious and intellectual training. It is hoped that in this way a greater number of teachers, catechists and ministers of the Gospel may be prepared in this institution for the service of Christ among their countrymen.

A serious question exists, relating to the ability of those who are not qualified to act as missionary assistants, at present forming the large majority, to earn their own support after they leave the asylum and are settled in the village. It is obviously necessary that they should do so; and yet, in a country where every kind of employment is engrossed by laborers working at the lowest possible rate of wages, and where the prejudices of the community are arrayed against the Christian workman, it will be found a difficult matter for these families, now amounting to twenty, and every year increasing, to provide for themselves a comfortable subsistence. At present, most of the villagers find employment in connexion with the asylum; a few of them cultivate a portion of

land, taken by the mission on a lease at a low rate from the government.

It is still more important that these villagers should exert a holy influence on their heathen countrymen. This can be done only by their consistent deportment as Christians. Their village is "as a city set upon a hill." On this subject the brethren express considerable solicitude. But with habits of industry and a good degree of Christian knowledge acquired in the asylum, and under the faithful discharge of ministerial duty by a pastor fully acquainted with their language, we may hope that they will let their light so shine, that all who see their good works shall glorify their Father who is in heaven. Thirteen of their number are communicants, two were inquirers, and two had been suspended from church privileges. A small chapel has been erected in the village, to which each person subscribed a month's wages; it is now used weekly for prayer-meetings and preaching, and in a short time will serve as a school-house for their children.

In bringing their Report to a close, the missionaries at Futtehghurh write, "We have to record our deepening conviction, that while the work is God's, the end is to be attained by prayerful, persevering and increasing efforts on the part of the Church. We have around us the most stupendous system of moral evil ever embraced by man, and with it another as formidable from its alliance with some of the truths of the Gospel; and yet we are aware that these are to be overthrown not by any miraculous interposition on the part of God, but by his blessing on the steady labors of his people. Thus we are encouraged in our work, assured that India and the heathen world shall be given to Christ for his inheritance."

ALLAHABAD MISSION.

ALLAHABAD.—Rev. Joseph Warren,
 Rev. John E. Freeman,
 Rev. Joseph Owen,
 Rev. John Wray, and their wives;
 John Hari, Simeon, and Hanuck, Native Catechists;
 Zuhur ul Haqq, George Douglas, and Paul Qaim, Native Assistants.

On their way to this Mission: the Rev. A. Alexander Hodge and his wife.

The Rev. A. A. Hodge, a member of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and his wife, sailed for India in company with the Rev. C. W. Forman, and arrived at Calcutta in January

In their report the missionaries express their gratitude to God for the continued blessings of his providence. Some of their number had been attacked with serious sickness; but their lives were spared and their health restored. And they were permitted to witness an encouraging progress in their great work. This will be presented under the usual heads.

Church and Religious Services.

Stated religious services are now held in the mission church and in the Katra and Kydganj chapels, which are situated in different parts of the city of Allahabad. One of the chapels was considerably enlarged during the year, in order to accommodate the increasing congregations; and the attendance at the church was also increased. The missionaries observe that their audiences are not only larger but far more respectful in their deportment than in former years, and they appear to listen with more fixedness of attention to the truth. The number of Christian families now connected with the church is eighteen, and the number of communicants is forty-two. Of these, seven were received during the year,—four of them on profession of their faith. The church-members, notwithstanding their imperfections, have given signs of spiritual life and growth in grace.

Besides these tokens of the Divine blessing upon their labors, our brethren mention their hope that some persons connected with other churches had been led by their instructions to the cross of Christ; and to three of the Lord's people, also in communion with other churches, they had been permitted to minister counsel and comfort in the hour of sickness and death. So largely has this mission, and the other missions of the Board in India, enjoyed the liberal patronage and kind offices of European residents in that country, that we record with the greater pleasure these returns of spiritual blessings for their temporal gifts.

In addition to the regular services in the church and chapels, and at the blind asylum, visits have been made to different parts of the city and to some of the villages in its vicinity; and tours were made by several of the missionaries to more distant places, for the purpose of spreading the knowledge of the way of life. The annual assemblage of people from many near and remote parts of the country to bathe in the Ganges at Allahabad, afforded opportunities which the missionaries were prompt to improve for imparting religious instruction. At this mela, their audiences were large—and it was quite manifest that the people are becoming more enlightened, and evince a greater readiness to receive Christian books. The bread thus cast upon the waters may be found after many days.

Education.

This important department of labor has been sustained with vigor, and its state and prospects are full of hope.

From the following statement it will appear that the schools are of three classes, and embrace 376 scholars, of whom 73 are girls.

Orphan boys' school,	26	
Orphan girls' school,	20	
	<hr/>	46
Four bazar boys' schools,	147	
One bazar girls' school,	53	
	<hr/>	200
Mission College,		130
		<hr/>
		376.

In the *Orphan* schools, some changes have occurred. Eight of the older orphans have entered into married life and two others have engaged in secular pursuits; but others have been admitted, so that the whole number is nearly the same as was reported last year. Of both these schools a favorable account is given by the missionaries. The exercise of discipline had been less frequent than in former years, and the attention of the orphans to their studies and other duties had been satisfactory. Five of the orphan boys had made such proficiency in their studies as to render great assistance as monitors in the college, and the hope is expressed that some of them will be prepared to give valuable aid to the missionaries in their work. Those who have become married persons have shown the benefit received from Christian training. Of the eight girls who have been married in the last and former years, six were members of the church. In their new sphere of life we trust that they will exemplify the power of the Gospel in elevating woman to her proper place. Thus they may lead their poor countrywomen to long for a Christian home on earth, and to prepare for a better home in heaven.

The number of the *bazar* schools has been diminished. Through the want of funds for their support, three of them have been discontinued, and a fourth would have been closed but for the timely aid of the Sabbathschool of the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, New York. The girls are spoken of as making encouraging progress in reading and writing; while of the boys' schools the missionaries remark, "We feel that

it is important to keep up these 'ragged' schools, both for the instruction imparted in them, and for the effect which they have upon the people. . . . Since the college commenced, they have taken their proper position in our plan of labor, as tributaries to this institution." Both teachers and scholars in these schools attend the religious services of the missionaries.

The last Annual Report made mention of the *College*, which had been transferred from the government to the mission. Some fears were felt, that in the change from a negative religious character to a decidedly Christian basis, this Institution might fail to attract scholars, whose parents are nearly all heathens or Mohammedans. These fears have been happily dissipated. Though a number of the former students left on the transfer of the College, through prejudice and fear, their places have been filled up by others, and the attendance has reached one hundred and thirty, exclusive of the orphan boys, who recite with the classes in this Institution. Most of them are in the Preparatory Department; but there is a class of Freshmen, and another of Sophomores, both of them small in numbers. The examination of the pupils was held on the 10th of December in the presence of a number of English residents and native gentlemen, who expressed a pleasing interest in their progress. The instructions, especially of the higher classes, appear to be thorough, and the proficiency of the scholars is truly gratifying. The religious instruction and influence of this institution are thus described:—"The word of God is taught daily; the summary of precious truth contained in the first thirty-eight answers of the Shorter Catechism, has been well committed to memory, with the proof texts, by the two highest classes; prayer has been daily offered with and for them; explanations of truth have been made in the class-room, and private appeals to the conscience. While we have seen much apathy to deplore, we have also, with gratitude to God, seen reason to hope that He is working in some minds." A young Brahman student is spoken of as having been for several months an interesting inquirer. Another youth of great intelligence and respectable family, has made known his desire to become "a son of God," as he expressed it, and to be baptized. We cannot doubt that these educational labors will be productive of the happiest results.

The Press.

In the printing department, a steady progress has been made. The number of books published has been much smaller than was reported last year, yet as the size of the books was much larger, the total number of pages is nearly the same,

after reducing them all to a 12mo. standard. The following statement shows the works published :—

	PP.	COPIES.	WHOLE PP.
In English.			
Questions by Mrs. Lowther,	109	1000	109,000
" The same work, translated into Urdu, by the Rev. J. Warren,			
Job-work. - - - - -	400		55,800
In Urdu, Roman Character.			
Questions, &c., see under head of English.			
In Urdu, Native Character.			
Din i Haqq ki Tahqiq. (formerly reported as " An Inquiry concerning the True Religion,") a new edition revised, -	454	3000	1,362,000
Indian Pilgrim, translated by Babu John Hari, native catechist, - - -	360	3000	1,080 000
Sermon on the Mount in verse, - - -	12	1000	12,000
The Comforter, by Babu John Hari, -	20	3000	60,000
In Hindi, Nagari Character.			
The first Catechism, translated by the Rev. James Wilson, - - - -	48	1000	48,000
In Hindi, Kaithi Character.			
The Testament, Bowly's translation, -	654	2500	1,635 000
Epistles to the Romans and Hebrews, -	64	3000	192 000
Four Gospels and the Acts, - - -	386	1000	386,000
Total, - - - -	2077	18,900	4,939,800

After making the proper reduction for pages of 32mo. size, and the requisite addition for pages of 8vo. size, the total stands at 2313 consecutive pages, 12mo., 18,900 copies, and 5,955,300 whole number of pages. Of the works in the press, and not included in the above statement, is Flavel's Fountain of Life, translated into the Urdu for the use of the native Christians.

SIAM MISSION.

Rev. Stephen Mattoon and his wife;
Samuel R. House, M.D., Licentiate Preacher.

These brethren arrived at Bangkok in March, 1847. They were cordially welcomed by the missionaries of the American Board, and of the American Baptist Board, laboring in Siam.

From the time of their arrival in March, to the 10th of December, our latest date from them, the health of the mission family had been good. During that time the hot season, and the rainy season had come and gone, and through both their health was mercifully preserved.

The brethren found the door of usefulness wide open. Whilst their principal labor was learning the native language, their spare time was devoted to direct missionary work. They found the number of readers much larger than they had expected, and a general willingness existed to receive and read tracts and portions of the sacred Scriptures. Many are in the habit of calling on the different missionaries to receive these publications, and to converse on the great truths of which they treat. It is a remarkable fact that none are more willing to receive these books than the Buddhist priests. In their wats, or temples, which are also monasteries and seminaries, great numbers of the priests and their scholars are always to be found, who have ability and leisure, and who are willing to read and to hear what the missionaries have to say. In this part of the work Mr. Mattoon has spent a portion of his time. These publications are from the printing presses of the missions of the American and the Baptist Boards, of which they had a large supply on hand.

The medical services of Dr. House were called for at once, and he has been in a great measure forced to give a large portion of his time and strength to this labor of mercy. The dispensary, which a month before had been closed, when Dr. Bradley left for the United States, was again opened. In three months 576 different patients had been prescribed for. The applicants for aid were from all the various races in the kingdom, Siamese, Chinese, Malays, Peguans, Laos, Cambodians, Cochin Chinese, &c., some of these in the lowest stages of human wretchedness, others in the highest ranks of life and office. To all these, through interpreters, he made known the truth more or less fully; and to some of the families of officers of high rank, under most favorable circumstances.

The brethren are much encouraged with the prospect and appearance of this field of labor. They are fully aware that a word from the king, who is the chief patron of Buddhism, would close their labors. But they know also, "that the king's heart is in the hand of the Lord, as the rivers of waters; he turneth it whithersoever he will." They see and know that Satan has his seat here, that many are the chains with which he has bound this benighted people, and that he will not yield his captives without a struggle. But greater is He that is on their side, than all the hosts and all the opposing interests that are arrayed against them. God alone can give success in any field; and when he has opened the door, the duty of preaching the Gospel is plain.

These brethren have made a strong appeal for more laborers, and the Committee are thankful that another missionary is under appointment, and expected soon to sail for this field of labor.

Mr. Mattoon writes as follows :

" Will the Church allow her mission in this field to languish for want of laborers ? To us, who are in it, it is an interesting field. What God has in store for this people we know not, but we hope he has here a chosen people. We trust that the churches who have sent us forth are earnestly praying that the special influences of the Spirit may accompany our labors ; but if these prayers should be answered in a general awakening, for which the people are now in a great measure prepared by the dissemination of the truth, the labor which would be thrown upon those in the field would be too great for their strength. Whether in the wise providence of God we are called to sow the seed, or reap the harvest, we need a large increase of laborers. Who will come to our help ?

" I have only spoken of the Siamese. I might plead for nearly one hundred thousand Peguans in this kingdom, gathered in some of the best portions of the country ; an interesting people retaining their own language and literature, and who have none to proclaim the everlasting Gospel to them. Would it be asking too much of our church to send *one man* to labor for the benighted Peguans ?

" I would not ask that you should retrench your labors for for India, China, Africa, and the destitute of our own land ; but while the efforts and prayers of the Church should be redoubled on behalf of these interesting fields, ought not more to be done for Siam ? If the Church felt as she ought the worth of souls—if she would keep constantly before her the amazing realities of that judgment-day to which she and the heathen are bound, would she not do more for their salvation ?"

CANTON MISSION.

Rev. Andrew P. Happer, M. D., and his wife ;
Rev. John B. French,
Rev. William Speer.

Mrs. Cornelia Speer, wife of the Rev. William Speer, died at Macao the 16th of April, 1847. This most deeply afflicting providence, to her husband, to her parents and relatives at home, as well as to a large circle of mourning friends, was much alleviated by the calm and peaceful departure of this beloved missionary sister. Her remains were laid in the cemetery at Macao,—near the last resting place of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, his wife Mary, their son John, and the Rev. Samuel Dyer. Mrs. Speer left an infant daughter ten weeks old ; in

eight weeks afterwards the bereaved husband and father, was called to lay her infant dust beside its mother. How dark and cheerless would be the graves of those we love, were it not for the light that shines upon them from the Gospel, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

In the early part of the year, the seat of the mission was removed from Macao to Canton. This brought the missionaries more into contact with the Chinese people, and placed them in the midst of their work. They have not yet succeeded in procuring suitable houses in the city, or the suburbs. Appearances are considered more favorable for obtaining this object than at the commencement of the year.

During the year, the state of feeling of the Chinese community, in the vicinity, has been so much excited, that missionary labor has been much impeded. The population of Canton, long accustomed to despise foreigners, are still much prejudiced against them. It is yet a question whether it would not be better for the brethren of this mission to occupy one of the other cities open to foreigners. But the size of this field is immense. A large portion of the Chinese Empire must look to Canton as the central point of missionary operations. A clear indication of Divine providence is required, before the Christian missionary is withdrawn from so many millions of heathen men.

In the mean time the missionaries have had full employment. Most of their strength has been given to the study of this difficult language. Excursions have been made for talking to the people, and for distributing and explaining portions of the sacred Scriptures, and religious tracts. It did not enter into their plan to engage extensively in medical practice; but it was found to be attended with good results, in their intercourse with the people, to carry with them some simple remedies, adapted to the most prevailing and common forms of disease. In all these cases they were kindly received, and no ill usage or insult was offered to them.

On the 11th of November, Mr. Happer was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ball, daughter of the Rev. Dyer Ball, missionary of the American Board.

Whilst the missionaries remained at Macao, regular religious service was kept up in English, and their hearts were cheered with the evidence, that by the blessing of God their labors were not in vain. Since their removal to Canton, they have united with other missionaries, in sustaining religious services there.

Boarding School.

When the mission was removed from Macao to Canton, some doubts were entertained, whether the parents would be willing that their children should go to such a distance from them, although that was their written agreement. When the subject was explained to them, they gave their free consent, and, with one exception, the boys were all removed to Canton.

The school numbers nineteen scholars. Their deportment in the school—their diligence in their studies—and their progress in learning, have all been satisfactory. They are instructed in Chinese and English. Their religious instruction has been regularly attended to. They have read the Gospels in both these languages—have committed Brown's Catechism, and half the Shorter Catechism, in English,—have translated Brown's Catechism into Chinese, and Dr. Milne's Chinese Catechism into English; and are now engaged with a Catechism of Bible history. The influence of the Spirit of God alone, can touch the hearts of these children, and lead them to the Saviour. In conclusion, the mission write—

"Our daily observation shows, more and more clearly, that this people *need* the Gospel—that nothing else will be of any avail for their wants. The difficulties and opposition here met with, do not lessen the obligations resting upon the churches to send it to them, and upon us to seek to make it known among them. To do this in any manner effectively, *many more laborers* are greatly needed. What are the small number of men now here, among the million of souls in this great city? And whence are to come the ministers to preach the Gospel to the hundred million of the inhabitants of this great empire, that can be most readily reached from this point? While we feel the claims which Africa, Northern India, Siam, and the more inviting fields in China, have upon the churches of our beloved Zion,—and while we would rejoice to see an increase of laborers sent by the Board, to all these destitute regions, yet as we look upon these perishing *millions*, we cannot, we dare not refrain from sending up to the churches, and to the ministry of our Church, a strong and pressing cry, "Come over and help us."

"To the Board, we, of course, can only say, of those you are enabled to send forth, send us such a proportion as can be spared from the other equally pressing calls. But to the churches of our widely extended Zion, we would adopt the language of the most importunate entreaty, to place at the disposal of the Board of Foreign Missions such a number of men, and the means of their support, as will give us, as the pro-

portion of this mission, at least three additional laborers in this wide field. And what is done, let it be done *quickly*. This generation is passing away—*thirty-three* thousand of this city's population have gone to a heathen's eternity, during the year that is now closed. And we shall meet this generation of heathen at the bar of God. May we all, ministers and people, so discharge the duties resting upon us, that we may receive, in that day, the plaudit—'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"

AMOY MISSION.

Rev. John Lloyd,
Rev. Hugh A. Brown.

Mr. Brown has continued to suffer severely with *sore eyes*. By advice of his physicians, he made a visit to Canton, where he remained for six months, under the treatment of Dr. Parker. The improvement gained was decided, but far from being entire; and at the last accounts, his eyes were worse than usual, and he had come to the conclusion that he would have to return home for a season, in hopes that a sea-voyage would be beneficial. Mr. Lloyd's eyes are also still weak, though much improved from what they were last year. They have not been able to study the written language, but have confined their attention to learning the colloquial. In other respects their health has been good, and they consider Amoy to be decidedly healthy. They observe: "As such unfavorable impressions have been made abroad respecting the climate of Amoy, it will not be out of place to say here, that the experience of another year has increased the confidence of us all in its salubrity. That the climate is a most pleasant one, must be admitted. And in our rambles for recreation, as we have increased our acquaintance with the neighborhood, we have been delightfully surprised to find how many places there are of resort to obtain necessary relaxation of body and mind. Formerly, we felt ourselves to be shut up in narrow and filthy streets, the only escape from which, was to take a boat on the harbor, in which way sufficient exercise could not be obtained; or, to climb the barren, rugged and forbidding hills, to do which, required the promptings of a sense of duty, for the preservation of health, and too much strength, to begin with, to suit females, or constitutions already debilitated. We now see around and among the hills, on their lower slopes, and in their narrow valleys, many quiet and pretty spots, of more or less easy access, where refreshment to the eye, and *rest to the mind*, are furnished to those who will seek them."

Preaching.

During the year there has been regular religious service, in Chinese, eight times a week—once a day on week days, and twice on the Sabbath. The attendance on these meetings varies from eight or ten persons to forty and fifty. In these services much religious truth is made known; and these poor idolators are directed to the true God, and to Jesus Christ, the only Saviour. It is the day of small things, but the preaching of Christ crucified, by his faithful ministers, will not be in vain. In the midst of trials and discouragements, much do they need the sympathy and the prayers of the churches; and, above all, the presence and blessing of the Saviour, that they may be sustained and prospered in their labors in this dry and weary land.

The following extracts from Mr. Lloyd's journal, give a view of their chapel preaching:—

Nov. 20.—I went to the chapel as usual, and had a good audience. How dark the mind of this people is, and how vacant as far as all good and holy feeling is concerned! How feeble our efforts to instruct them. This hard language presents a formidable obstacle to our labors. I sometimes feel much discouraged to look at these multitudes, and think of my inability to point them to the great Physician. But it is my duty to do what I can, and leave results with God.

Dec. 9.—I went to the chapel and sat down, scarcely knowing what to say to the people, that were gathering round me. But God assisted me, and enabled me to address a very quiet and attentive audience for a considerable length of time. After which I distributed tracts to those who could read. On the whole this has been one of my most pleasant days at the chapel.

Monday, Dec. 21.—Yesterday I had a good audience. Two men asked a great many questions about Jesus and his religion. One of them seemed to be an intelligent man. He was from a neighboring city, and had never heard the name of Jesus before. I was much gratified with the serious manner in which these two men received what I had to say, in relation to their inquiries. After sermon I gave one of them a New Testament, and urged him to read it carefully.

March 4.—I had a large and attentive audience in the chapel. By large, I mean thirty or forty persons. This may seem small to those who are accustomed to see people flocking to church by the hundred; but it seems large to us, who often see but eight or ten, listless, ignorant hearers present. One old man of eighty years of age was present. He had never heard of Jesus. I addressed him solemnly about his dangerous condition. He listened attentively for some length of time.

March 16.—I went to the meeting for Chinese women. About fifteen adult females and ten girls were present. Including men and boys there were about forty persons in the room. One of the teachers read and explained the narrative of Christ meeting with the woman of Samaria; and another teacher closed the meeting with prayer. It was an interesting scene.

April 2.—I had a very pleasant and attentive audience. The goodness of God, as manifested in the distribution of animals and vegetables on the face of the earth, and in other beneficent arrangements, engaged our attention for some time. I then attempted to show them that their false gods had nothing to do in this kind and wise arrangement of things. They ought to abandon such useless gods and

betake themselves to the service of the gracious and holy God of heaven and earth. I then led them to contemplate the goodness of this Almighty Being in the gift of his own dear Son, to make atonement for the sins of guilty men. The people were very attentive, and were evidently interested in the subject. One decently dressed man sat near me all the time. He occasionally asked some sensible questions.

May 11.—I had a pretty large audience. After a time, one man turned the conversation upon the subject of the god of thunder. After adding a few remarks about this god, I came away with heavy feelings of discouragement. How dark the mind of this people! How deluded they are when they are willing to place implicit confidence in an imaginary being, who has the power to hurl thunderbolts upon the heads of the wicked. Lui-Kong is more feared than the living and true God. But it is the duty of the missionary to plod along, and do what he can. Would that the churches felt and prayed for him, more than they seem to do!

May 18.—For the last two or three days there have been large audiences in the chapel. Many listened attentively to the truth, and it is to be hoped that the good seed thus sown may fall into some heart prepared to receive it, and spring up and bear fruit to the glory of God.

May 24.—Large and attentive audiences have been present in the chapel for several days. May the truth presented to the minds of the people take fast hold upon their consciences, and give them no peace till they find it by faith in Christ!

After the meeting, which was conducted to-day by the teacher U., was closed, a number of intelligent looking men from the city of Chiang-Chin accompanied me to my room in order to obtain books. They were very eager to secure, each for himself, one copy of every kind of tracts on hand for distribution. As soon as I had given each a copy of one tract they would immediately ask if there were not some other kinds in my possession, and would not suffer themselves to be put off until they were fully supplied with one of every kind. They then took leave, saying that they would take good care of the books and examine their contents. May the Lord of the harvest incline them to do so!

Some excursions have been made to the surrounding villages, for the purpose of preaching the Gospel, and the distribution of the printed page. The way was found to be fully open, and they were kindly received by the villagers, who listened attentively to the truths made known.

This distribution of sacred Scriptures, and religious tracts, has been principally confined to the chapel. There persons are met from the adjacent districts, by whom portions of truth are carried far and wide. Great care is exercised in placing these books in the hands only of those who can read. During the year 340,000 pages have been thus distributed.

The missionaries continue to be received with the utmost kindness by the officers and people, whenever they come in contact with them. In this respect a wide door is open for those on the ground, and for as many more as may be sent to join them. In conclusion they remark:—

“In the moral aspect of things we see little or no change. The use of opium steadily increases, followed of course by an increase of the usually resulting demoralization. There is no prohibition in force against its use. The shops are well known, and the pipes are exposed for sale with perfect impu-

nity along the principal streets. We do not see a more rapid waning of idolatry of late. On the contrary, some temples here have been repaired, and others built, at considerable expense. But that there are teachers here who are exerting themselves to disseminate doctrines contrary to those believed and followed heretofore, must be widely known. We occasionally have decided proofs of this, though an intelligent notion of what our system of faith and practice is, has as yet found place in the minds of but few beyond those immediately around us. But the declaration constantly made, that their religious systems are false; and the proclamation at the same time, and with the same constancy and earnestness, of the true God, and only Saviour, being the word of God, must sooner or later be seen to be, 'like as a fire, and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces.' "

NINGPO MISSION.

Rev. M. S. Culbertson,
 " A. W. Loomis,
 " R. Q. Way, and their wives;
 " J. W. Quarterman;
 D. B. McCartee, M. D.

This mission has been deeply afflicted by the death of one of their number, under circumstances truly painful and distressing. On the 19th of August, 1847, the Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, returning from Shanghai, where he had spent some time, as a delegate to the Convention for revising the Chinese translation of the Scriptures, was suddenly cut off by pirates, and found a watery grave in Hang Chow bay, between Chappoo and Ningpo. The particulars of the sad and melancholy end of this able and beloved missionary have already been published in the Missionary Chronicle, and need not be repeated here. His mourning friends and his missionary brethren have the rich consolation of believing that though his death was by cruel and violent men, he is now where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary are at rest.

About the same time, the brethren of this mission were called to act on trying questions, which resulted in the separation of Mr. Richard Cole, printer, from the service of the Board, and in his suspension from the privileges of the church. His course of conduct was extremely painful, and calculated to bring reproach upon the cause of Christ before the Heathen. In all their proceedings respecting him, the brethren of the

mission were unanimous; and the course they pursued has been unanimously approved by the Executive Committee. .

The health of the mission for the last year, with some slight exceptions, has been good. In several instances, they have found it to be of great advantage to health to resort to the sea-shore, for the benefit of the sea air. This can generally be done at a small expense, and with comparative ease and safety.

The Church.

The usual services have been regularly maintained in the chapel, the audience consisting of the mission families, the other missionaries in Ningpo, and the few Chinese in their service who understand English. Ho Huing, one of the scholars in the boys' school, was, on the 17th of April, 1847, admitted to the privileges of the church. He, and the other native members, continue to maintain a consistent Christian course.

Preaching in the Native Language.

During the greater part of the year, five chapels have been opened for religious services in Chinese; three of these are in the city, and two are without the walls. In these chapels the services have been held regularly on the Sabbath, and on particular days through the week. The average attendance at each chapel has been about forty persons. In this way, much Divine truth has been communicated to this people during the year. The good seed has been widely sown, and the blessing of God can cause it to spring up, even after many days, and bring forth fruit unto eternal life. That two hundred immortal souls, in their heathen blindness, are, two or three times every week, brought under the teaching of the Gospel, is a fact full of encouragement, and one that should find a place in the thoughts and the prayers of God's people.

Several tours have been made to places at a distance from the city, for preaching the Gospel, and distributing the publications of the press. These have been found encouraging, from the kindness with which the missionaries were received, the attention bestowed in hearing their instructions, and the eagerness to receive the printed page. On these tours, in the chapels, and in the dispensary, large numbers of Scriptures and tracts have been put into circulation; many of which have been carried far into the interior, and by seafaring men to the cities and places of native trade along the coast.

Schools.

The Boys' Boarding School contains thirty-one scholars. All are bound, by a written agreement with their parents, to remain for a term of years, varying from four to eight, according to their ages. Two classes are learning arithmetic, and a class of ten is studying geography. An elementary work on this subject has been prepared and printed, with which they are now quite familiar. Part of each day is given to the study of Christian and Native books, in the Chinese language, and to composition and writing the Chinese characters. A class of the most promising are taught the English language. Their religious instruction is carefully attended to. Besides Ho Huing, who is a member of the church, some of the other boys are under serious impressions. These things are of deep interest; to the youth taught in these schools must the Church chiefly look, for raising up from among the people those who shall proclaim to them the glad tidings of salvation.

Such is the deficiency in the Chinese language of popular works in the Arts and Sciences, that these books must be prepared as needed. Their increasing acquaintance with the language, will in process of time render the missionaries in China qualified to supply this destitution; and the cheapness of printing will enable them at a small expense to multiply copies for their own, and similar schools in China.

Girls' School.

This school, now under the care of Mrs. Loomis, contains ten pupils, their ages varying from six to fourteen years. They also are bound to stay from four to eight years. Having but recently been collected into the school, they are learning to read in elementary books. Those more advanced are reading the Two Friends. On the Sabbath, they read and study Dr. Milne's Sermons, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, and great care is taken of their religious instruction. One of the first who entered the school, seems to be fully convinced of the folly of idolatry, but it is doubtful if the truth has yet reached her heart. A part of each day is devoted to sewing and knitting.

It is worthy of notice, as showing the advance of missionary influence, that the parents of two of the eldest girls have been persuaded to permit their feet to be unbound, and there is a fair prospect of their being restored to their natural shape. The fact, also, that so many have been received into the

school in a single year, and that others have applied for admission, is a strong evidence that prejudices formerly existing are giving way. Three years ago, it was doubtful whether a married lady could obtain female pupils; and even in the case of an unmarried lady, many difficulties were met, and much patience and perseverance required before the object was obtained.

Medical Practice.

The dispensary, under Dr. McCartee, has been continued at his own house, as heretofore. The number of patients prescribed for during the year has been over nine hundred. The patients are attended to once every five days, when from twenty to forty new patients attend. The number prescribed for might have been greatly increased, had more time been given to this service. This was not deemed advisable at present. The time of the physician is required for other duties, and frequent delays occur in receiving medicine from the United States. Many instances have occurred of patients coming regularly and repeatedly from ten to twenty-five miles. The operations have been few, and mostly confined to the eye. A larger number of gunshot and other wounds, have been healed than formerly, owing to the increase of piracy on the coast.

The main object of missionary labor has not been forgotten in the dispensary. Tracts have been distributed, and addresses have been made to the patients. Many were from villages fifteen or twenty miles distant, and quite a number from places more remote. Sailors from the provinces of Canton, Fokeen, and Shantung, and from Formosa, have received medical assistance, and have carried with them, in their distant voyages, portions of truth in the printed page.

Printing.

Since the first of September, the printing-press has been under the charge of Mr. Loomis. During the year the following works have been printed:

		PP.	COPIES.	WHOLE PP.
Six Warnings against Opium, 2d ed.	12mo.	14	5000	70,000
Do. do.	3d ed.	" 14	5000	70,000
Tract on the Sabbath	2d ed.	" 16	4000	64,000
Do. do.	3d ed.	" 19	4000	48,000
The Two Friends,	2d ed.	" 72	10,000	720,000
Religion of Jesus,	2d ed.	" 40	2000	80,000
Advent and Death of Christ,	2d ed.	" 56	2000	112,000
Discourse on Idolatry,	"	12	2000	24,000

	FF.	COPIES.	WHOLE PP.
Tract on Gambling,	12mo., 22	5000	110,000
Sheet Tract of Ten Commandments, equal to	" 8	2000	16,000
Sheet Tract of Creed and Lord's Prayer, equal to	" 4	2000	8000
Tract on the True God,	" 10	2000	20,000
Religious Handbills, equal to	" 4	2000	8000
Do. do. do.	" 4	600	2,400
Medical Handbills, do.	" 4	1600	6400
Specimen of Shorter Catechism,	" 40	34	1260
Elementary Work on Geography, by the Rev. R. Q. Way,	" 72	200	14,4000
Genesis,	8vo. 140	2000	280,000
Deuteronomy,	" 104	2000	208,000
Pentateuch,	" 568	3000	1,704,000
Commentary on Luke,	" 160	5000	800,000
	1376	61,434	4,365,560

The printing press will be a powerful agent in disseminating the truths of the Gospel, and promoting true science in China. Compared with the entire population, the number of readers is not so large as was at first supposed; yet the actual number is large, and as they are found in all the provinces, the same printed page can be read with equal facility in all parts of the empire. When a good translation of the Scriptures has been made, the expense of printing, by the use of stereotype plates, will be much reduced. Some good tracts have already been prepared, but their number needs to be greatly enlarged. In the use of the press a good beginning has been made, and this branch of the missionary work is steadily going forward. But there are other important measures connected with the press in China which are yet untouched.

One of these relates to the colloquial language. It is only in the learned language that books have been printed, even by the Chinese themselves. In the colloquial language, nothing has been printed. This language must be reduced to writing, and in it must the Bible be printed; so also of books on science, history, and the arts.

Another great work is to bring the Manchu language into the service of the Church. The present dynasty, as is known, are Manchu Tartars. They have held the government of China for two centuries. A large proportion of the civil and military officers are Manchu Tartars, who speak and write this language. The reigning emperors, for this entire period, have paid great attention to the cultivation of the Manchu language. They have caused the principal Chinese works to be translated into it. Many Chinese books have been printed

with a Manchu translation interlined. The Manchu is an alphabetical language, and a knowledge of it will be of great service in explaining the obscure idioms of the Chinese language. Besides, a good translation of the Bible into Manchu, for the people speaking this language, is even now wanted in the missionary work. Religious tracts, and works on science and the arts are also wanted.

The Committee feel a melancholy interest in stating, that these two great measures deeply occupied the thoughts, and entered into the plans of the beloved missionary, whose early death is so much deplored. But the Master who called him to a higher sphere of labor, can prepare others for this part of his work below.

Another measure of great importance, and one with which the press in China is connected, is to bring the language of Japan into the missionary service. It will be impossible for that intelligent but suspicious people, much longer to seclude themselves from the rest of the world. They are but a few days' sail from our most northern mission in China; and even now books, if printed in their language, might to some extent be sent to them by vessels trading between the two countries.

In advancing these different measures, some progress has been made during the year. A second printing press has been sent to China. A large number of metallic pictures and cuts, selected by the mission at Ningpo, have been sent out, to be used in printing books in the colloquial language. In connection with the American Board, matrices for another font of divisible Chinese type, of a size larger than the font now on hand, has been engaged to be made in Berlin, of which one-third is already completed. These type of different sizes will greatly improve the Chinese printing, and they are especially needed in printing commentaries on the Scriptures. By the kindness of Mr. S. Wells Williams, the printer of the American Board for China, a font of Japanese type has been cast from his matrices, and a font of Manchu type will also be furnished by him as soon as they may be wanted.

In conclusion the mission write :

"In reviewing the events of the year, we are led to feel our entire dependence upon God. We may call forth into the service all the energies of mind and body; we may be instant in season, reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine, but all in vain without the blessing of God. No eloquence of man can move the heart, or convert the soul, nothing less than power divine. We are, therefore, but weak, imperfect instruments in the hands of God; and happy will we be if we are made instruments of salvation to the souls

around us. From a view of the past, however, we have no cause for discouragement. It is true God has seen fit to diminish our number, but it may be that by this dispensation he would teach us to rely more upon him, and not so much upon an arm of flesh. We know also that he can work by few as well as by many,—by feeble as well as by powerful means; and though the work of the Lord may seem not to prosper in our hands, this should not discourage the people of God, but rather excite us to renewed efforts, increased zeal and more importunate prayer. We think ourselves warranted, however, to take encouragement from the favorable indications we are permitted to behold, that the work is going forward. It is true that the whole system of idolatry and superstition has not as yet been overthrown: the idols of the Chinese have not yet been cast to the moles and to the bats; but it is true that many are beginning to be convinced of the folly of idol worship, and of many of their superstitious customs. But while we should not be discouraged, it becomes all engaged in the Master's work, to put on the whole armor of God, that they may be able to stand in the evil day, and having done all to stand."

Missionary Operations in Papal Europe.

The recent revolutions in France, and in other parts of Europe, have added new interest to the labors of the Evangelical Societies of France and Geneva, and have increased their means of usefulness, by removing legal difficulties, which have existed heretofore. The Society in Paris thus writes, "There is entire liberty of conscience, complete equality of the churches, the liberty of holding meetings, under the principles adopted and proclaimed by the new government. We have no more fetters to fear in the prosecution of our evangelizing labors, no more suits at law for holding religious meetings; our efforts now will meet with no more obstacles, except the limited amount of our pecuniary resources."

In the midst of these cheering results, the hands of these brethren are greatly straitened for want of funds. The commercial embarrassment in Europe is severely felt in their operations. Hence their appeals for assistance from the churches in this country are pressing and earnest. It is but a few churches, and a few individuals, who have made their contributions for this object, through this Board; many churches and individuals professing to act through another channel. The sums sent are small compared with the magnitude of the subject. Should the Presbyterian church generally take an interest in these re-

markable movements in Papal Europe, how easily could the wants of our brethren there be fully supplied.

Mission to the Jews.

Rev. Matthew R. Miller.

Mr. Miller has still further pursued his studies in Rabbinical Hebrew and in the German language. During the year he has mixed constantly with the Jews in this city, conversing with them freely in relation to their religious belief, proving and alleging to them from the Scriptures, that Messiah has already come. Many of these conversations are of much interest; but it has been considered that the publication of them would be injurious. This mission, therefore, in the present aspect of it, must be conducted without the reports and journals being published, as in the case of other missions. With a full knowledge of all the circumstances, the Committee, however, can say confidently, that this mission deserves to be fully sustained by the churches, and when the proper time comes, to be fully enlarged.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Although the receipts have exceeded those of last year by more than \$13,000, there is still a small balance against the treasury. This has been caused by the advance and the extension of the missionary work. Whilst the cause enjoys the blessing of God, this will continue to be the case from year to year. In all the missions a broad and deep foundation has been laid for raising up a native ministry, on whom must finally rest the work of preaching the Gospel to their own people. This is already a new and a powerful addition to the missionary force; but it is also an addition to the missionary expense, and one that must increase as the number of native laborers becomes larger.

Besides the sums stated in the Treasurer's Report, \$7,539,74 have been received by the missionaries in India. This sum has aided much in the support of the missions in this large field, especially the new station at Jalandar. It shows, also, the liberality of the European community in India, and their confidence in the missionaries of the Board.

This Report shows that the Foreign Missionary work, if it has the blessing of God upon it, cannot remain stationary. Efficient agents are raised up on the ground,—most important

points are offered to be occupied,—and facilities for carrying forward the work are providentially afforded. It is encouraging to witness the advances made from year to year; but these very encouragements require, on the part of professing Christians, more prayers for the infant churches gathered from among the heathen; more liberality, and self-denial even, in giving their gold and their silver, and what is far more precious, their sons and their daughters, for the service of the Lord. And if there be one truth more clear than another, it is, that it is the duty of every professing Christian to engage in this work. In this particular the Presbyterian Church has most lamentably come short of her privileges and her duty. More than half her churches do nothing to send the blessed Gospel of the Son of God to the perishing heathen. It is due to our churches, however, that another truth should be placed beside this painful statement:—No church, whether vacant or with a stated ministry, has refused to aid in support of this cause, when asked to do so by any agent of the Board, or by any minister or ruling elder of the church. Another painful statement must be repeated: in by far the largest number of churches which do contribute regularly, the contributions have come from a few, and the large majority of the members do nothing. We are cheered occasionally by reports sent to us by beloved brethren, "Every member of the church, and many who are not members, have done something." When such a report comes from all the churches, there will be no want of means. But this result can only be effected by the ministers and the ruling elders of the different churches. However difficult it may appear, if they will engage in the work in earnest, and with a right spirit, difficulties will disappear, and this labor of love will bring its own reward.

In the midst of much that is discouraging in the want of missionary zeal and liberality in so large a number of the ministers and members of the Church, there is cause of thanksgiving to God, that the advance in the receipts has so nearly equalled the wants of the different missions. There is an increase of funds from the churches, and the number of contributing churches is larger than last year; and there is a large increase from Sabbath schools and juvenile missionary association. An equal advance will be wanted for the next year, the estimates being actually \$120,275. How easily could the ministers and churches who are doing nothing, furnish the means thus wanted, to enable our beloved Zion, in some measure, to keep up with the calls and providences of God.

The Church cannot feel too deeply the inefficiency of all human agency, apart from the Divine blessing, and that it is the work of the Spirit of God to convert the soul to himself.

Strong and humble faith also is needed, for clouds and thick darkness often surround the way of our God. But whatever may be dark and mysterious in the history of God's dealings with his people, in the specific directions of his Word, the duty of the Church is plain—"Preach the Gospel to every creature"—"Go and teach all nations." In obeying this command, the Church now, as in the days of the apostles, may be called to pass through great trials and afflictions, and to be rebuked for apathy and unfaithfulness. If the Church be Christ's she has nothing to fear. His rebukes will purify and not consume. Trials she must expect, for the disciple is not above his Master, nor the servant above his Lord. It is enough that the disciple be as his Master, and that the servant be as his Lord.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Statement of payments on account of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, from May 1, 1847, to May 1, 1848.

MISSIONS:

LODIANA MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Lodiana Mission,	\$14,888 74
Outfit and expenses of the Rev. Charles W. Forman,	230 00
Balance of outfit of Mrs. Jamieson, - - -	90 72
Passage of Rev. Chas. W. Forman, from New York to Calcutta, - - - - -	300 00—\$15,509 46

ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Allahabad Mission,	14,662 50
Outfit of Rev. A. Alexander Hodge and wife, - -	333 00
Passages of " " " " from New York to Calcutta, - - - - -	600 00—15,595 50

FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Furrukhabad Mission,	13,452 35
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NINGPO MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Ningpo Mission, -	12,722 91
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57,280.22

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

49

57280.22

AMOY MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Amoy Mission, 1,234 93

CANTON MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Canton Mission, 8,439 53

SIAM MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Siam Mission, 2,279 64

AFRICAN MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the African Mission, 2,803 54

CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Chippewa and Ottawa Mission, 2,077 83

OTTOE AND OMAHAW MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Ottoe and Omahaw Mission, 4,779 52

IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Iowa and Sac Mission, 1,680 30

CREEK MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Creek Mission, 8,036 11

CHOCTAW MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Spencer Academy, 11,141 17

PAPAL EUROPE.

Expenditures on account of Missions in France and Switzerland, 2,154 16

JEWISH MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Mission to the Jews, 557 60

AGENCIES.

98,466.57

Rev. Wm. S. Rogers, salary one year, 800 00 -

" " travelling expenses, in part, 231 75

Rev. Henry R. Wilson, jr., salary seven months, to May 1, 875 00 - 231. 445.

" H. R. Wilson, jr., travelling expenses, from May 1st, 1847, to Jan. 1, 1848, 445 75 102.

" H. B. Wilson, jr., moving family from Winchester to Philadelphia, 103 75 75.

" A. O. Patterson, D. D., salary six months, to April 1, 500 00 - 173.

" " " " travelling expenses, 75 00 029.

Travelling expenses of Officers of the Board, and voluntary Agents, 173 32—3,204 57

1029.57

217.5

SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Corresponding Secretary's salary, one year,	-	-	2,000	00
Assistant Secretary's salary, one year,	-	-	1,000	00
Treasurer's salary, one year,	-	-	1,500	00
Clerk hire, and copying,	-	-	658	20
			5,158	20

566.66

PRINTING.

Expense of Printing and Publishing 2,000 copies of the Missionary Chronicle, sent free of charge to Ministers, Life Members, and persons contributing annually \$10 to the funds of the Board,	593	50	✓
The Foreign Missionary: excess of expenditures above the amount received from Subscribers,	386	54	✓
Expense of printing 3,500 copies of the Tenth Annual Report,	212	17	
Expense of printing Abstract of do do,	12	88	
" " 7000 copies of Letters to Children, by the Rev. W. S. Rogers,	97	84	
Expense of printing 5000 do. do., by the W. M. Lowrie	165	50	
Printing Sermons, Circulars, Receipts, etc.	19	25	
	1,487	68	

282.59

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postage,	337	99
Fuel and light,	87	50
Fixtures and furniture,	59	18
Library, maps, and binding books,	72	97
Blank books, and stationary,	58	95
Periodicals,	41	80
Freight and cartage,	34	51
Insurance on Mission House and articles in it,	48	00
Taxes on Mission House,	100	09
Miscellanies, boxes, twine, nails, etc.,	25	65
	866	64
Total,	\$109,183	66

1 -	109.183.66
2 -	98.466.57
3 -	107.77.09
4 -	2155.02
5 -	1029.57
6 -	6024.84
7 -	225.05
8 -	593.50
9 -	386.54
10 -	282.59
	<u>109.183.66</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in account current with Daniel Wells, Treasurer.* Cr.

1848.
May 1. To payments on account of the Board, as
per accompanying statement . . . 109,183 63

To balance from old account,

\$109,183 66
\$426 95

The undersigned have examined the above account, and find it correct,

Mission House, New-York, May 8, 1848.

T. PAINOLE, }
Auditors.

DANIEL WELLS, Treasurer.

1848.
May 1. By balance on hand, as per last A/c 0 00 \$170 33
Annual Report
By donations from Churches 25,121 92
By donations from Individuals 16,718 36
and Miscellaneous sources 3,649 31
By Legacies 0 00
Received from Synod of the A/c 1,200 00 \$3,165 03
formed Presbyterian Church
Received from the United States
Government for the Choctaw
Indians 8,681 29
Received from do. for the Creek
do. 4,000 00
Received from do. for the Iowa
and Sac do. 1,540 00
Received from do. for the Chip-
pewa and Ottawa do. 1,400 00—15,621 29
Received from the American Bi-
ble Society, for printing in
North India 2,000 00
Received from the American
Tract Society, for printing in
North India and China 1,800 00
Balance to new account 426 95
\$109,183 66

NOTICES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
AT THE
ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, was held in the Mission House, New York city, on the 5th and 9th of May, and its sessions were concluded on the 25th of May, in the Lecture Room of the first Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, during the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The following members were present :

Ministers.—Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D., President ; GARDINER SPRING, D.D., W. W. PHILLIPS, D.D., NICHOLAS MURRAY, D.D., JOSEPH M'ELROY, D.D., GEORGE POTTS, D.D., JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D., REUBEN FRANK, CHARLES HODGE, D.D., ROBERT DAVIDSON, D.D., JACOB GREEN, JAMES M'DONALD, WM. D. SNODGRASS, D.D., JOHN JOHNSTON, JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., C. C. CUYLER, D.D., ROBERT M'CARTER, D.D., M. W. JACOBUS, JOHN C. BACKUS, D. V. M'LEAN.

Laymen.—SILAS HOLMES, Vice-President ; HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, WALTER LOWRIE, WILLIAM STEELE, JAMES LENOX, ROBERT CARTER, GILBERT T. SNOWDEN, JESSE BROWN, C. S. CARRINGTON, WM. S. MARTIN, C. A. B. KEMPER, SAMUEL HEPBURN, SAMUEL M. LEIPER.

All the sessions of the Board were opened and closed with prayer.

At the meetings of the Board held in the Mission House, the Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Accounts, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee were laid before the Board, and were referred to Committees, the Missions in each general field of labor being placed in the hands of separate Committees. Upon their recommendation, the Board adopted the Report of the Executive Committee, and directed it to be presented to the General Assembly.

On Sabbath evening preceding the meeting of the Board, a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., in the church on University Place, New York, from Matthew xxviii. 19, 20. On Tuesday evening, the 9th of May, a public meeting was held in the Rutgers street church, New York. The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Drs. Snodgrass and McCarter, an abstract of the Annual Report was read by the assistant secretary, and addresses made by the Rev. Robert Davidson, D.D., the Rev. Hugh A. Brown, and the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D.

On Sabbath evening, the 21st May, the annual sermon was preached before the Board by the Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D.D. in the First Presbyterian church in Baltimore, from Psalm l. 5.

On Wednesday evening, 24th May, a missionary meeting was held in the

Franklin street Presbyterian church, Baltimore. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, addresses were made by Walter Lowrie, Esq., Rev. Wm. S. Rogers, Col. P. P. Pitchlynn, of the Choctaw nation, Rev. John C. Lord, D.D., and Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Jr.

The Rev. Lewis W. Green, D.D., was elected to preach the next annual Sermon, and the Rev. John C. Lord, D.D. was chosen alternate.

The Board adjourned to meet in the Mission House, on the 7th day of May, 1849, at four o'clock, P. M.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1848, ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

On Friday, the 19th of May, the Annual Report of the Board was presented to the General Assembly, in a printed form, and was referred to the Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D.D., Rev. Wm. Smith, D.D., Rev. N. H. Harding, D.D., Mr. C. A. B. Kemper, and Mr. Jesse Brown. On Tuesday, the 23d of May, a series of Resolutions was reported by this Committee, which received the consideration of the Assembly. Remarks were made by the Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D.D., Walter Lowrie, Esq., Rev. Alfred Wright, Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Jr., and Rev. J. H. Thornwell, D.D. The Resolutions were then adopted, and are as follows:

I. *Resolved*, That in the Report of the Board the General Assembly see much cause for thanksgiving and gratitude to God, for the wide fields of usefulness opened to the Church,—for the encouraging state of the different Missions among the heathen, as seen in the increase of church members, in the healthful state of the different mission schools, in the efficiency of the printing presses, and in the facilities afforded of thus preaching the everlasting Gospel, publicly and from house to house. And they would take encouragement, that in the enlargement and advance of the missionary work, the increase of receipts has sustained the increased expenditures of the year.

II. *Resolved*, That in the midst of so much that is encouraging, there is cause of deep humiliation in the sight of God, that so many of our ministers and members manifest so little interest in the state of the benighted heathen, and the General Assembly, whilst they reprove such indifference to this great duty, would affectionately exhort the churches, and every individual member, to unite as one man in sending to the destitute the knowledge of the Saviour's name.

III. *Resolved*, That in the early death, by the hand of violent men, of one of their highly esteemed and useful missionaries, in a field comprehending one-third of the inhabitants of the globe, whilst engaged in his Master's work, the General Assembly would view the hand of God; and whilst they would humbly submit to this mysterious and distressing providence, they would hear in it the voice of God speaking to the Church in rebuke, for past unfaithfulness in the great work of sending the Gospel to the perishing heathen.

IV. *Resolved*, That the General Assembly would ever recognise the inefficiency of all human agency apart from the blessing of the Holy Ghost; and they would affectionately exhort the whole Church to be much engaged in prayer to God for his blessing on the labors of all his servants at home and abroad; and that all his professing people may have much of the spirit that was in Christ.

V. *Resolved*, That all our churches be most earnestly exhorted to attend to the monthly concert of prayer, and collections, and that if practicable, the collections be taken on the Sabbath.

VI. *Resolved*, That the Report of the Board be approved, and referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The following preamble and resolution, offered by one of the members, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the Divine Providence, an effectual door for the propagation of the Gospel in France, is now opened by the recent revolution in that great State, while the monetary embarrassments, resulting from the political convulsions in Europe, have seriously crippled the resources and the efforts of the Evangelical Societies who are engaged in the work of circulating the Scriptures, and disseminating the Gospel in that country; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, that it be recommended to all the congregations in our connection, to take up a collection on the third Sabbath in June next, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, to be paid over to the Board of Foreign Missions, for the purpose of aiding in the work of evangelizing France.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

On the 9th of May, the following persons were elected Officers of the Board for the ensuing year:

President.

Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.

Messrs. CHARLES CHAUNCEY,

" JOHN JOHNSTON,

" SILAS HOLMES,

" HARMER DENNY,

" KENSRY JOHNS,

" MATTHEW L. BEVAN,

Messrs. SIDNEY A. BAXTER,

" NATHANIEL EWING,

" ALEX. C. HENDERSON,

" JAMES BLAKE,

" JOHN T. MCCOUB,

" JOHN M. M'CALLA.

Executive Committee.

Rev. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D.,

" JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D.,

" WILLIAM D. SNODGRASS, D.D.,

" JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D.,

" DANIEL WELLS, *ex. off.*,

Mr. JAMES LENOX,

" HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

" DAVID W. C. OLYPHANT,

" JAMES T. SOUTTER,

" ROBERT CARTER,

Mr. WALTER LOWRIE, *ex. off.*

Corresponding Secretary, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq.

Recording Secretary, Rev. JACOB GREEK.

Assistant Secretary, Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE.

Treasurer, Rev. DANIEL WELLS.

Auditors, Messrs. THOMAS PRINGLE, EBENEZER PLATT.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRES.
BYTERIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.

May, 1849.

Ministers.

Daniel McKinley,
Wm. S. Plumer, D.D.,
George Potts, D.D.,
James W. Alexander, D. D.,
John N. C. Grier, D.D.,
Edward D. Smith,
Thomas Smyth, D.D.,
Gardiner Spring, D.D.,
E. P. Swift, D.D.,
Wm. D. Snodgrass, D.D.,
John Gray, D.D.,
John Yeomans, D.D.,
Reuben Frame,
Samuel Miller, D.D.,
Alexander Maclin,

Laymen.

A. W. Mitchell,
Thomas Pringle,
Ebenezer Platt,
Alexander Symington,
Charles S. Todd,
Samuel Winfree,
Abel Head,
Benjamin Emerson,
John D. Thorpe,
J. L. Jernegan,
Samuel Russell,
Peter V. B. Fowler,
Gilbert T. Snowden,
Robert L. Stuart,
Wm. Q. Morton.

May, 1850.

Ministers.

John T. Edgar, D.D.,
 Charles Hodge, D.D.,
 Archibald Alexander, D.D.,
 Wm. M. Atkinson, D.D.,
 John C. Backus,
 Henry A. Boardman, D.D.,
 Matthew Brown, D.D.,
 Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D.,
 John N. Campbell, D.D.,
 Henry R. Wilson, D.D.,
 Henry R. Weed, D.D.,
 Wm. Neill, D.D.,
 Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.,
 Peyton Harrison,
 Samuel Beach Jones,

Laymen.

James Adger,
 James Agnew,
 John H. Hill,
 J. S. Copes, M.D.,
 Hugh Auchincloss,
 A. G. McIlwaine,
 Moses Allen,
 Walter Lowrie,
 Harmer Denny,
 Wm. Shear,
 Wm. Steele,
 Edgar C. Wilson,
 James Donaldson,
 James Whitehill,
 Samuel C. Handerson,

Charles Chauncey.

May, 1851.

Willis Lord, D.D.,
 C. C. Cuyler, D.D.,
 John C. Lowrie,
 David Elliott, D.D.,
 James Hoge, D.D.,
 Robert Davidson, D.D.,
 W. L. Breckinridge, D.D.,
 Benj. H. Rice, D.D.,
 John M. Dickey,
 S. L. Graham, D.D.,
 S. S. Davis, D.D.,
 D. V. McLean,
 Reuben Smith,
 Jacob Green,
 James M. Macdonald,

James Lenox,
 M. L. Bevan,
 James N. Dickson,
 Nathaniel Ewing,
 Samuel M. Leiper,
 Robert Archer,
 J. P. Eagles,
 Wm. Harris, M.D.,
 John Kerr, M.D.,
 James H. Fitzgerald,
 Robert Carter,
 J. J. Bryant,
 John T. Gilchrist,
 D. W. O. Olyphant,
 Luke Loomis.

May, 1852.

J. J. Janeway, D.D.,
 George W. Janvier, D.D.,
 John Johnston,
 Joseph H. Jones, D.D.,
 John M. Krebs, D.D.,
 Joseph McElroy, D.D.,
 William W. Phillips, D.D.,
 John Goldsmith,
 Nicholas Murray, D.D.,
 Jonathan Greenleaf,
 Thomas L. Janeway,
 John McDowell, D.D.,
 Melancthon W. Jacobus,
 Robert McCartee, D.D.,
 Alexander T. McGill, D.D.,

Wm. McIlwaine,
 Benj. McDowell,
 Thomas McKean,
 George Morris,
 Matthew Newkirk,
 Joseph Patterson,
 John M. Sherrerd,
 James P. Means,
 James T. Soutter,
 G. B. Lamar,
 Jesse Brown,
 C. S. Carrington,
 Wm. S. Martien,
 C. A. B. Kemper,
 Samuel Hepburn.

Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Total received by the Board of Foreign Missions during the Year ending 1st May, 1848, \$89,165 09, from the following sources:

NOTE.—For particulars, see monthly acknowledgments.

SYNOD OF ALBANY. Pby of Londonderry.

Newburyport, 2d 69 52

Pby of Troy.

Waterford 230 00
Lansingburg 174 19
Cambridge 39 00
Stillwater 107 13
Kingsbury, 1st 15 00
Dunning st. Troy 9 00
Troy, 2d st 334 50

898 82

Pby of Albany.

Albany, 1st 750 00
Schenectady 181 08
Albany, 3d 81 00
Mayfield, 1st 90 00
Utica, Westminster 50 00
West Galway 19 35
Ballston Spa 55 50
Northampton 19 50
Mayfield Central 14 86
Ballston 14 50
Charleston 9 70

1165 49

Pby of Columbia.

Lexington 51 06
Windham, 2d 15 00
66 06

SYNOD OF BUFFALO.

Pby of Buffalo City.

Rochester 10 00
Buffalo, 1st 155 72
Portageville 6 00
Black Rock 8 53
Alden 5 00

185 25

Pby of Steuben.

Sparta 14 00
Mantz 5 00
Windsor 2 00
Bath 67 00
Groveland 5 00
Miscellaneous 10 00

103 00

Pby of Wyoming.

Caledonia 32 00
Wyoming 25 50
East Bethany 31 00
Scottsville 8 25

Nunda 14 19
Warsaw 29 00

139 94

SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

Pby of Hudson.

Goshen 150 74
Hamptonburg 29 25
Cohecton 11 00
Monticello 20 00
Deer Park 24 50
Scotchtown 104 00
Liberty 31 00
Hempstead 35 90
Rockland Lake 2 00
Goodwill 50 00
Mourree 4 00

462 39

Pby of North River.

Newburg 91 50
Rondout 170 00
Matteawan 176 26
Marlborough 33 96
Wappinger's Creek 15 00
Miscellaneous 2 00

488 72

Pby of Bedford.

Bedford 152 86
Red Mills 3 78
Patterson 10 04
South Salem 220 50
Rye 70 75
White Plains 11 00
Mount Pleasant 61 46
Gilead 16 00

546 39

Pby of Long Island.

Bridgehampton 21 95
Smithtown 40 00
Huntingdon 23 62
Southampton 159 28
Moriches 4 00
South Haven 6 60
Middletown 20 00
East Hampton 28 00
Sag Harbor 100 00

403 45

Pby of New York.

Jersey City 34 06
Brick Church 610 47
Thompsonville 44 10
Wallabout 51 71

First Church, N Y 3947 37
Newtown 40 00
Duane St, N Y 1426 97
Brooklyn, 2d 96 60
Rutgers St, N Y 374 23
Chelsea, N Y 533 58
Forty-second St, N Y 147 82
Tariffville 8 00
Jamaica 55 71
Brooklyn, 1st 454 58
Yorkville 4 94
Hammond St, N Y 35 18
Manhattan, N Y 19 50
Madison Av, N Y 97 28
University Pl, N Y 1206 65
Greenbush 1 75
Williamsburg 108 37

9901 05

Second Pby of New York.

Scotch Church, N Y 1805 12
West Farms 18 80
Peekskill 60 00
Canal Street, N Y 387 41
Delhi 17 00
Mt Washington 25 00

2253 33

SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.

Pby of Elizabethtown.

Chester and Mt Olivet 68 84
Woodbridge 68 00
Woodbridge, 2d 94 04
Plainfield, 1st 36 00
Chatham Village 21 00
Elizabethtown, 1st 480 00
Perth Amboy 51 00
Liberty Corners 42 02
Rahway 157 00
Paterson, 1st 85 70
Morristown 1st 5 25
New Providence 20 00
Baskingridge 43 00
Lamington 80 50
Westfield 20 26
Elizabeth Port 10 57
Mount Freedom 10 00

1233 18

Pby of New Brunswick.

Trenton, 1st 118 00
Middletown Point 15 44
Bound Brook 121 00
South Trenton 46 90
New Brunswick 160 18
Village Ch, Freehold, 100 30
Cranberry, 1st 30 00
Freehold 39 22

Lawrence	108 61
Pennington	134 50
Princeton	151 01
Nottingham	10 00
Shrewsbury	28 00
Manchester	7 00
Trenton City	137 50
Cranberry, 2d	175 00
Titusville	75 00
Kingston	58 00
Dutch Neck	8 00
Millstone	71 00
Allentown	25 00
Miscellaneous	50 00
	1670 12

Pby of Newton.

Newton	23 00
Massfield	70 00
Easton	215 00
Middle Smithfield	38 84
Belvidere	20 00
Allen Township	40 00
Stillwater, 1st	20 00
Harmony	25 22
Hackettstown	150 00
Stroudsburg	15 18
Knowlton	89 35
Blainstown	61 65
Durham	6 33
Greenwich	126 91
Musconetcong Valley	65 00
German Valley	58 00
Oxford	50 00
Dauville	4 00
Lower Mt Bethel	145 00
Fox Hill	4 38
	1927 90

Pby of Raritan.

Amwell United, 1st	37 00
Amwell, 2d	145 50
Lambertville,	20 31
Flushing,	7 00
Milford	30 00
Clinton	76 95
Solebury	38 00
Pleasant Grove	25 00
Kingwood	15 50
	395 26

Pby of Luzerne.

Wilkesbarre	80 00
Mauch Chunk	53 00
Port Carbon	5 37
Tamques	8 00
Summit Hill	10 00
Kingston	9 00
Berwick	7 00
Lackawanna	3 00
Conyngham	5 00
Hanover	2 50
	176 87

Pby of Susquehanna.

Troy	9 50
Athens	3 13
Towanda	31 70
Orwell	21 00
Wyalusing	31 12
Warren	6 70
Welch	3 50
Silver Lake	82 00

Rome	5 00
Canton	5 50
	108 15

Pby of West Jersey.

Pittsgrove	64 25
Blackwoodtown	16 00
Cold Spring	17 50
Williamstown	9 00
Woodbury	15 00
Mount Holly	50 47
Columbus	5 41
Burlington	150 30
May's Landing	10 00
Greenwich	3 75
Bridgeton	260 10
Cedarville	20 00
Salem	96 00
	807 68

SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

Pby of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, 2d	319 49
" 4th	5 00
" 6th	590 89
" 7th	353 91
" 9th	77 84
" 10th	1009 81
" Central	507 74
" Scots	323 00
Cohocksink 1st	71 00
Philadelphian Union	8 62
" North	196 50
	3163 80

Second Pby of Philadelphia

Neshaminy	120 00
Germanstown	193 00
Frankford	101 00
Newtown	19 92
Bridesburg	130 00
Abington	150 00
Doylestown	47 00
Deep Run	5 00
Miscellaneous	50 00
	747 92

Pby of Newcastle.

Upper Octorara	154 25
White Clay Creek	4 35
Forks of Brandywine	88 69
Lower Brandywine	16 50
Red Clay Creek	17 00
Doe Run and Contr'le	89 00
Oxford	82 75
Fagus Manor	44
New London	50 00
Rockland	9 50
Rock	5 25
Newcastle	210 00
Wilmington	107 50
	898 23

Pby of Donegal

York	43 00
Churchville	25 00
Waynesburg	135 13
Marietta	23 50
Cedar Grove	43 25
Middle Octorara	23 50
Donegal	47 00
Chestnut Level	32 00
	374 38

Pby of Baltimore.

Washington, F St,	123 78
Alexandria, 1st	143 05
Baltimore, 3d	180 25
" 1st	671 00
Bethel	20 00
Georgetown, Bridge st	23 50
Wyeomco	15 34
New Windsor	25 00
Frederick	25 00
Havre De Grace	2 50
Nealsville	2 01
Long Green	18 00
Taneytown	185 00
Baltimore, Broadway	40 00
" Franklin st	365 56
" 2d	349 22
" Aisquith st	23 37
Monokia	32 30
Govanstown	5 00
Buckingham	10 10
Miscellaneous	12 00
	2291 88

Pby of Carlisle.

Lower Path Valley	71 50
Gettysburg	52 00
McConnellsburg	50 00
Wells Valley	10 00
Green Hill	10 00
Shippensburg	920 20
Monaghan and Pet'ab'g	9 75
Dickinson	61 10
Bedford	40 78
Carlisle	249 75
Middle Spring	23 00
Faxton	5 00
Cumberland	39 50
Milver Spring	220 00
Greencastle	67 19
Big Spring	225 00
Upper and Centre	85 27
Landisburg	28 00
Buffalo	60 00
Bloomfield	14 00
Williamport	25 00
Waynesboro'	20 00
Lower Marsh Creek	2 00
Sherman's Creek	42 00
	1691 08

Pby of Huntingdon.

Lewistown	100 00
Huntingdon	101 00
Holidaysburg	141 70
Alexandria	45 00
Pine Grove	25 00
East Kishacoquillas	94 91
Perryville	70 00
Shirleysburg	108 00
Shavers Creek	164 00
Lick Run	105 00
Sinking Valley	25 00
Middle Tuscarora	45 00
Little Valley	64 00
Little Aughwick	14 30
Newton Hamilton	16 75
Mifflintown and L. C'h	74 66
Sinking Creek	136 10
Spring Creek	103 00
West Kishacoquillas	66 00
Lower Tuscarora	160 00
Bellefonte	45 00
Spruce Creek	1 00
Waynesburg	30 00
Miscellaneous	17 04
	1721 62

<i>Pby of Northumberland.</i>	
Milton	77 50
McEwensville	18 00
Shemokietown	23 00
Washington	100 37
Lohsburg	13 00
Derry & Wash'gtan's	114 00
Great Island	41 00
Mifflinburg	27 00
Holland Run	3 00
Hartleton	10 00
New Berlin	5 00
Bloomsburg	58 75
Muncy	19 00
Warrior Run	34 00
Chatham Run	6 41
Fine Creek	57 04
Buffalo	51 65
	651 72

SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.

<i>Pby of Blairsville.</i>	
Murrysville	20 15
Salem	31 50
Poke Run	15 60
Kittanning	14 00
Congruity	60 10
Indiana	54 60
New Alexandria	29 53
Plum Creek	12 22
Rolling Spring	7 25
Elder's Ridge	12 55
Carrie's Run	9 37
Gilgal and Perry	23 25
Unity	40 00
Salisbury	40 00
Bethlehem	30 39
Cherry Run	3 00
Cross Roads	11 29
Blairsville	55 00
Rural Valley	10 00
Glade Run	7 00
Bethel	22 37
Ebenezer	79 61
	588 78

Pby of Redstone.

Laurel Hill	25 27
Rehoboth	40 01
Danlep's Creek	44 77
Mount Washington	4 12
Clarksburg	5 00
Morgantown	16 00
N. Prov'ce & Jeffers'n	28 00
Spring Hill	30 00
Uniontown	151 00
Brownsville	48 34
Sewickley	34 44
Mt Pleasant	40 00
Greensburg	26 25
Connellsville	60 00
Fairmount	17 00
George's Cr'k and Tent	19 00
Long Run	27 00
McKeesport	19 00
Round Hill	10 35
	645 54

Pby of Ohio.

Pittsburg, 1st	258 71
Bethany	61 05
Miller's Run	36 00
Sharon	10 00
East Liberty	110 00
Bethel	121 59
Chartiers	70 00

Lawrenceville	17 87
Highlands	14 07
Canonsburg	79 00
Monongahela	42 00
Fine Creek	5 33
Pittsburg, 4th	52 72
Valley	16 50
Lebanon	10 51
Montours	17 00
Pittsburgh, 2d	245 33
Centre	40 10
Mingo	33 75
Mt Pisgah	12 17
Alleghany City, 1st	142 11
Manchester	31 31
Fairmount	6 00
Sharpsburg	18 00
	1459 02

Pby of Alleghany.

Upper Bull Creek	7 00
Centre	8 00
Concord	17 10
Muddy Creek	9 00
Butler	61 10
Cross Roads	6 46
Tarantum	16 65
Rail Creek	3 04
Brady's Bend	20 00
Scrub Grass	4 50
Harriaville	18 00
Pleasant Valley	5 00
Union	20 00
Plain Grove	20 00
State Lick	17 00
Freeport	4 00
	237 15

Pby of Beaver.

Little Beaver	25 00
Neshanock	26 00
Newcastle	69 00
Beaver and B. Falls	84 00
Pulaski	30 00
Unity	14 50
Clarksville	8 00
Concord	6 17
Freedom	3 05
Bethlehem	6 00
Slippery Rock	7 10
Bridgewater	16 50
	295 22

Pby of Erie.

Georgetown	9 80
Fairfield	5 44
Franklin	11 00
Mercer	21 88
Sugar Creek	3 00
Warren	74
Meadville	30 00
Gravel Run	2 59
Amity	5 00
Mill Creek	3 00
Salem	10 00
	102 45

Pby of Clarion.

Licking	13 00
Clarion	66 00
Callensburg	22 75
Concord	2 50
Bethesda	22 41
Richland	7 31
New Rehoboth	25 80

Rockland	3 25
Leatherwood	5 00
	174 02

SYNOD OF WHEELING.

Pby of Washington.

Forks of Wheeling	63 15
Wheeling	248 43
Cross Creek	153 65
Three Ridges	22 00
East Buffalo	7 50
Upper Buffalo	42 23
Fairview	64 52
West Liberty	69 00
West Union	20 00
Mill Creek	40 44
Cross Roads	56 00
Sistersville	4 00
Frankfort	19 00
Three Springs	10 00
Washington	207 13
Mount Prospect	15 35
Pigeon Creek	20 00
Claysville	19 00
Unity	9 00
The Cove	6 00
Elizabeth'n and Wolfe	7 00
	1222 70

Pby of Steubenville.

Amsterdam	6 12
Steubenville, 2d	59 50
Harlem	10 00
New Hagerstown	56 24
Peed Spring	9 00
Inland Creek	34 00
Bethlehem	1 25
Still Fork	3 57
Steubenville, 1st	404 50
Waynesburg	3 00
Annapolis	8 00
Two Ridges	37 21
Mourasville	4 00
Ridge	11 37
Centre Unity	5 12
Fair Mount	22 07
New Cumberland	19 90
Corinth	15 50
Carnilton	5 00
Bloomfield	10 50
Wellsville	20 00
Big Spring	22 40
Cross Creek	8 00
Harriburg	2 00
Miscellaneous	5 00
	783 25

Pby of St. Clairsville.

Beech Spring	35 00
Crab Apple	52 75
Cadiz	68 55
New Castle	3 00
Morristown	6 70
Fairview	9 00
St. Clairsville	40 00
Bealville	6 00
Martinsville	22 00
Wheeling Valley	7 62
Mt Pleasant	53 00
	303 62

Pby of New Lisbon.

Long Run	34 14
New Lisbon	60 00
Deerfield	56 00

Newton	10 00
Middle Sandy	2 00
Liverpool	5 00
East Palestine	3 00
Yellow Creek	65 60
Poland	34 10
Cantfield	99 00
Salem	51 16
Madison	14 29
Bethel	10 88
Champion	7 75
Hanover	5 00
Bethesda	4 34
Liberty	19 33
	<hr/>
	484 59

SYND OF OHIO.

Pby of Columbus.

Truro	53 61
Hamilton	2 38
Miffin	4 91
Welsh Ch., Columbus	4 80
	<hr/>
	65 70

Pby of Coshocton.

Apple Creek	13 07
Coshocton	7 90
Unity	25 00
Berlin	14 09
Mount Eaton	5 75
New Philadelphia	7 00
Urickville	4 06
East Hopewell	13 00
Millersburg	14 85
Keeus	6 00
West Carlisle	6 31
Miscellaneous	1 75
	<hr/>
	118 71

Pby of Hocking.

Gallipolis	5 00
McConnellsville	10 00
Alexander	13 00
	<hr/>
	28 00

Pby of Marion.

Marion	14 00
Liberty	1 93
	<hr/>
	15 95

Pby of Richland.

Martinsburg	2 00
Clear Creek	13 00
Hopewell	5 73
Fredrick	7 37
Haysville	15 12
Pleasant Hill	50
Jeromeville	10 00
Oliveburg	2 51
Ashland	1 25
	<hr/>
	57 47

Pby of Wooster.

Guilford	54 00
Faitou	6 50
Wayne	4 00
Mount Hope	17 00
Congress	4 55
Jackson	7 55
Marshalsville	2 55
Chippewa	30 00
	<hr/>
	196 15

Pby of Zanesville.

Newark	5 00
Zanesville	138 21
Buffalo and S. Creek	35 00
Cambridge	21 00
Rush Creek	22 00
	<hr/>
	220 21

SYND OF CINCINNATI.

Pby of Chillicothe.

Union	10 00
Bloomingsburg	30 12
Rocky Spring	16 30
Hillsboro	122 28
Chillicothe	62 00
Wilmington	6 51
Salem	21 60
	<hr/>
	268 71

Pby of Miami.

Dayton	233 04
Springfield	124 50
Yellow Spring	75 11
Lebanon	79 97
New Jersey	30 00
Honey Creek	19 33
Bath	14 54
Xenia	38 80
Washington	18 17
Bell Brook	4 32
Greenville	12 00
Mount Pleasant	8 82
Dicks Creek	51 00
Harmony	41 00
Middletown	9 00
	<hr/>
	809 61

Pby of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, 1st	566 66
" Central	348 25
" High St.	8 42
Williamsburg	9 00
Goshen	6 80
Springfield	34 55
Hopewell	25 00
Somerset	16 59
Monroe	9 28
Pleasant Ridge	35 31
Mount Carmel	5 00
Walnut Hill	23 16
Perrinsville	5 00
Cincinnati, 5th	20 00
Reading	22 00
Bethel	5 46
Feesburg	3 30
Miscellaneous	10 00
	<hr/>
	1153 78

Pby of Sydney.

Piqua	44 24
Bellefontaine, 2d	22 11
Urbana	62 84
Sydney	34 69
Newton	14 00
Bellefontaine, 1st	13 81
Covington	15 12
West Liberty	15 08
Troy	36 74
Salem	12 30
	<hr/>
	260 93

Pby of Oxford.

Venice	38 40
Mount Carmel	24 60
Seven M. and Somerset	26 50

Harrison	19 40
Providence	3 00
Hamilton and R'ville	27 71
College Corner	6 50
Laxington	6 67
Rising Sun	3 25
Bethel	59 62
Dunlapville	2 00
Relley	21 10
Oxford	144 39
Winchester	8 90
Harmony	30 50
Camden	24 60
Eaton	7 67
Connersville	12 00
Richmond	10 65
	<hr/>
	476 86

Pby of Maumee.

Findley	119 75
Enon Valley	7 00
	<hr/>
	126 75

SYND OF INDIANA.

Pby of Salem.

New Albany, 1st	119 00
Bloomington	15 57
Owen Creek	3 50
Corydon	10 00
Jeffersonville	9 25
	<hr/>
	157 28

Pby of Vincennes.

Terre Haute, 1st	27 00
Hopewell	4 00
Evansville	7 00
West Salem	3 80
Princeton	62 00
Miscellaneous	1 00
	<hr/>
	104 80

Pby of Madison.

Hanover	22 05
Jefferson	3 50
Poplar Ridge	1 25
New Washington	5 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	<hr/>
	41 80

Pby of Crawfordsville.

Waveland	38 45
Crawfordsville	19 00
Prairieville	2 75
Eugene	5 00
	<hr/>
	65 20

Pby of Indianapolis.

Franklin	43 77
Rushville	9 28
Greensburg	22 59
Indianapolis	306 00
Sand Creek	27 00
Knightstown	10 00
Shelbyville	12 00
Hopewell	25 75
Shiloh	2 20
	<hr/>
	469 19

SYND OF NOR. INDIANA.

Pby of Logansport.

Monticello	5 00
Lafayette	12 26
Dayton	2 06
	<hr/>
	21 61

<i>Pby of Michigan.</i>	
Pontiac	34 00

<i>Pby of Lake.</i>	
Valparaiso	43 87
South Bend	74 50
La Porte	14 00
Sumptions Prairie	17 17
Salem	1 89
	151 23

<i>Pby of Fort Wayne.</i>	
Auburn	1 00
Lagrange Centre	10 00
	11 00

SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

<i>Pby of Kaskaskia.</i>	
Greenville	12 45
Hillsboro'	11 00
Gilead	11 15
Elkhorn	2 23
Highland	9 00
Dry Point	3 00
Edwardsville	1 00
Miscellaneous	2 00
	51 86

<i>Pby of Sangamon.</i>	
Springfield, 1st	30 00
North Sangamon	17 30
Irish Grove	7 20
Petersburg	25 00
Union	9 00
West Union	78
Sagar Creek	3 72
	93 00

<i>Pby of Palestine.</i>	
Pisgah	25 00
Paris	35 00
	60 00

<i>Pby of Peoria.</i>	
Canton	6 50
Lewistown	34 00
Knoxville	2 00
	42 50

<i>Pby of Schuyler.</i>	
Mount Sterling	2 76

<i>Pby of Iowa.</i>	
Bloomington	3 75
Iowa City, 1st	2 25
	6 00

<i>Pby of Rock River.</i>	
South Church, Galeua	58 40

SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

<i>Pby of Missouri.</i>	
Booneville	17 00
Jefferson City	12 0 0
Rocheport	8 42
	37 42

<i>Pby of St. Louis.</i>	
St. Louis, 2d	671 81
Eagle Fork	9 10
St. Louis, Central	128 00
St Charles, 1st	79 25

Bonhomme	9 75
Maline Creek	63 90
St Louis, Westminster	42 45
	1004 26

<i>Pby of Palmyra.</i>	
Hannibal	38 94
Big Creek	4 50
	43 44

<i>Pby of Potosi.</i>	
Potosi	31 20
Apple Creek, 1st	15 30
Brazeau	13 90
Farmington	48 25
Bellevue	11 20
	120 45

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

<i>Pby of Louisville.</i>	
Louisville, 1st	378 70
" 2d	127 20
" 3d	32 15
" 4th	20 70
" Chesnut st	58 50
Shiloh and Olivet	48 75
Mulberry	101 10
Owensboro'	1 25
Shelbyville	77 10
Plumb Creek	40 00
	686 45

<i>Pby of Muhlenburg.</i>	
Lafayette	3 65
Concord	26 00
Fredonia	3 00
Hopkinsville	30 00
West Salem	5 00
Princeton	10 00
Greenville	8 00
Miscellaneous	57 30
	141 95

<i>Pby of Transylvania.</i>	
Lancaster	43 37
Danville	697 03
Harrodsburg	60 55
Paint Lick	77 25
Richmond	49 16
Munfordsville	9 00
Glaagow	25
New Providence	9 00
Ferryville	32 00
Greensb'g and Eben'r	24 60
Lebanon	3 00
Pisgah	5 00
Hanging Fork	21 35
	1031 56

<i>Pby of West Lexington.</i>	
Lexington, 1st	31 92
Bethel	43 42
Nicholasville	43 35
Pisgah	68 00
Ver-milles	17 00
Mt Horeb	47 00
Salem	25 00
Woodford	9 00
McChord	254 23
Walnut Hills	72 00
Frankfort	177 15
Harmony	4 00
Georgetown	12 50

Franklin	1 75
Winchester	13 50
	621 62

<i>Pby of Ebenezzer.</i>	
Naysville	65 90
Covington, 1st	129 50
Flemingsburg	27 00
Washington	42 00
Greenup Union	5 00
Lebanon	12 00
Burlington	8 08
Springfield	3 00
Murphyville	6 00
Augusta	15 10
Sharon	16 00
Millersburg	7 32
Carlisle	7 48
Gilead	4 25
Ebenezer	7 25
New Hope	5 50
Miscellaneous	40 50
	401 67

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA. 16 50

<i>Pby of Greenbrier.</i>	
Point Pleasant	11 00
Western	5 00
	16 00

<i>Pby of Lexington.</i>	
Tinkling Spring	103 00
Rothesda	36 22
Union	65 00
New Monmouth	26 00
New Providence	109 87
Bethel	82 75
Mossy Creek	51 35
Lexington	26 00
Shemariah	48 97
Mt Carmel	5 00
Windy Cove	29 08
Lebanon	58 05
Hebron	71 96
Rocky Spring	10 31
Augusta	53 67
Staunton	5 62
Timberidge	16 00
Old Oxford	38 37
Waynesboro'	74 00
Fairfield	37 00
Harris	18 38
Miscellaneous	15 50
	971 05

<i>Pby of Winchester.</i>	
Moorefield	166 00
Romney	130 08
Winchester	73 43
Gerardstown	137 54
Tuscarora	94 00
Fredericksburg	6 53
Warrenton	121 10
Charlestown	47 16
Martinsburg	137 10
Mount Bethel	3 00
Yellow Chapel	26 90
Falling Water	19 50
Smithfield	13 93
Springfield	15 36
Shepherdstown	33 56
Miscellaneous	10 00
	1016 19

Pby of West Hanover.

Charlottesville	30 56
Cumberland	25 75
Lebanon	18 82
Cove	10 70
Bethany	10 72
Old and New Concord	92 00
Village	29 00
Briery	64 00
Trinity	5 00
Farmville	51 00
Cub Creek	3 00
Miscellaneous	95 00

344 87

Pby of East Hanover.

Nottoway	104 00
Petersburg	614 75
Powhattan	5 35
Smithfield	10 00
Richmond, 1st	260 30
" 2d	87 89
Bethlehem	35 80
Brunswick	14 50
Norfolk	175 00
Miscellaneous	17 00

1388 49

Pby of Montgomery.

Salem	30 00
Pinecastle	24 75
Christiansburg	3 21
Mt Carmel	13 15
High Bridge	10 50

81 61

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Pby of Orange.

Lexington	107 17
Bethlehem	50 00
Milton	23 00
Hillsboro'	143 75
Spring Grove	3 00
Raleigh	164 03
New Hope	6 10
Newbern	30 00
Spring Garden	57 77
Snow Creek	3 48
Shiloh	30 38
Nuthush	12 00
Oxford	5 30
Lewisburg	7 00
Grassy Creek	6 25
Hawfields	107 25
Cross Roads	4 38
Eno	5 23
Fairfield	6 00
Little River	1 85
Chapel Hill	10 00
Greensboro'	284 00
Bethesda	8 66
Spring Hill	7 45
Alamance	53 00

1136 05

Pby of Concord.

Mallard Creek	8 85
Ramah	14 12
Unity (Lincoln)	46 50
College	40 00
Thyatira and Frank's	3 00
Charlotte	33 42
Concord	12 00
Salem	3 75
Rocky River	49 60
Joppa	14 00

Unity (Rowan)	5 00
Steel Creek	29 57
Pleasant Hill	12 32
Third Creek	43 25
Hopewell and Paw Crk	2 00
Fourth Creek	16 36
Poplar Tent	37 00
Sugar Creek	39 25
Salisbury	53 95
Providence	8 23
Sharon	10 12
Back Creek	14 50
Miscellaneous	5 00

501 91

Pby of Fayetteville.

Galatia	6 54
Union, in Moore	7 50
Euphonia	3 50
South River	6 37
Fayetteville	202 64
Antioch	14 00
Philadelphus	9 00
Bluff	12 14
Long Street	6 54
Bethel	17 06
St Paul's	10 25
Lumberbridge	8 05
Bethesda	2 73
Mineral Spring	50
Centre	10 50
Wilmington	128 94
Shiloh	2 00
Mt Horeb	11 70
Tirza	8 52
Buffalo	6 70
Black River	14 51
Six Runs	4 00
Hope'll and Mt Wm's	14 90
Union, in Duplin	2 15
Laurel Hill	14 55
Cypress	4 00
Mt Pisgah	14 00
Ashpole	10 00
Mt Carmel	14 00
Lebanon	3 13

570 24

SYNOD OF W TENNESSEE. 250

Pby of Holston.

New Providence	20 15
<i>Pby of West Tennessee.</i>	
Zion	5 00
Bethesda	10 00
Salem	14 00
Florence	32 25
Ebenezer	9 00
Hopewell	16 25
Pulaski	4 00
Tuscumbia	15 00

105 50

Pby of Nashville.

Nashville, 1st	76 36
" 2d	145 75
Clarksville	114 10
Shiloh	8 10
Gallatin	7 60

351 81

Pby of Knoxville.

Madisonville	3 00
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SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.

Pby of W. District.

Memphis, 2d	79 92
Mt Carmel	217 55

Prosperity	21 00
Memphis, 1st	164 47
Jackson	35 00
La Grange	15 00
Danmark	50 10
Zion	3 00
New Shiloh	7 00

592 94

Pby of Chickasaw.

Holly Springs	18 05
New Hope	3 00
Bethany	3 50
Ripley	4 50
College	13 50
Oxford	4 50

47 05

Pby of Arkansas.

Fort Smith	12 00
Fort Gibson	46 12
Sylvania	10 00

68 12

SYNOD OF S CAROLINA 66 00

Pby of South Carolina.

Willington	22 00
Miscellaneous	117 00

199 00

Pby of Bethel.

Bethel	25 00
Catholic	35 00
Ebenezer	17 00
Yorkville and Beth'da	101 00
Fairforest	13 00
Unionville	10 00

201 00

Pby of Harmony.

Darlington	71 00
Mt Zion	76 00
Hopewell	5 00
Cheraw	144 00
Aimwell	8 50
Horeb	13 50
Camden	180 00
Mt Olivet	8 00
Midway	9 00
Winnaboro'	48 10
Lebanon	34 00
Salem (L. R.)	10 00

607 00

Pby of Charleston.

Charleston, 2d	744 55
Walterboro'	75 00
Columbia, 1st	290 00
Beach Island	18 00
Stoney Creek	49 00
Miscellaneous	31 00

1217 55

SYNOD OF GEORGIA 125 00

Pby of Hopewell.

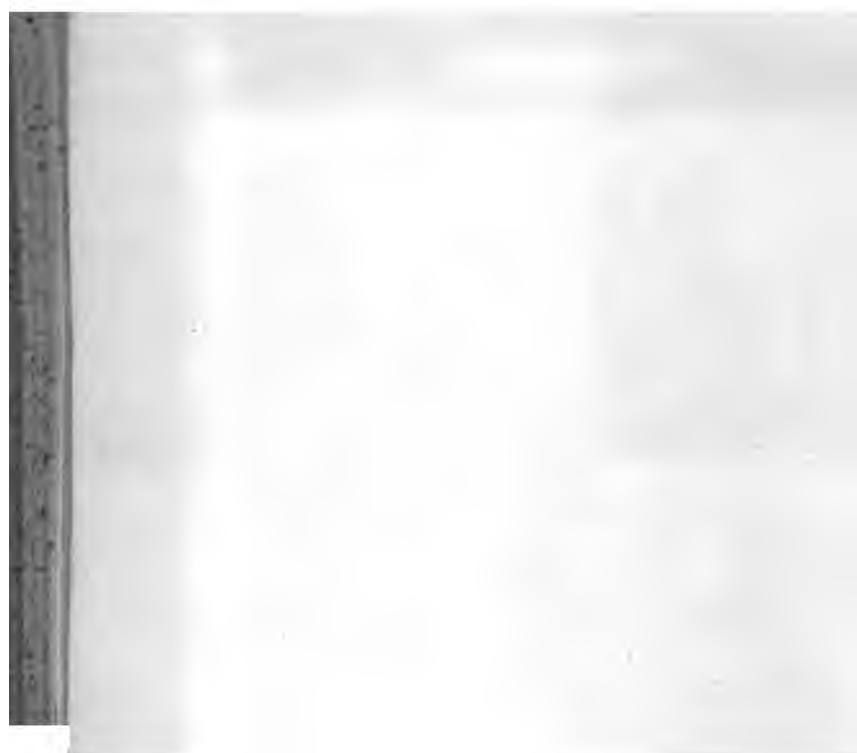
Mount Zion	30 00
Greensboro'	94 94
Augusta	400 92
Macon	280 00
Milledgeville,	10 00
Athens	170 00
Miscellaneous	54 06

1039 91

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT.

	From May 1, 1846, To May 1, 1847.	From May 1, 1847, To May 1, 1848.		From May 1, 1846, To May 1, 1847.	From May 1, 1847, To May 1, 1848.
Palmyra		43 44	SYNOD OF S. CAROLINA.	170 30	66 00
Potosi	89 21	120 45	Phy. of South Carolina	286 00	199 00
	653 45	1205 57	Bethel	175 00	211 00
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.	40 00		Harmony	697 01	607 00
Phy. of Louisville	742 35	886 45	Charleston	948 28	1207 55
Muhlenburg	14 35	141 95		2276 59	2280 55
Transylvania	985 67	1031 56	SYNOD OF GEORGIA.	131 00	125 00
West Lexington	743 75	821 82	Phy. of Georgia	268 10	299 73
Ebenezer	318 85	401 67	Hopewell	930 80	1139 91
Bowling Green	85 76	Dis's'vd.	Flint River	374 21	277 35
	2690 74	3,83 45	Florida	163 25	13 00
SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.	98 25	16 50	Cherokee	77 00	133 15
Phy. of Greenbrier	49 00	16 00		1944 96	1888 14
Lexington	474 84	971 05	SYNOD OF ALABAMA.		80 00
Winchester	312 00	1046 19	Phy. of S. Alabama	915 70	663 90
West Hanover	422 57	354 87	Tuscaloosa	405 84	471 70
East Hanover	1035 75	1328 49	E. Alabama	241 00	246 63
Montgomery	86 63	81 61		1542 52	1463 43
	9409 04	3834 71	SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.		
SYNOD OF N. CAROLINA.	47 00		Phy. of Mississ. ppl	1266 42	1440 55
Phy. of Orange	667 47	1136 05	Louisiana	778 32	1374 43
Fayetteville	312 17	571 24	Clin on	68 45	28 00
Concord	344 13	501 91	Tombeckbee	89 00	25 16
	1400 77	2208 20	Brasos		91 79
SYNOD OF W. TENNESSEE.	145 00	2 50		2292 19	2965 98
Phy. of Holston	158 27	21 15	SYNOD REP. PHY. CHURCH.	962 57	1200 00
West Tennessee	201 00	105 50	LEGACIES	3308 52	6419 31
Nashville	462 45	351 81	SEMINARIES	325 06	299 61
Knoxville		3 00	MISCELLANEOUS	16330 40	16113 25
	966 72	462 96	Total	82739 34	89165 09
SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.			Whole number of Churches con-		
Phy. of W. District	1379 68	592 94	tributing	1057	1076
Chickasaw	103 00	47 05			
Arkansas		68 12			
	1482 68	708 11			

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